CENSUS OF INDIA

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART I-A—(ii)

GENERAL REPORT

P. K. NAMBIAR
of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras

1968

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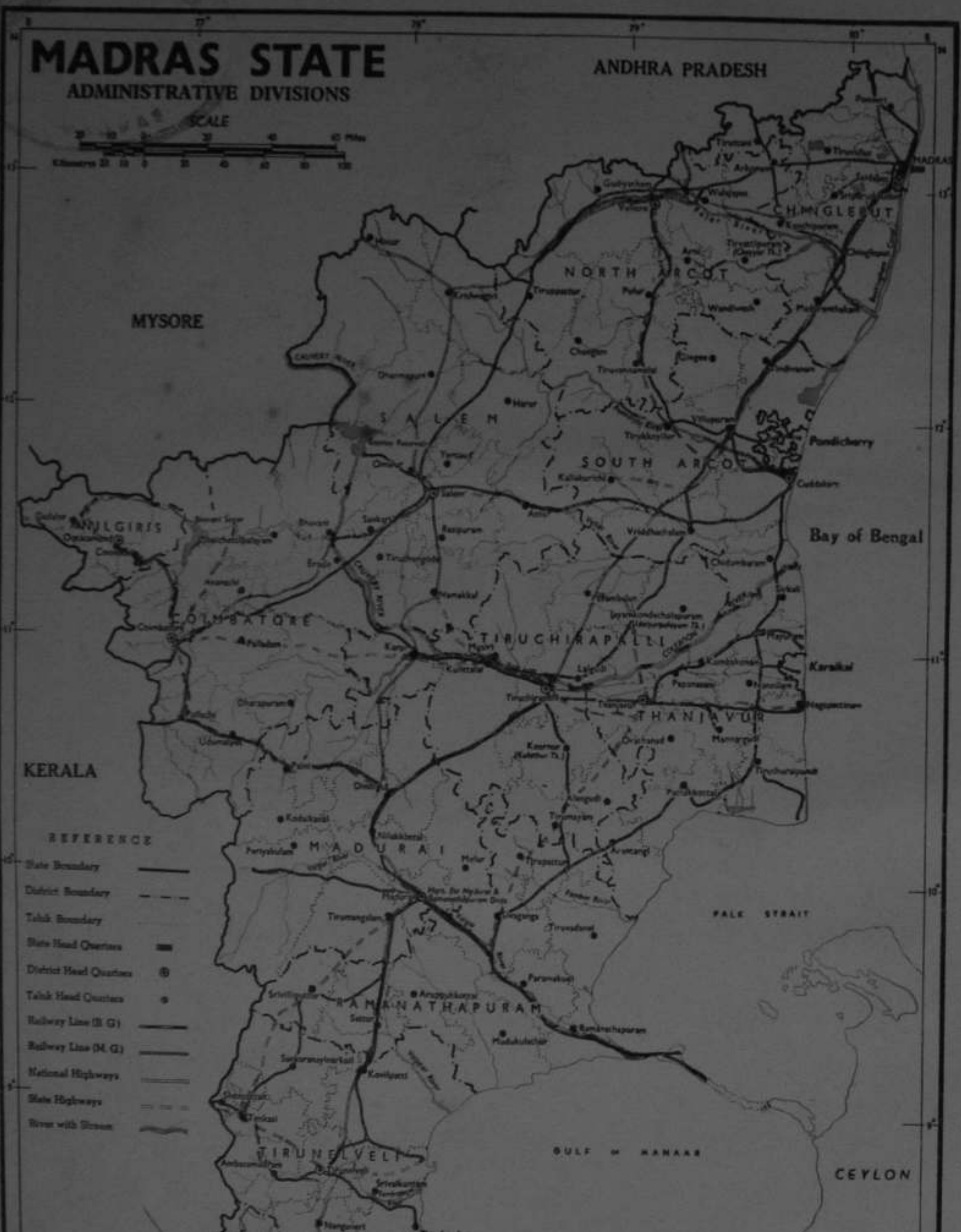
MADRAS STATE
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RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
State Head Quarters
District Head Quarters
Taluk Head Quarters
Railway Line (B.G.)
Railway Line (M.G.)
National Highways
State Highways
River with Stream
Note :- The Name of the Taluk wherever differs from its Head Quarters is shown within brackets.

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

(Census Report—Vol. No. IX will relate to Madras only. Under this series will be issued the following publications)

Part	*	I—A (i)	...	General Report (Chapters I to VII)
	†	I—A (ii)	...	„ (Chapters VIII to XIII)
	*	I—B (i)	...	Demography and Vital Statistics (Report)
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	*	II—B (ii)	...	„ „ (B-V to B-IX)
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	*	A	...	Handlooms in Madras State
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	*	F	...	Family Planning Attitudes: A Survey
Part		XII	...	Languages of Madras State

* Already published (as on 15-2-68) † Present Volume

PREFACE

I have great pleasure in presenting the second volume of the General Report on the 1961 Population Census of Madras State. It contains six chapters dealing with age, sex and marital status, literacy and education, language, religion, working population and non-working population. Volume I which has already been published has seven chapters dealing with the physical set-up of the Madras State with its historical background, growth and movement of population, urban and rural population and migration. It was my intention to include a chapter on the economic trends and projections for Madras State. But in view of the vast material collected, it has not been possible to include this chapter as part of the General Report. I hope to publish this as a separate volume in due course. In my preface to the first volume, I have indicated details relating to the programme of census operations and the various reports planned and published. I have also acknowledged the help received at all stages from the Registrar General, India and the Government of Madras.

In the preparation of this volume, I have been ably assisted by my Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Sri K. C. Narayana Kurup, Tabulation Officers, Sri M. K. Subramanian, Sri N. Rama Rao and Sri M. Panchapakesan and Smt. T. Saramma. My thanks are also due to the Alamu Printing Works who printed the report and Messrs. Klein & Peyerl who prepared the blocks of the charts and the Central Survey Office who printed the maps. With the publication of this report, I have a feeling of satisfaction that I have completed the programme which I undertook in connection with the 1961 Census.

P. K. NAMBIAR
Superintendent of Census Operations

CONTENTS

	Pages
Chapter VIII—Age, Sex and Marital Status:	
Section I—Age	1—10
Section II—Sex	10—41
Section III—Marital Status	42—76
Chapter IX—Literacy and Education	77—206
Chapter X—Language	207—262
Chapter XI—Religion	263—274
Chapter XII—Working Population:	
Part-A—General	275—302
Part-B—Sectoral Classification of Workers	303—340
Part-C—Population in Agriculture and Primary Sector of Industry	341—458
Part-D—Cultivating Households	459—553
Part-E—Workers at Household Industry	554—750
Part-F—Industrial Structure	751—779
Part-G—Occupational Structure	780—833
Part-H—Educational Composition of the Working Force ...	834—845
Part-I—Status or Class of Worker	846—856
Chapter XIII—Non-working Population	857—922
Annexure-I—Extract from the Census of India, 1961, Enumeration Manual—Instructions pertaining to economic questions prescribed for 1961 Census	923—934
Annexure-II A—Economic questions in the Censuses from 1881 to 1961 ...	935
Annexure-II B—Economic Tables in the Censuses from 1881 to 1961 ...	936—937
Annexure-III—Extract from 'A note on working force estimates, 1901—1961', by B. R. Kalra, Research Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India	938—941
Annexure-IV—Comparative Statement of Workers and Non-workers according to 1961 Broad Industrial Categories from 1901 to 1951	942—944

MAPS

	Facing page
1. Literacy, 1961	86
2. Male literacy, 1961	88
3. Percentage of female adult literate to the total female adult population, 1961	88
4. Female literacy, 1961	92

Facing page

5. Percentage of rural male adult literate to the total rural male adult population, 1961 ... 92
6. Percentage of rural female adult literate to the total rural female adult population, 1961 ... 92
7. Percentage of male urban adult literate to the total male urban adult population, 1961 ... 92
8. Rural literacy in districts, 1961 94
9. Urban literacy in districts, 1961 94
10. Taluks having rural literacy above or below the rural average for the State, 1961 ... 96
11. Taluks having urban literacy above or below the urban average for the State, 1961 ... 98
12. Proportion of children 5–14 in primary schools to the total children 5–14, 1961 ... 184
13. Proportion of male children 5–14 in the primary schools to the total male children 5–14, 1961 ... 184
14. Proportion of female children 5–14 in the primary schools to the total female children 5–14, 1961 ... 184
15. Percentage of population of age-group 15–29 in secondary and higher education, 1961 ... 184
16. Percentage of male population of age-group 15–29 in secondary and higher education, 1961 ... 184
17. Percentage of female population of age-group 15–29 in secondary and higher education, 1961 ... 184
18. Percentage of rural population of age-group 15–29 in secondary and higher education, 1961 ... 184
19. Percentage of urban population of age-group 15–29 in secondary and higher education, 1961 ... 184
20. Distribution of population speaking languages other than State language as their mother tongue, 1961 ... 208
21. Percentage of population speaking languages other than Tamil in rural areas of taluks, 1961 ... 210
22. Proportion of population speaking Hindi as mother tongue or subsidiary language, 1961 ... 230
23. Distribution of three strongest languages in the State, 1961 ... 234
24. Distribution of Tamil and three other predominant languages in the districts, 1961 ... 234
25. Distribution of major religions, 1961 ... 266
26. Distribution of major religions in rural areas, 1961 ... 272
27. Distribution of major religions in urban areas, 1961 ... 272
28. Population and distribution of working force, 1961 ... 302

		Facing page
29.	Proportion of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in Primary Sector, 1961	310
30.	Proportion of workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to the total working population, 1961	310
31.	Percentage of workers in Tertiary activities to the total workers in rural areas, 1961	322
32.	Percentage of workers in Tertiary activities to the total workers in urban areas, 1961	322
33.	Proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population of age-group 15–59 with male and female divisions, 1961	326
34.	Proportion of male agricultural workers to the total male workers, age-group 15–59, 1961	336
35.	Proportion of female agricultural workers to the total female workers, age-group 15–59, 1961	336
36.	Proportion of agricultural workers to total workers, 1961 ...	348
37.	Proportion of agricultural workers to the total rural population, age-group 15–59, 1961	360
38.	Percentage of irrigated area to total land area cultivated, 1959–60 ...	446
39.	Cropping pattern of irrigated and non-irrigated areas, 1960–61 ...	446
40.	Intensity of cropping, 1959–60 ...	450
41.	Yield per acre of rice, wheat, millet and pulses, 1960–61 ...	454
42.	Gross value of agricultural output per acre of cropped area, 1960–61	454
43.	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household, 1961	466
44.	Percentage of landless cultivators to the total agricultural workers, age-group 15–59, 1961	482
45.	Household industries classified by types and size of employment, 1961	600
46.	Concentration of industrial population, 1961	750
47.	Percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population, 1961	752
48.	Percentage of workers engaged in services to total working population, 1961	752
49.	Factory industries classified by types and size of employment, 1961	756
50.	Occupational structure of male and female population, 1961 ...	780
51.	Percentage of workers in personal services to total workers in services, 1961	826
52.	Percentage of workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total workers in services, 1961	826
53.	Percentage share of workers engaged in wholesale trade, retail trade and miscellaneous trade to total workers in trade and commerce	830

Facing page

54. Number of physicians per 100,000 of population, 1961 ... 830

55. Percentage of workers in medical and health services to total workers in services, 1961 832

56. Number of teachers per 1,000 students at the Primary level of education, 1961 832

57. Number of teachers per 1,000 students at the Secondary level of education, 1961 832

58. Number of teachers per 1,000 students at the University level of education, 1961 832

59. Proportion of workers and non-workers to the total rural population with male and female divisions, 1961 872

60. Proportion of workers and non-workers to the total urban population with male and female divisions, 1961 872

CHARTS

1. Single year age of population of Madras State, 1961 ... 6

2. Single year age of male population, 1961 6

3. Single year age of female population, 1961 6

4. Age pyramid (1951 & 1961) 8

5. Male and female population by age-groups, 1961 12

6. Sex ratio in Madras State for State and each district ... 26

7. Distribution of 1,000 males and females at each age-group by category of marital status 60

8. Age pyramids by marital status, 1961 for each district ... 66

9. Ratio of married persons of each sex in each age-group in Madras State 72

10. Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group in Madras State 74

11. Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population including population aged 0–4 respectively in the State, 1901–61 78

12. Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population (including population aged 0–4) respectively in the State, 1901–61 (by districts) 78

13. Male and female literates per 10,000 male and female population among the districts of the State, 1961 (Total/Rural/Urban) 90

14. Distribution of illiterates and literate and educated persons in certain broad age-groups 110

15. Proportion of literates per 10,000 (Persons/males/females) among the
    (a) General Population 140
    (b) Scheduled Castes 140
    (c) Scheduled Tribes 140

		Facing page
16.	Literacy levels of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population in urban and rural areas	144
17.	Technical and scientific personnel by type of activity ...	152
18.	Technical and scientific personnel by type of activity and marital status	154
19.	Distribution of scientific and technical persons by sectors of employment	154
20.	Technical personnel by nature of employment	156
21.	Scientific and technical personnel by main groups of science or technology	156
22.	Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by income and sector of employment	158
23.	Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by tenure and sector of employment	160
24.	Proportion of workers by industrial categories	304
25.	Percentage of workers in each category to total workers in Madras State	304
26.	Percentage of workers of 0–14 age-group to total workers and to the population of 0–14 age-group in the districts	326
27.	Percentage of workers of 60 and over age-group to total workers and to the population of 60 and over age-group in the districts	326
28.	Cumulative percentage of cultivating households and area cultivated in Madras State	480
29.	Cumulative percentage of households and lands (i) owned in Madras State (ii) held from private persons or institutions in Madras State (iii) partly owned and partly held from Government in Madras State	480
30.	Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex into illiterate and literate and educated persons	834
31.	Percentage distribution of male workers in urban areas of Madras State by educational levels	838
32.	Percentage distribution of female workers in urban areas of Madras State by educational levels	838
33.	Percentage distribution of male workers in rural areas of Madras State by educational levels	844
34.	Percentage distribution of female workers in rural areas of Madras State by educational levels	844
35.	Distribution of population between workers and non-workers in Madras State and districts	872
36.	Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex into illiterate and literate and educated persons	900

CHAPTER VIII

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

SECTION I

AGE

Importance of age data

1. Age is an important element in demographic study. Participation in reproduction is limited by age and as such age structure of population has influence on the number of babies that can be born at any given point of time. The incidence of mortality has also a bearing on age pattern. The age composition is the result of the birth, death and migration rates that have operated over a period of three to four generations. It is the final record of the effects of historical events that have influenced vital rates during the life time of the living members of population. Hence a study of the age structure of the population and its changes is useful in understanding the three factors–fertility, mortality and migration.

A view of the age structure in different parts of the world at the middle of the 20th century is presented in Table VIII–1.

TABLE VIII — 1

Percentage distributions of selected populations by three broad age-groups

Date	Source Census Estimate	Country	0–14	15–64	65 & over	$\frac{0\text{–}14}{15\text{–}64}\times 100$	$\frac{65+}{15\text{–}64}\times 100$	$\frac{0\text{–}14+65+}{15\text{–}64}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1947	C	Egypt	38.07	58.83	3.10	64.7	5.3	70.0
1951	C	Canada	30.34	61.91	7.75	49.0	12.5	61.5
1950	C	Costa Rica	42.87	54.24	2.89	79.0	5.3	84.3
1943	C	Cuba	36.40	60.26	3.34	60.4	5.5	65.9
1950	C	Dominican Republic	44.50	52.64	2.86	84.5	5.4	89.9
1950	C	Mexico	41.78	54.86	3.36	76.2	6.1	82.3
1950	C	U.S.A.	27.15	64.67	8.18	42.0	12.6	54.6
1950	C	Paraguay	43.77	52.51	3.72	83.4	7.1	90.5
1947	E	Ceylon	37.15	59.37	3.48	62.6	5.9	68.5
1951	C	India	37.45	58.97	3.58	63.5	6.1	69.6
1951	E	Israel	30.48	65.52	4.00	46.5	6.1	52.6

TABLE VIII — 1 (Contd.)

Percentage distributions of selected populations by three broad age-groups

Date	Source Census Estimate	Country	0–14	15–64	65 & over	$\frac{0\text{–}14}{15\text{–}64}\times 100$	$\frac{65+}{15\text{–}64}\times 100$	$\frac{0\text{–}14+65+}{15\text{-}64}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	C	Japan	35.42	59.64	4.94	59.4	8.3	67.7
1948	C	Phillipines	44.17	52.68	3.15	83.8	6.0	89.8
1951	C	Austria	23.25	66.62	10.13	34.9	15.2	50.1
1950	E	France	21.72	66.49	11.79	32.7	17.7	50.4
1951	C	Great Britain	22.48	66.69	10.83	33.7	16.2	49.9
1950	C	Germany, Federal Republic	23.55	67.17	9.28	35.1	13.8	48.9
1951	E	Netherlands	29.48	62.66	7.86	47.0	12.5	59.5
1950	C	Norway	24.40	65.96	9.64	37.0	14.6	51.6
1950	C	Sweden	23.40	66.28	10.32	35.3	15.6	50.9
1950	C	Spain	26.23	66.54	7.23	39.4	10.9	50.3
1950	C	Switzerland	23.63	66.80	9.57	35.4	14.3	49.7
1951	E	Yugoslavia	30.82	63.51	5.67	48.5	8.9	57.4
1951	E	Australia	27.06	64.92	8.02	41.7	12.4	54.1
1951	C	Newzealand (Exc. Maoris)	28.38	62.04	9.58	45.7	15.4	61.1
1951	C	Newzealand (Maoris)	46.49	50.97	2.54	91.2	5.0	96.2
1961	C	Madras State	37.61	59.37	3.02	63.3	5.1	68.4

Source: The aging of Populations and its economic and social implications. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1956 pp 8-9.

There are a number of countries with two-fifths or more of their population under 15 years of age, slightly above one-half in ages 15-64 and negligible proportions in 65 years and above. This type of age structure is characteristic of a population with high birth and death rates. At the other extreme we have populations with about one-fifths of their totals in the young ages, 0-14, two-thirds or more in the age-group 15-64 and 7% or above in ages 65 and above. This type of population is found mainly in Europe, North America and Oceania and it is characterised by

low birth and death rates. There are other countries which can be regarded to be undergoing a transitional phase. In Japan and Yugoslavia, the decline in the death rate is well marked while the birth rates have only recently started falling. Such tendency will account for the large numbers under 15 years of age in several countries like Paraguay, Phillipines and the Dominican Republic. On the other hand, the age structure of Egypt has been more or less stable during the 40 years preceding the Census of 1947. The dynamics of the age structure has been the subject of some recent investigations notably by Lorimer and Lotka. The age structure is particularly important for the economy of countries like India which are passing through early stages of demographic transition. A high proportion of the population in the young ages imposes a heavy burden on the economically active population. There are over 90 persons under 15 and over 65 years of age for every 100 persons in the working ages 15–64 in Mexico, Costa Rica and Phillipines; in Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom there are fewer than 50 dependants per 100 persons in the working ages. In Madras State and India there are approximately 70 and 79 dependants respectively to every 100 persons in the working age-group.

Age in the Censuses

2. In the present Census, age was ascertained as on last birth day before 1st March 1961, i.e. the number of completed years. This was the practice followed in all Censuses except in 1931 when the nearest age was ascertained, i.e. age on the next birth day. This change in the procedure came in for adverse criticism by Mr. Yeatts, the then Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras as a change of no significance because to an average citizen, the running age is not different from the completed years of age.

The Census has always recognized the difficulty involved in eliciting correct age. As such, the memory of the persons enumerated was stimulated by referring to historical incidents or religious events which have happened in the State, district or taluk. Actually, a list of outstanding occurrences was prepared, arranged chronologically and supplied to the enumerators. The intention was that the persons will be able to correlate childhood to any event in the list which will help them in fixing their age approximately. This itself presupposes that age recording can only be approximate. This is the case with the illiterate section of the population. Normally, the reaction to any question is that their age ranges from 10 to 50. Then further questions will have to be put to illustrate in which range they will fall. In the course of this Census, we have come across instances where the wife's age is 25 while her child's age is 17. A good deal of effort is needed to correct the ages of mother, father and the children but again they are only approximations. It is no exaggeration to say that the age of many persons as recorded in their school or service book is quite different from their actual age. These variations in the official age and actual age will also be reflected in the age returns on which Census data are based. The only consolation we can draw from our statistics is that age will at least approximately fall in groups of 0-4 and 5-9 so that a composite picture of the age returns can be obtained.

The nature and definition of age data relating to the five Censuses during 1921-61 are summarised briefly in Table VIII-2.

In the 1941 Census, due to World War II, the material collected was not tabulated for age except for a few areas. Even for these areas, the usual age tabulation for the complete count was made for a few units only and for others, the age tabulation was carried out on a sample basis. After 1948, the position was re-examined and age tables by single years of age based on a 2% sample known as the Y sample were prepared and published for all Part A States. In 1951, the age tables for 1941 Census for the erstwhile Madras State were published and the figures in these tables were estimated from the information provided by the Y sample. In 1951, a further step was taken by instituting a systematic sampling scheme for single year age tabulations on a countrywide scale. For the first time, the 1951 Census furnished population by single years of age for every district on the basis of 10% sample. Further, an attempt was made to prepare age tables after adjusting for inaccuracies in the age data and the single year age tables were published for States and India as a whole. While misstatement of age has been accounted for, no

TABLE VIII — 2

Age data in Madras Censuses, 1921—61

Census year	Question No.	Nature of definition	Table where available	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1921	7	Completed years	Table VII Part II Imperial Tables	The table is divided into two parts. Part I begins with a provincial summary wherein Statistics of every religion returned are given. Part II deals with the towns treated as "Cities", the city of Madras being excluded since its figures are included in Part I. In the Provincial summary details are given for each age upto 5 years of age, thereafter ages are grouped by quinquennial period upto 70 and the remainder shown as 70 and over. In Part I (Districts and States) and in Part II (Cities) age periods are given in less detail than in the provincial summary. No single year age data are available.
1931	7	Age nearest birthday	Table VII Part II Imperial Tables	do
1941	6	Completed years	Census of India Paper No. 8, 1951 Age Table for Madras Y sample	Estimated from Y sample (2%). No single year age data are available.
1951	4	Completed years	C-V of Part II B and Census of India Paper No. 3, 1954	Single year age returns are available for districts based on 10% sample. Graduated age data for composite Madras State are available in the Census paper.
1961	2	Completed years	C-IV of Part II C	Single year age returns are available for the entire population.

allowance was made for omissions in enumeration. These tables related to the composite Madras State and had to be reconstructed for the present Madras State.

In the 1961 Census, the sampling scheme of 1951 Census was dropped and single year age tabulation was done for the entire population. Thus age data can be collected fairly extensively for the last 5 Censuses and the material is extensive enough for a study of the peculiarities of th Madras age returns in the various age secto and for drawing inferences about the plausib method of correcting them.

The nature of the age return

3. Even in the case of statistically advance countries, biases in the Census age returns a present. These are, however, of a modera

degree and do not affect their usefulness so seriously as they do in the case of countries like India. They are usually due to following reasons: (i) ignorance of age (ii) deliberate mis-statement (iii) omission in enumeration (iv) failure to reckon precise age due to misunderstanding of the question and (v) the manner of obtaining information from the informant. In India due to large-scale illiteracy, people are ignorant of their own age. In view of general ignorance of age, the age return would still fall much below the level of accuracy of the age returns of advanced countries. While ascertaining the age, certain age digits come to have a heavy concentration whereas in the case of other digits, the number gets depleted. The graphs showing the individual population of persons, males and females, in Madras State may give an idea of the pattern of age bias. Digital preference really refers to deliberate preference for certain digits in returning age and avoiding others. There is also a tendency to mis-state age, e. g. women may understate their ages while young men may tend to overstate them or old persons may exaggerate their age. Some of the distributions may be caused by omissions in enumeration.

Testing the age data

4. In the 1961 Census Paper No. 2 of 1963 (Age Tables) a detailed analysis of age data has been made State-wise. This report has dealt with the following aspects of age data.

1. The pattern of Indian age biases by State, sex and rural-urban differentials as shown by the various indices.
2. The method of graduation and smoothing.
3. Grouped age data and application of Quasi-Stable Population Theory.

The said volume may be referred to with advantage for a technical treatment of the subject.

Index of concentration and preference

As regards the well known Whipple's index of concentration and Myer's index of digital preference the report on "Age Tables" states:

"Whipple suggested an index of concentration, which is obtained by taking the percentage of persons counted at ages in multiple of 5 in the age range 23-62 to one-fifth of the total enumeraed population in the range. If there is no concentration, the index should be 100, but if everybody returned his age only in multiple of 5, the index would be 500. The observed index will thus lie between 100 to 500. The method assumes approximately uniform decrements with age in the true population within each five year age-group centering on an age ending in 0 or 5. Age range 23-62 is arbitrarily chosen as a central one, largely because heapings are most evident in this period and because the assumption of uniform decrement is not very well applicable for higher ages. The range has been found quite suitable for practical purposes. Myers defined a more comprehensive index for reflecting preference or dislike for each of the ten unit digits 0 to 9. In view of the fact that in India return of age above 60 is very unreliable, we may limit its application to the range 20-59. A series of ten totals for successive values of unit digit $q=0, 1, 2, 3 \ldots\ldots 9$ of population counted at ages $10p+q$ where $p = 2, 3$ and 4 in the age range 20-49 is obtained. Another similar series of ten totals for $p = 3, 4$ and 5 in the age range 30-59 is obtained. The two series are blended into one series by adding the first series weighted by u and the corresponding term of the second series weighted by v so that $u + v = 10$, where u successively takes the values $1, 2, \ldots\ldots 10$ and v $9, 8, 7 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 1, 0$. If ages are correctly reported, every term of the blended series will be about 10% of the total of the series. Deviations from 10 (ignoring sign) when added, give an overall measure of preference. Theoretically, Myer's index can vary from 0 to 180........ ...It may be considered that the proportion of total population (Px) counted at ages $x = 10p + q$ in a specified age range, 20-59, say, for successive values of q from 0 to 9, p varying from 2 to 5, will reflect the relative preference for each digit. This is not quite correct, since even in a life-table population, where there is no mis-statement of age, the number living at successive ages forms a decreasing series due to operation of mortality alone. As remarked by Myer, "Since beginning at a given digit overstates the preference for that digit, and progressively understates it (relatively) for subsequent ones, 'Complete Justice' to each digit may be achieved if start is made at each one in turn". Such a start is provided in Myer's method as explained below:

The first term of the blended series is $P_{20} + 10 (P_{30}+P_{40})+{}_9P_{50}$, the second is ${}_2P_{21}+10 (P_{31}+P_{41}) +{}_8P_{51}$ and so on and the tenth, the last one is $10P_{29}+10\ (P_{39}+P_{49})\ +\ OX\ P_{59}$. The sum of these ten terms by rearrangement of the component single year populations equals the sum of populations in the age ranges 20-49, 21-50, ...29-58. In these sub-groups, each digit gets its turn as a starting point and thus 'Complete Justice' is accorded to each.

From practical considerations both the indices are good enough, but both have some theoretical short comings."

The indices of concentration and preference for Madras State are as follows:

1961				1951			
Index of Concentration		Index of Preference		Index of Concentration		Index of Preference	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
279	308	70.5	81.3	251	270	59.5	66.7

For 1961, the index of preference for Males (70.5) is nearly the same as that of all - India (70.7). As regards females, the Madras State's figure (81.3) is more than that of India as a whole (75.1). The index of concentration for males is 279 for Madras State whereas it is 282 for all-India. As regards index of concentration for females the figure for Madras State (308) is higher than that of all - India (294). It is significant to note that whereas for the whole country, the index of concentration for females is higher than that for males by about 12 points, the difference is as much as 29 points for Madras State. Obviously, the bias in the age return for females is considerably greater than that of males in Madras State.

Myer's index of digital preference for Madras State is given below.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Males 1961	7.6	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	7.0	1.5	1.8	2.0
Males 1951	5.8	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.3	4.8	1.5	1.3	1.8
Females 1961	10.0	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.1	9.0	1.6	1.8	2.4
Females 1951	7.1	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.3	5.5	1.5	1.3	1.9

The Myer's index brings out the ratio of the blended population at the selected digit to that at age 9. If there were no preferences for any digit the ratio should have been nearly unity. The digit '9' is the least preferred. It is observed that in this State, digit one has an index even below unity, showing that 1 is more disliked than 9.

Age distribution and graduation

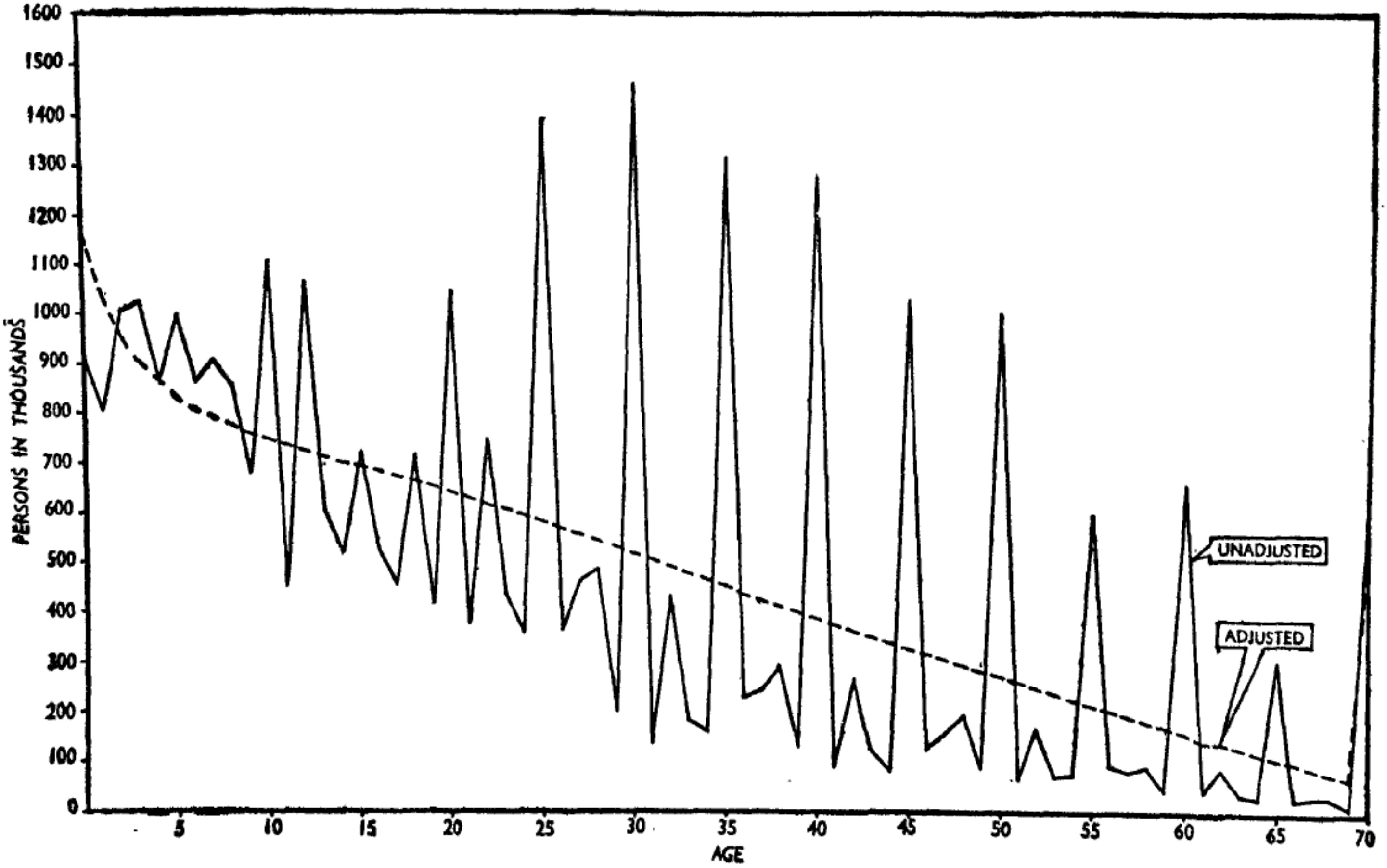
5. In view of the fact that the single year population given by the Census is marked by pronounced heapings at preferred ages, a set of graduated and smoothed single year age population is given in Part II, Section II of "1961 Census Age Tables" (Paper No. 2 of 1963) after graduation and smoothing of age data. It may be mentioned in this connection that the single year age returns do not have much meaning except in term of appropriate quinquennial group totals which themselves need graduation and smoothing since the age biases do not cancel out within the group. The smoothed age data, therefore, represent a reasonably correct distribution of population by single year of age. These data may be useful for various purposes in the field of education, health, labour etc. and for studies of economic and social structure of the population.

The following table gives for the State the percentage distribution of population among the different age - groups (omitting the category "Age not Stated" which has got a negligible percentage of persons).

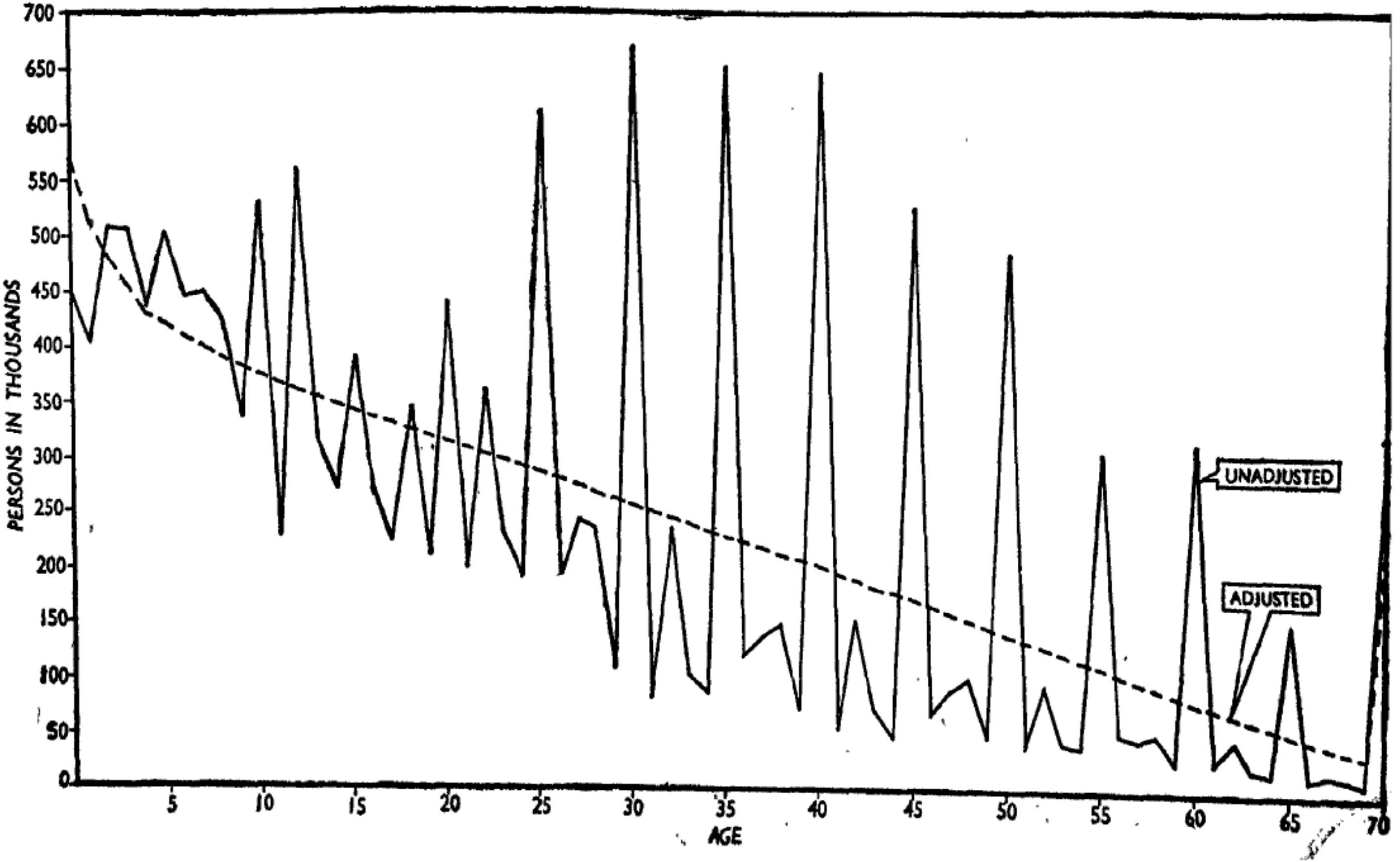
Age-group	Percentage
0 - 4	13.7
5 - 14	23.9
15 - 24	17.3
25 - 34	15.7
35 - 44	12.2
45 - 54	8.9
55 - 64	5.3
65+	3.0

The percentage rises by a fairly high degree from the age-group 0–4 to the age-group 5–14

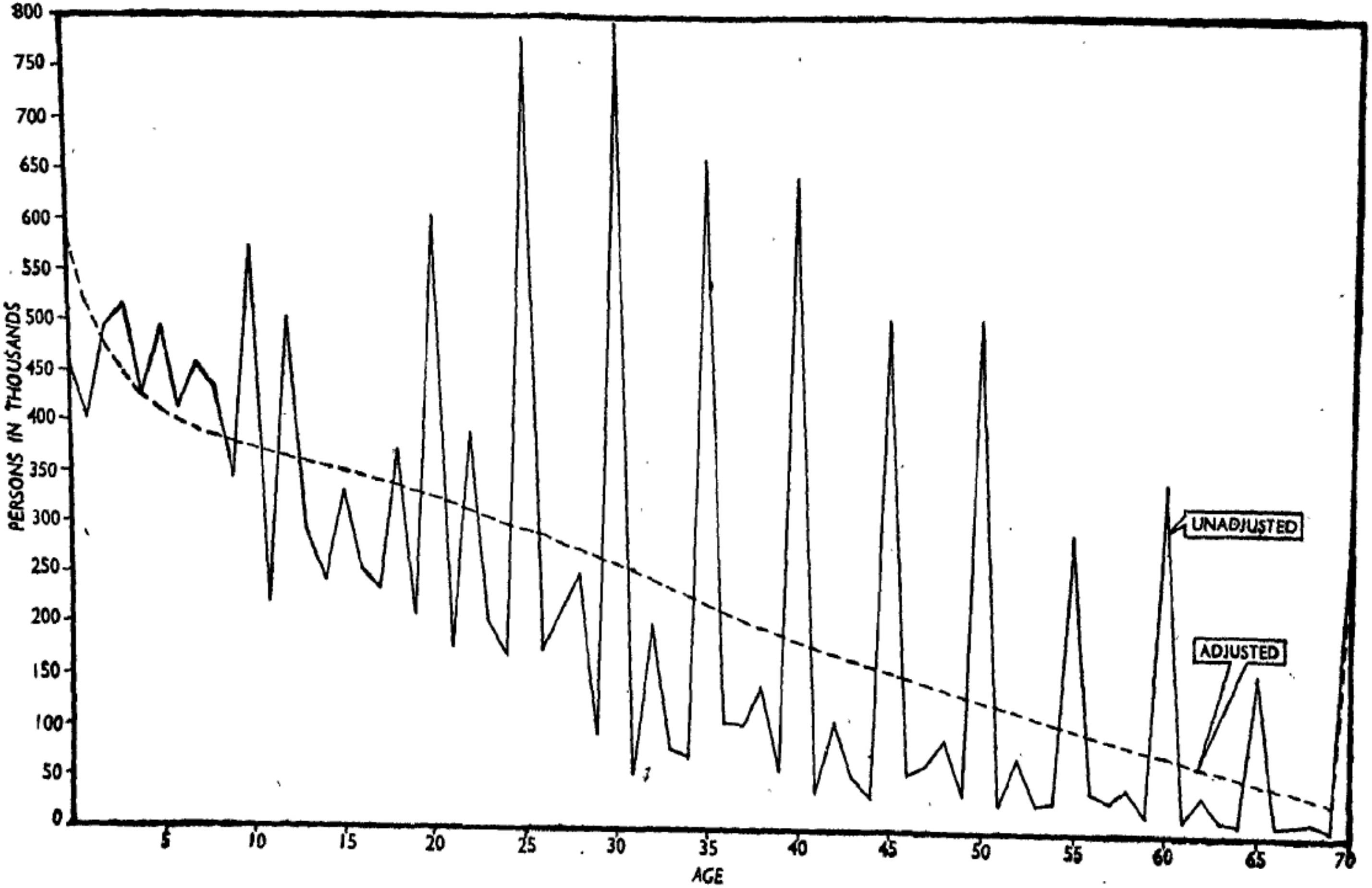
SINGLE YEAR AGE OF POPULATION OF MADRAS STATE, 1961.



SINGLE YEAR AGE OF MALE POPULATION, 1961.



SINGLE YEAR AGE OF FEMALE POPULATION, 1961.



and then gradually decreases in the higher age-groups. We may call the persons in the age-group 0-4 as infants and young children, those in the age-group 5 to 14 as boys and girls, those in 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age-groups as young men and women, those in 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 as middle-aged men and women and those in 55 to 64 and 65 and higher age-groups as elderly persons. It is observed that young men and women form the maximum percentage in the State (33.0 per cent), followed by boys and girls (23.9 per cent), middle aged men and women (21.1 per cent) infants and young children (13.7 per cent) and elderly persons (8.3 per cent). In India as a whole also this pattern is maintained - 32.1 per cent young men and women, 26.0 per cent boys and girls, 19.0 per cent middle aged men and women, 15.1 per cent infants and young children and 7.8 per cent elderly persons.

The Swedish Statistician, Sundbarg has enunciated a rule of thumb measure of population growth. According to him, a normal population has about one-half of its total between the ages 15 and 50 and the proportion of those above that age to those below it indicates whether the population is increasing, stationary or decreasing. The youngest of the three population groups must be double the eldest if the population is to continue to grow; just short of that point, it may be stationary but if the elder continues to exceed the younger, the population would be regressive. We may take the age-group 15 to 44 as representing the middle age-group as far as Madras State is concerned so that the youngest and the eldest age-groups will be 0-14 and 45 and over. The percentage distribution among the three age-groups is as follows

Age-groups	Percentage
0 – 14	37.6
15 – 44	45.2
45+	17.2

The population of Madras State belongs to the progressive kind.

We may now discuss the age structure of the population under the following five broad categories: 1) infants and young children, 2) boys and girls, 3) young men and women, 4) middle aged men and women, 5) elderly persons.

Infants and young children

The table below gives the percentage distribution of infants and young children in the general population of the State and in each of the districts.

		1961	1951
State	...	13.7	12.1
Madras	...	13.2	9.2
Chingleput	...	14.1	11.9
North Arcot	...	14.7	12.7
South Arcot	...	14.3	12.8
Salem	...	14.1	12.1
Coimbatore	...	12.7	11.9
Nilgiri	...	15.2	12.9
Madurai	...	13.9	12.5
Tiruchirapalli	...	13.0	11.9
Thanjavur	...	13.2	11.4
Ramanathapuram	...	13.9	12.5
Tirunelveli	...	13.0	12.1
Kanyakumari	...	14.1	15.2

It will be seen that there has been a definite increase in the proportion of infants and children in the State as well as all the districts except Kanyakumari. The general increase is mainly due to the declining trend in infantile mortality and increasing facilities with regard to medical facilities.

Boys and girls

The table below compares the proportion of boys and girls in the population in the age-group 5-14 with the 1951 figures.

		1961	1951
State	...	23.9	24.1
Madras	...	23.0	22.2
Chingleput	...	23.4	23.8
North Arcot	...	24.4	25.0
South Arcot	...	23.3	23.2
Salem	...	25.0	25.6
Coimbatore	...	24.1	24.8
Nilgiri	...	26.1	22.0
Madurai	...	24.0	25.0
Tiruchirapalli	...	22.7	23.4
Thanjavur	...	23.4	22.9
Ramanathapuram	...	23.6	23.6
Tirunelveli	...	24.1	23.7
Kanyakumari	...	27.1	25.1

In the State as a whole, there is only slight decline, viz. 0.2 per cent in respect of the proportion of boys and girls. Notwithstanding the general decline in the birth rate since 1931-41 decade, the proportion of boys and girls had remained almost stationary in the State as a whole during the decade 1951-61. It is observed that the variation in the proportion of boys and girls has been less than one point in the following districts: Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. There was no variation at all in the case of Ramanathapuram district. Nilgiri district had registered a definite increase from 22.0 per cent to 26.1 per cent. In Kanyakumari district, the proportion has increased by two points from 25.1 to 27.1. In Madurai district the proportion has declined by unity from 25.0 to 24.0.

Young men and women

The proportion of young men and women in the age-groups 15-24 and 25-34 in the State and districts is as follows:

		1961	1951
State	...	33.0	33.6
Madras	...	37.6	38.9
Chingleput	...	33.1	33.7
North Arcot	...	31.6	33.3
South Arcot	...	32.2	33.3
Salem	...	32.5	32.9
Coimbatore	...	33.7	33.6
Nilgiri	...	34.8	32.3
Madurai	...	33.6	33.2
Tiruchirapalli	...	33.4	33.7
Thanjavur	...	32.8	34.4
Ramanathapuram	...	32.7	32.5
Tirunelveli	...	32.0	32.8
Kanyakumari	...	31.3	33.6

Except for a very small increase in Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts and an increase of 2.5 points in Nilgiri district, there is a general decline in the proportion of population belonging to this category. Noting a similar decline, the 1951 Census report for Madras State states:"......................there is a decrease in the proportion of the population in this age-group due to the increase in the proportion in the higher age-groups. As longevity increases, the proportions in the higher age-groups increase and there is a decrease in the age-group 15-34. The largest proportion of the population is in this group (33.5 per cent). The proportions in the lower age groups are smaller so also the proportions in the higher age-groups." Even now the largest proportion of the population (33.0 per cent) may be categorised as young men and women.

Middle aged persons

The table below gives the proportion of middle aged persons, i.e. persons in the age-group 35-54 for 1961 and 1951.

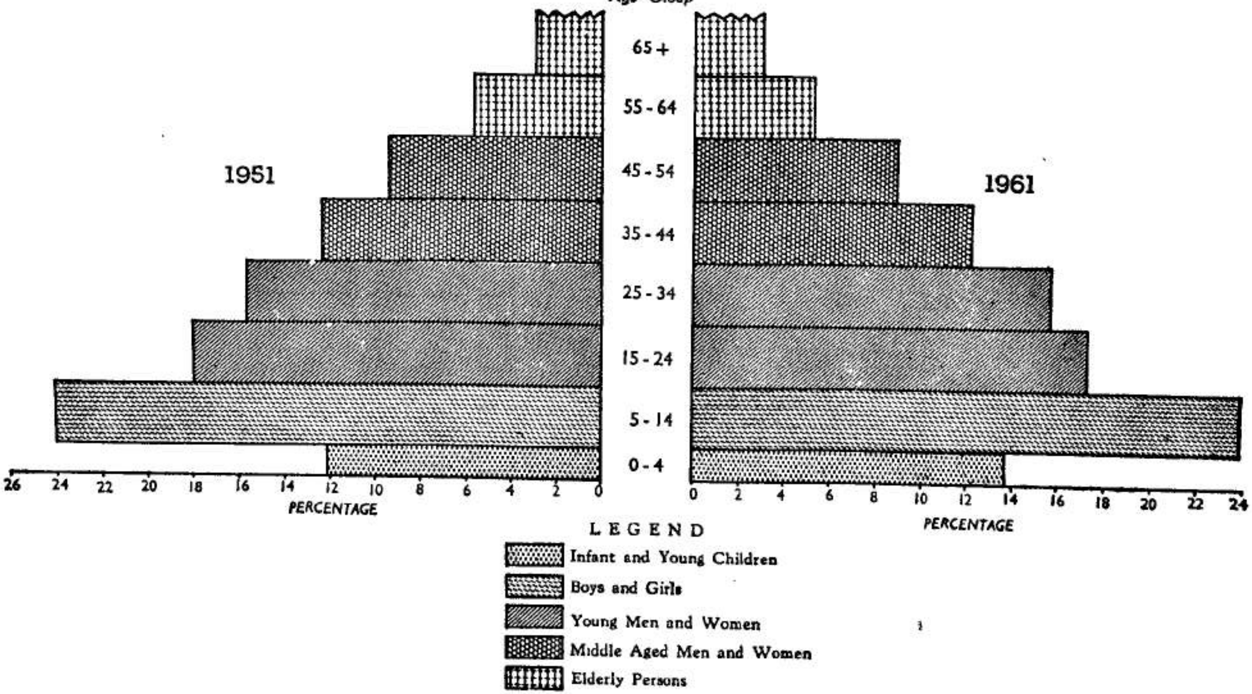
		1961	1951
State	...	21.1	21.7
Madras	...	20.0	21.3
Chingleput	...	21.0	22.0
North Arcot	...	20.5	20.6
South Arcot	...	21.7	22.5
Salem	...	19.9	21.0
Coimbatore	...	20.8	20.9
Nilgiri	...	19.0	25.0
Madurai	...	21.2	22.0
Tiruchirapalli	...	22.3	22.3
Thanjavur	...	22.1	23.0
Ramanathapuram	...	21.5	22.2
Tirunelveli	...	21.4	21.9
Kanyakumari	...	19.1	18.5

There has been a small decline in the proportion from 1951 to 1961 in all districts except Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari. In the case of Kanyakumari district, the proportion has increased slightly from 18.5 to 19.1 per cent and in Tiruchirapalli district, the proportion has been constant.

Elderly persons

The percentage of elderly persons, that is

AGE PYRAMID
(1951 & 1961)



persons of the age 55 and above are given below for 1951 and 1961.

		1961	1951
State	...	8.3	8.5
Madras	...	6.2	8.4
Chingleput	...	8.4	8.6
North Arcot	...	8.8	8.4
South Arcot	...	8.5	8.2
Salem	...	8.5	8.4
Coimbatore	...	8.7	8.8
Nilgiri	...	4.9	7.8
Madurai	...	7.3	7.3
Tiruchirapalli	...	8.6	8.7
Thanjavur	...	8.5	8.3
Ramanathapuram	...	8.3	9.2
Tirunelveli	...	9.5	9.5
Kanyakumari	...	8.4	7.6

For the State as a whole there has been a slight decline in the porportion of elderly persons. In Madras City and Nilgiri a marked decrease is noticed. In Kanyakumari, however, the proportion has increased from 7.6 to 8.4. per cent.

The only group in which the proportion has increased during the decade 1951-60 is infants and young children. In all other groups, the proportion has gone down.

Mean age

The mean age calculated for the population in the area constituting the present Madras State is given below for 1951 and 1961.

	Mean age		
Year	Persons	Males	Females
1951	25.43	25.46	25.41
1961	24.93	25.07	24.79

The mean age has shown a slight decline from 1951 to 1961. Both in 1951 and 1961, the mean age for males is higher than that of females.

Vital Statistics

6. In Part I-B entitled "Demography and Vital Statistics", an analysis of age structure in Madras State has been made. An estimate of the birth and death rates has also been made in that volume. This estimate is based on the Census age data for 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 adjusted for boundary changes. As the detailed methodology adopted for the estimation is given in that volume, it will be sufficient to give the results only here. The estimates of birth and death rates for Madras State for the past four decades are as follows.

Period	Growth rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1921-30	8.6	42.8	34.2
1931-40	11.4	41.1	29.7
1941-50	15.4	35.8	20.4
1951-60	11.2	34.9	23.7

There has been a progressive decline in the birth rate. In working out the death rate, the net outmigration from the State has not been taken into consideration. Assuming that the net outmigration is of the order of 4% in the decade, the death rate will be 19.7 per mille which is lower than the death rate for 1941-50. Actually, considering that in 1941-50 there has been a net addition to the population of the State by in-migration, the death rate of 20.4 is lower than the actual death rate of the decade. Thus the observed phenomenon is a constant decrease in the death rate which is in keeping with the general trend expected in the country.

Age pattern

7. It is customary to classify population as "young" if they have less than 4 per cent of persons above 65 years, as "mature" when this percentage is between 4 and 7 and as 'aged' when it exceeds 7 per cent. It is observed that a major proportion of world population may be regarded as 'young or mature' and only a very small proportion as 'aged'. Madras State has a fairly 'young' population whereas economically advanced countries like Western Europe, U.S.A., Canada and Oceania have 'aged' population.

Table VIII-3 gives the trends in the percentage distribution of population in the present Madras State from 1901 to 1961. We find that the percentage in the age-group 0–14 has declined from 39.7 in 1901 to 37.6 in 1961. The trend has not been uniform throughout. There was

TABLE VIII — 3

Percentage distribution of population of present Madras State by broad age-groups

Year	Males Age-group 0–14	Males Age-group 15–59	Males Age-group 60+	Females Age-group 0–14	Females Age-group 15–59	Females Age-group 60+	Total Age-group 0–14	Total Age-group 15–59	Total Age-group 60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901	40.5	54.1	5.4	39.0	55.2	5.8	39.7	54.7	5.6
1911	38.5	55.8	5.7	37.2	56.8	6.0	37.8	56.3	5.9
1921	37.8	56.3	5.9	37.0	57.1	5.9	37.4	56.7	5.9
1931	39.3	56.0	4.7	38.2	57.3	4.5	38.8	56.7	4.5
1941	39.1	56.4	4.5	38.4	57.0	4.6	38.7	56.7	4.6
1951	36.2	58.3	5.5	36.2	58.1	5.7	36.2	58.2	5.6
1961	37.7	56.7	5.6	37.5	56.9	5.6	37.6	56.8	5.6

a decline in the percentage upto 1921 followed by a slight increase in 1931 and 1941. In 1951 there was again a decline and the year 1961 witnessed a slight increase in the percentage. Similar trends are noticed for either sex.

The working age-group 15 to 59, contained 54.7 per cent of the population in 1901. A more or less steady proportion (around 56 per cent) was maintained from 1911 to 1941. In 1951, there has been an increase to 58.2 per cent and in 1961, it has again fallen to 56.8 per cent. The old age-group has remained more or less same throughout (around 5.6 per cent) except during 1931 and 1941 when it was around 4.5 per cent.

A comparison of the percentages in 0-14 in 1921 and 1931 shows that an increase has been registered during this period as an aftermath of the influenza epidemic during the period 1921-31. The only plausible explanation to the steep fall in the proportion of aged persons between 1921 and 1931 is that the toll of influenza epidemic should have been particularly heavy among persons aged 50 and over. This age-group has in particular a limited resistance against diseases and epidemics.

The changes in age pattern between 1921 and 1961 may be briefly explained as follows.

1. Between 1921 and 1931 there was a reduction in mortality without any change in fertility.

2. Between 1931 and 1951, there has been a reduction in fertility with little change in mortality.

3. Between 1951 and 1961 there has been a reduction in mortality with little change in fertility.

SECTION II

SEX

8. The last item in the individual slip (Q. 13) related to the sex of the individual. The symbols 'M' and 'F' were recorded for males and females respectively. Eunuchs and Hermaphrodites were recorded as males.

Sex Ratio

9. Usually one would expect that males and females are equal in number. When the Census figures show a different trend, it is viewed with some surprise. The Census figures not only

show that males and females are unequal in numbers, but also that the degree of disparity changes from place to place and age to age.

It is customary to measure the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the sex ratio. In the United Kingdom, the sex ratio is calculated as 'the number of females per 1,000 males'. In the United States, 'the number of males per 1,000 females' is called the sex ratio. In our Census, as in U. K., sex ratio is meant 'the number of females per 1,000 males'.

Table VIII-4 gives the sex ratio and proportion of population of each sex in age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ for India and the different States and Union Territories, U. S. A., U. K., France and Japan.

TABLE VIII — 4

Population of each sex in age-groups expressed in terms of percentage to total population of each sex

State/Union Territory/ Country	Females per 1,000 males	Age-groups							
		0–14		15–49		50+		Age Not Stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	**941**	**40.92***	**41.14***	**47.20***	**47.13***	**11.84***	**11.69***	**0.04***	**0.04***
State									
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
Jammu & Kashmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.02	0.05	0.05
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03

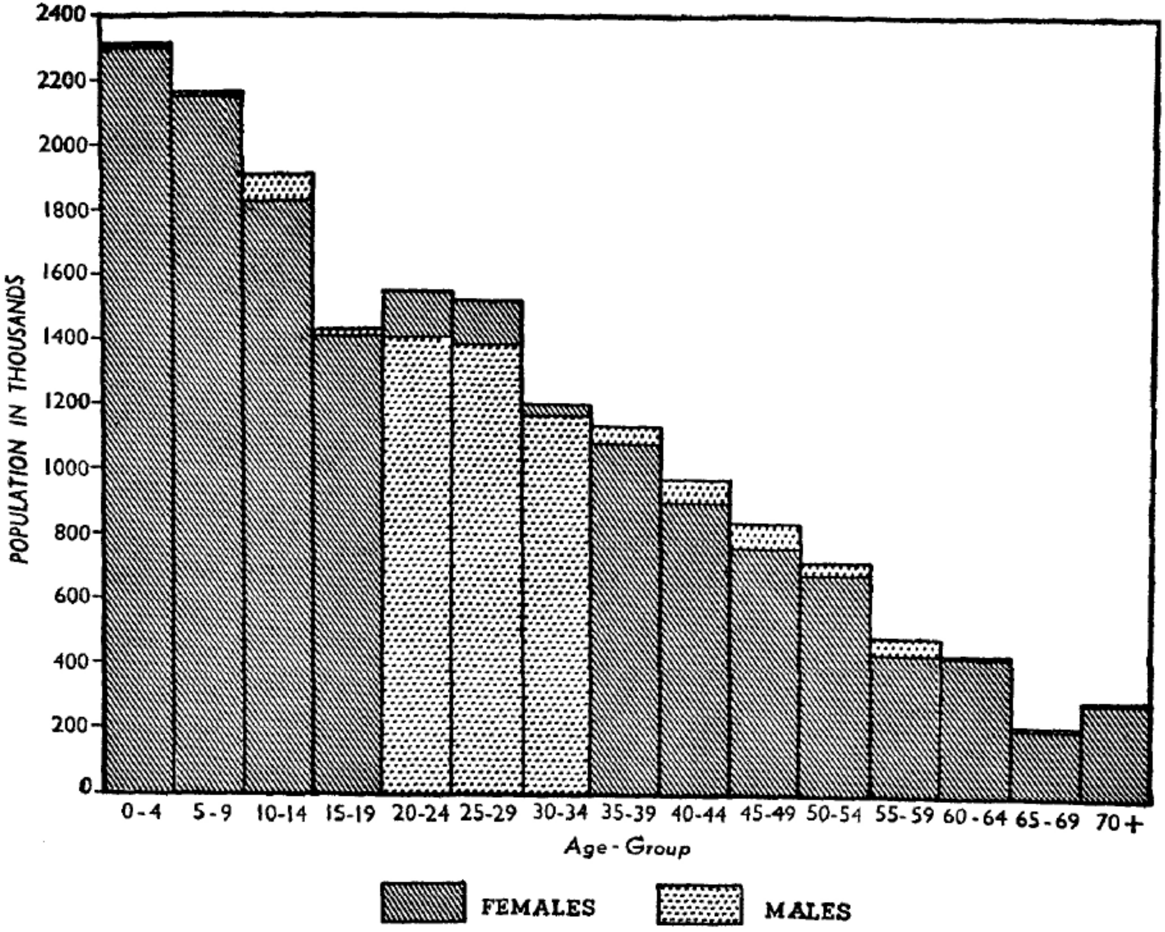
TABLE VIII — 4 (Contd.)

Population of each sex in age-groups expressed in terms of percentage to total population of each sex

State/Union Territory/ Country	Females per 1,000 males	Age-groups 0-14		15-49		50+		Age Not Stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Union Territory									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	...	...
Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	...	0.02
Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	...	...
N.E.F.A.	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
Country									
U.S.A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	...	...
United Kingdom	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.01	...	...
France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	...	...
Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.07	16.67	17.99	...	...

* The classification of 297,853 persons (M-147,100 F-150,753) of N.E.F.A into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for N.E.F.A. and India.

Male and Female Population by Age-Groups, 1961



One striking feature of the above table is that whereas the sex ratios in U. S. A., U.K., France and Japan are above 1,000, the sex ratio in India is below 1,000. In other words, females are fewer than males in India whereas the opposite trend is noticed in western countries. In Madras State, the sex ratio (992) is more than the country's average. In fact, among States barring Kerala and Orissa, the sex ratio in all the States is less than 1,000.

Sex and age

10. For the purpose of comparison of the distribution of population into various age-groups, the following statement may be studied.

	India		Madras State	
Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0–14	40.92	41.14	37.75	37.46
15–49	47.20	47.13	49.56	50.25
50+	11.84	11.69	12.68	12.28
A.N.S.	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01

As regards males in the age-group 0-14, the proportion is higher in India than in Madras State. In the age-groups 15-49 and 50+, the opposite trend is observed. The same pattern is noticed in respect of females also. In both Madras State and India, the difference in proportion between males and females in each age-group is not considerable. Yet a pattern is observed in the differences. In the age-group 0–14, the proportion of females is higher than males in India and the proportion of males is higher than females in Madras State. In the age-group 15-49, the proportion of males is higher than females in India whereas the proportion of females is higher than males in Madras State. In the ages 50+, in both India and the State, the proportion of males is higher than females.

In Table VIII—5 is given the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and sex ratio in each age-group in the State as well as in the districts.

TABLE VIII — 5

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	a.	27	26	27	27	...	27	27	26	28	28	29	28	28	26	28
	b.	27	27	28	31	...	31	28	28	29	30	30	28	28	28	29
	c.	1,013	1,017	1,005	1,012	...	1,012	1,021	1,033	979	1,021	1,026	1,001	1,036	1,039	1,018
1	a.	24	24	24	23	...	23	23	24	23	25	25	23	25	25	26
	b.	24	24	25	25	...	25	25	24	26	25	25	23	26	26	26
	c.	993	998	980	962	...	962	1,012	1,016	1,000	1,001	1,003	990	1,015	1,017	1,000
2	a.	30	31	29	26	...	26	31	31	28	33	33	30	33	32	29
	b.	30	30	29	28	...	28	32	33	30	32	32	29	32	32	30
	c.	972	977	959	960	...	960	1,009	1,013	990	969	968	976	1,004	1,006	990
3	a.	30	31	28	27	...	27	31	32	29	32	33	29	28	32	30
	b.	31	31	29	30	...	30	33	34	30	33	34	30	33	33	31
	c.	1,016	1,017	1,012	1,007	...	1,007	1,029	1,034	987	1,022	1,025	1,008	1,031	1,034	1,006
4	a.	26	27	25	24	...	24	26	27	24	28	28	27	26	26	26
	b.	26	26	25	24	...	24	27	28	25	27	28	26	27	27	26
	c.	982	989	962	932	...	932	1,000	1,002	994	979	986	951	996	1,005	963

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5– 9	a.	128	128	127	119	...	119	125	126	123	134	133	135	126	126	127
	b.	128	127	130	128	...	128	131	132	129	137	136	139	129	128	131
	c.	994	997	986	970	...	970	1,005	1,011	980	1,014	1,015	1,011	1,002	1,002	1,000
10–14	a.	113	112	116	104	...	104	108	106	112	111	109	121	108	107	118
	b.	109	107	116	109	...	109	104	102	109	107	104	117	104	102	113
	c.	961	961	959	943	...	943	927	931	913	943	947	952	945	947	935
15–19	a.	85	85	85	81	...	81	81	81	83	82	82	84	79	79	80
	b.	84	82	90	92	...	92	79	77	84	79	77	88	76	75	82
	c.	983	971	1,017	1,027	...	1,027	932	926	952	947	926	1,038	949	941	1,001
20–24	a.	84	81	91	107	...	107	85	83	93	79	77	86	80	79	87
	b.	93	91	98	108	...	108	95	94	101	88	87	94	91	91	94
	c.	1,034	1,119	1,034	919	...	919	1,069	1,084	1,017	1,111	1,021	1,076	1,126	1,139	1,049
25–29	a.	82	80	87	101	...	101	84	83	89	79	78	81	82	82	82
	b.	91	89	95	104	...	104	93	91	101	88	87	92	93	93	94
	c.	1,096	1,112	1,055	933	...	933	1,057	1,055	1,062	1,107	1,107	1,106	1,119	1,121	1,109

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30–34	a.	69	67	75	83	...	83	71	69	77	66	65	69	70	69	72
	b.	72	71	73	76	...	76	73	73	76	70	70	70	74	74	74
	c.	1,025	1,059	941	821	...	821	991	1,011	924	1,052	1,067	998	1,048	1,055	1,003
35–39	a.	67	67	69	73	...	73	68	68	71	64	64	65	69	69	68
	b.	64	66	62	60	...	60	63	63	61	63	63	60	65	66	61
	c.	948	985	852	737	...	737	882	904	805	966	981	907	940	949	881
40–44	a.	58	57	60	61	...	61	60	60	61	56	55	59	59	58	61
	b.	53	54	50	49	...	49	52	53	50	52	52	50	55	55	52
	c.	911	948	815	723	...	723	842	860	776	916	938	832	915	930	819
45–49	a.	50	51	47	45	...	45	49	50	46	49	50	46	53	53	47
	b.	45	47	40	37	...	37	43	44	39	44	45	40	46	47	41
	c.	907	932	832	735	...	735	840	849	805	888	897	849	872	876	846
50–54	a.	42	43	40	38	...	38	43	43	40	42	43	41	45	45	42
	b.	40	42	37	35	...	35	41	42	37	40	41	38	42	43	40
	c.	957	977	900	828	...	828	915	926	872	932	939	903	927	926	931

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
55–59	a.	29	30	24	22	...	22	27	28	23	29	30	24	31	32	25
	b.	27	28	23	20	...	20	24	24	22	25	26	22	27	27	23
	c.	906	909	898	821	...	821	839	829	883	893	864	915	831	823	897
60–64	a.	26	27	22	20	...	20	27	28	24	27	27	24	27	28	26
	b.	26	26	24	21	...	21	27	27	24	27	27	25	26	26	26
	c.	988	979	1,019	966	...	966	936	929	969	993	979	1,058	922	911	1,008
65–69	a.	13	14	10	8	...	8	14	14	11	15	16	11	14	14	11
	b.	12	13	10	9	...	9	12	13	11	13	14	11	12	12	11
	c.	955	944	995	948	...	948	868	857	921	867	845	1,003	826	818	900
70+	a.	17	19	14	11	...	11	20	21	15	21	23	17	17	18	15
	b.	18	19	16	14	...	14	18	18	16	20	20	18	15	15	16
	c.	1,024	990	1,152	1,112	...	1,112	881	854	1,017	903	869	1,091	854	827	1,058
Age not stated	a.	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	b.	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	c.	862	882	758	713	...	713	889	846	1,000	946	966	333	944	972	706

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Salem Total	Salem Rural	Salem Urban	Coimbatore Total	Coimbatore Rural	Coimbatore Urban	Nilgiri Total	Nilgiri Rural	Nilgiri Urban	Madurai Total	Madurai Rural	Madurai Urban	Tiruchirapalli Total	Tiruchirapalli Rural	Tiruchirapalli Urban
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0	a.	28	27	29	26	25	27	30	32	28	27	26	28	26	25	27
	b.	29	28	30	26	25	30	34	35	32	27	26	29	26	26	77
	c.	1,013	1,016	1,000	985	969	1,018	1,013	1,028	991	1,013	1,017	1,005	1,021	1,031	987
1	a.	23	22	24	21	20	23	24	24	24	25	24	27	24	24	25
	b.	23	22	24	21	20	24	26	28	26	25	24	27	24	23	26
	c.	978	984	948	974	967	988	1,029	1,072	977	890	997	976	991	752	988
2	a.	31	32	32	27	26	28	31	32	30	32	32	32	29	29	27
	b.	31	31	31	27	26	29	34	35	32	31	31	29	28	28	29
	c.	950	950	951	959	957	963	995	1,010	722	947	977	882	984	977	1,011
3	a.	31	32	30	28	28	31	30	32	30	31	33	28	28	29	27
	b.	32	33	31	29	28	31	33	34	33	30	32	30	29	29	29
	c.	1,010	1,013	997	1,015	1,010	1,026	989	995	982	1,009	817	1,033	1,033	1,031	1,039
4	a.	27	27	26	23	23	24	30	31	29	26	26	24	24	24	24
	b.	27	27	27	24	24	26	32	32	31	25	26	24	23	23	23
	c.	1,002	1,005	986	998	1,008	976	973	967	981	989	980	1,008	995	1,005	959

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Salem Total	Salem Rural	Salem Urban	Coimbatore Total	Coimbatore Rural	Coimbatore Urban	Nilgiri Total	Nilgiri Rural	Nilgiri Urban	Madurai Total	Madurai Rural	Madurai Urban	Tiruchirapalli Total	Tiruchirapalli Rural	Tiruchirapalli Urban
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
5–9	a.	135	135	134	123	121	129	137	138	135	129	127	133	119	118	121
	b.	136	137	135	125	120	136	149	147	152	128	125	134	118	116	124
	c.	988	991	973	981	974	982	995	979	1,015	996	999	988	997	999	990
10–14	a.	115	114	122	116	116	115	114	114	116	114	112	119	111	109	117
	b.	112	111	123	118	117	119	122	120	125	109	104	120	106	104	113
	c.	959	957	966	982	988	963	972	968	976	956	944	980	963	969	943
15–19	a.	87	87	87	90	92	86	83	83	83	85	85	86	86	86	88
	b.	82	80	92	89	90	89	93	93	92	82	79	88	84	83	91
	c.	920	900	1,026	961	962	959	1,020	1,033	1,003	960	943	995	988	984	1,002
20–24	a.	82	81	89	88	85	95	92	88	96	86	85	88	85	84	91
	b.	93	91	97	92	89	101	99	101	96	97	97	98	94	92	101
	c.	1,097	1,106	1,055	1,013	1,024	989	985	1,056	903	1,124	1,150	1,073	1,103	1,110	1,078
25–29	a.	80	79	84	84	80	92	92	92	91	86	87	83	83	83	84
	b.	89	88	90	90	87	97	95	95	95	93	92	95	92	90	97
	c.	1,085	1,095	1,039	1,039	1,069	977	949	948	949	1,081	1,071	1,102	1,111	1,108	1,122

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Salem			Coimbatore			Nilgiri			Madurai			Tiruchirapalli		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
30–34	a.	68	68	71	70	68	77	72	73	71	71	69	74	70	68	77
	b.	70	70	70	70	70	72	71	70	71	73	73	72	73	72	74
	c.	1,003	1,017	937	968	1,016	868	891	893	890	1,023	1,066	939	1,044	1,077	938
35–39	a.	63	62	65	67	65	71	71	68	74	68	67	70	71	71	72
	b.	61	61	59	64	65	62	62	62	63	65	67	61	68	70	62
	c.	947	961	876	927	979	813	807	833	775	954	1,005	850	966	1,002	838
40–44	a.	56	55	57	59	59	59	57	56	58	58	57	59	60	60	61
	b.	51	52	48	53	55	47	44	44	44	54	56	50	56	57	52
	c.	898	914	818	864	913	749	707	730	678	930	980	826	943	975	828
45–49	a.	46	47	42	48	49	46	48	47	49	49	51	46	54	55	49
	b.	43	44	38	44	46	37	34	33	34	46	49	40	50	52	43
	c.	904	914	846	871	916	757	644	650	637	938	976	849	934	954	852
50–54	a.	41	41	38	42	44	37	35	34	36	41	42	39	44	44	41
	b.	39	40	35	40	43	33	26	27	26	41	42	36	43	44	38
	c.	936	947	876	919	951	827	689	723	648	982	1,011	917	990	1,013	899

TABLE VIII—5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Salem			Coimbatore			Nilgiri			Madurai			Tiruchirapalli		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
55–59	a.	28	28	22	28	30	23	20	20	20	26	28	23	32	34	26
	b.	25	26	21	27	29	21	15	14	15	25	26	22	29	31	24
	c.	897	893	923	910	925	860	678	669	688	936	947	906	923	935	898
60–64	a.	27	28	23	26	30	19	16	17	15	23	24	21	26	27	22
	b.	26	27	23	26	28	21	15	14	15	23	24	22	27	28	23
	c.	934	930	959	947	927	1,022	838	783	914	1,015	1,030	981	1,043	1,049	1,014
65–69	a.	13	14	10	13	15	8	7	7	6	10	11	9	13	14	9
	b.	12	13	10	13	14	10	6	6	7	11	12	9	13	14	10
	c.	917	919	906	961	955	986	871	769	1,001	1,037	1,048	1,006	1,067	1,070	1,048
70+	a.	19	21	15	21	24	13	11	12	9	13	14	11	15	16	12
	b.	19	19	16	22	24	15	10	10	11	15	15	14	17	18	14
	c.	935	924	1,018	1,042	1,019	1,144	896	784	1,078	1,101	1,082	1,153	1,141	1,131	1,188
Age not stated	a.	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	...
	b.	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N	N	N	N	...
	c.	759	759	...	574	585	333	...	...	...	951	938	1,071	1,064	1,064	...

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Thanjavur Total	Thanjavur Rural	Thanjavur Urban	Ramanathapuram Total	Ramanathapuram Rural	Ramanathapuram Urban	Tirunelveli Total	Tirunelveli Rural	Tirunelveli Urban	Kanyakumari Total	Kanyakumari Rural	Kanyakumari Urban
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
0	a.	25	24	26	26	26	27	26	27	26	28	28	28
	b.	25	24	26	24	25	26	25	26	25	28	28	28
	c.	1,001	1,001	1,000	1,020	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,026	1,010	991	993	978
1	a.	25	24	24	24	24	26	26	25	25	26	26	25
	b.	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	25	27	27	25
	c.	994	996	989	1,003	1,012	975	989	985	999	1,001	1,004	986
2	a.	29	29	27	33	34	31	30	31	28	29	29	28
	b.	27	28	26	30	31	28	27	28	26	29	29	28
	c.	978	982	961	979	752	947	966	961	978	970	967	990
3	a.	30	31	27	32	34	30	28	29	27	27	27	27
	b.	30	30	28	31	32	28	26	27	26	27	27	26
	c.	1,026	1,021	1,052	1,000	1,010	966	1,006	1,006	1,006	969	971	963
4	a.	25	25	25	28	29	25	25	26	25	31	31	29
	b.	24	25	23	26	26	24	23	23	22	29	29	27
	c.	980	992	936	979	979	976	948	947	949	908	909	898

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Thanjavur			Ramanathapuram			Tirunelveli			Kanyakumari		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
5–9	a.	127	127	124	129	128	132	129	129	129	141	142	129
	b.	126	126	125	121	119	123	121	120	122	139	140	131
	c.	1,012	1,012	1,010	992	998	976	984	984	985	967	961	1,004
10–14	a.	111	109	121	117	113	127	119	117	121	132	132	128
	b.	105	102	116	106	102	116	113	111	116	133	133	127
	c.	955	953	962	962	964	958	999	1,000	997	985	987	976
15–19	a.	84	84	86	86	85	88	88	87	90	92	92	92
	b.	83	82	87	85	83	91	92	91	93	100	100	98
	c.	1,002	998	1,020	1,048	1,039	1,074	1,097	1,103	1,086	1,068	1,071	1,053
20–24	a.	81	80	85	80	79	82	76	75	78	82	81	84
	b.	90	90	92	94	93	94	86	84	88	81	80	86
	c.	1,128	1,142	1,078	1,240	1,211	1,199	1,189	1,193	1,179	970	964	1,002
25–29	a.	80	80	77	80	80	79	76	75	77	73	72	77
	b.	93	94	89	89	89	87	87	85	91	76	76	81
	c.	1,184	1,191	1,155	1,173	1,177	1,160	1,209	1,204	1,219	1,032	1,031	1,042

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Thanjavur			Ramanathapuram			Tirunelveli			Kanyakumari		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
30–34	a.	71	71	72	68	67	69	64	63	68	61	60	65
	b.	75	75	75	72	72	72	70	69	73	63	62	66
	c.	1,067	1,073	1,045	1,131	1,142	1,099	1,142	1,157	1,111	1,014	1,015	1,011
35–39	a.	70	71	67	67	68	65	66	65	69	62	62	67
	b.	68	69	64	66	67	63	66	66	66	62	63	58
	c.	983	989	957	1,043	1,053	1,010	1,044	1,070	991	971	993	860
40–44	a.	60	60	62	56	56	58	57	55	60	49	49	51
	b.	55	56	55	56	56	56	54	54	53	45	45	47
	c.	935	946	895	1,058	1,081	990	999	1,044	908	901	898	916
45–49	a.	52	53	49	50	51	47	51	51	51	47	48	47
	b.	48	49	44	49	51	45	48	49	45	43	44	43
	c.	944	951	917	1,044	1,062	986	985	1,011	927	898	897	906
50–54	a.	44	45	44	42	42	42	44	44	43	36	36	37
	b.	43	43	43	43	44	42	43	44	41	36	36	39
	c.	976	978	968	1,089	1,110	1,027	1,040	1,061	994	970	959	1,029

TABLE VIII — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Age-group		Thanjavur Total	Thanjavur Rural	Thanjavur Urban	Ramanathapuram Total	Ramanathapuram Rural	Ramanathapuram Urban	Tirunelveli Total	Tirunelveli Rural	Tirunelveli Urban	Kanyakumari Total	Kanyakumari Rural	Kanyakumari Urban
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
55–59	a.	31	32	29	29	30	25	32	33	29	29	29	29
	b.	28	28	25	28	29	25	30	31	27	27	27	30
	c.	909	915	884	1,023	1,021	1,027	986	989	980	933	918	1,015
60–64	a.	27	26	28	25	26	24	28	30	25	24	24	25
	b.	26	26	27	27	27	27	28	29	28	23	23	26
	c.	1,003	1,005	996	1,121	1,107	1,166	1,057	1,026	1,138	948	938	1,003
65–69	a.	13	14	12	13	13	10	15	16	12	14	14	14
	b.	13	13	12	13	14	11	15	16	13	13	13	14
	c.	956	948	992	1,092	1,086	1,113	1,052	1,038	1,092	911	896	997
70+	a.	15	15	15	15	15	13	20	22	17	17	18	18
	b.	17	16	19	17	17	18	22	23	20	19	18	20
	c.	1,144	1,113	1,266	1,204	1,154	1,376	1,142	1,107	1,242	1,028	1,006	1,152
Age not stated	a.	N	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	b.	N	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	c.	484	484	...	884	868	1,000	886	897	848	962	917	1,500

a=Ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups
b=Ratio of females in that age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups
c=Number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group
N=Denotes negligible figures

On the basis of the above Table, it will be interesting to examine the following conclusions drawn by the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal for 1951.

"(a) A larger proportion of boys than girls seems to be born in this country than in western countries.

(b) Girls in the first few years of their life still seem to suffer from comparative neglect than boys, as a result of which Nature's balancing action of taking away more boys than girls in the first years of life does not properly come into play and the survival of girls never seems to draw even with the survival of boys.

(c) A very heavy toll of female lives is taken in the earlier period of the reproducing ages, that is between the ages of 15-34. The toll is so heavy that the difference between the male and female population grows remarkably rapid and wide and this gap is never made up in middle or old age.

(d) Proportionately greater deaths occur among females even between the ages 35-54 than is usually imagined".

The above conclusions are dealt with below seriatim.

(a) In Madras State, the sex ratio at birth during the decade 1951-60 works out to 937. It is therefore, obvious that the first conclusion holds good for the State.

(b) Upto the fourth year of age, the sex ratios are as follows in Madras State.

Age	Sex ratio
0	1,013
1	993
2	972
3	1,016
4	982

The second conclusion may not wholly hold good for the State in view of the fluctuations in sex ratio observed.

(c) Between the ages 15-34, the sex ratios are as follows;

Age-group	Sex ratio
15 — 19	983
20 — 24	1,034
25 — 29	1,096
30 — 34	1,025

The third conclusion may not also hold good for the State in view of the sex ratio being above 1,000 between 20 and 34.

(d) Following are the sex ratios between the ages 35 and 54.

Age-group	Sex ratio
35 — 39	948
40 — 44	911
45 — 49	907
50 — 54	957

The depressingly low sex ratios in the age-groups 40–44 and 45–49 go to prove that proportionately greater deaths occur among females than males in these ages.

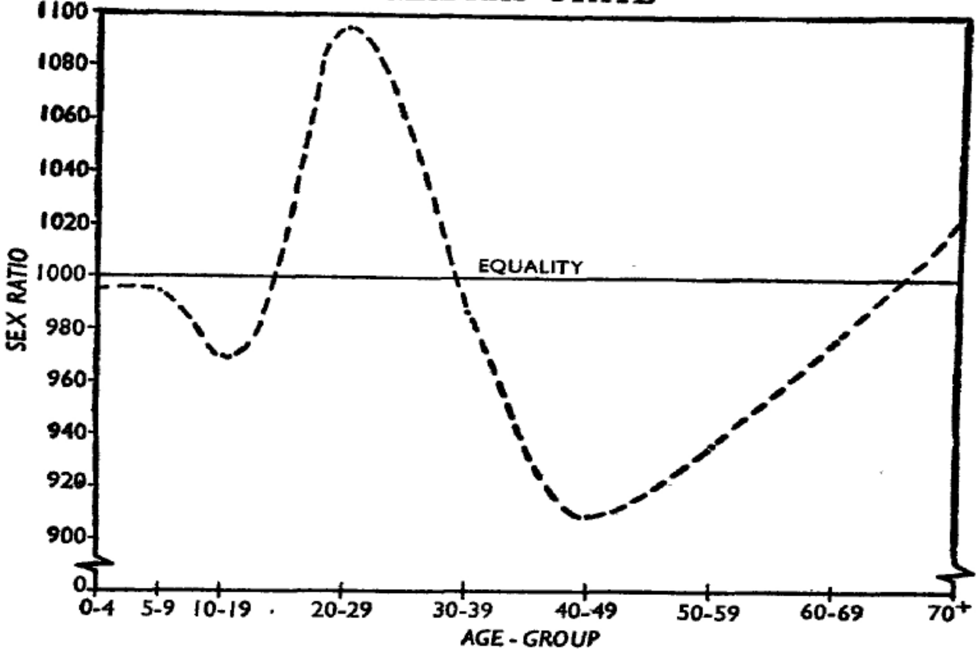
An abstract Table showing the proportion of both the sexes in different ages and age-groups for the State with rural-urban break-up is given below:

TABLE VIII — 6

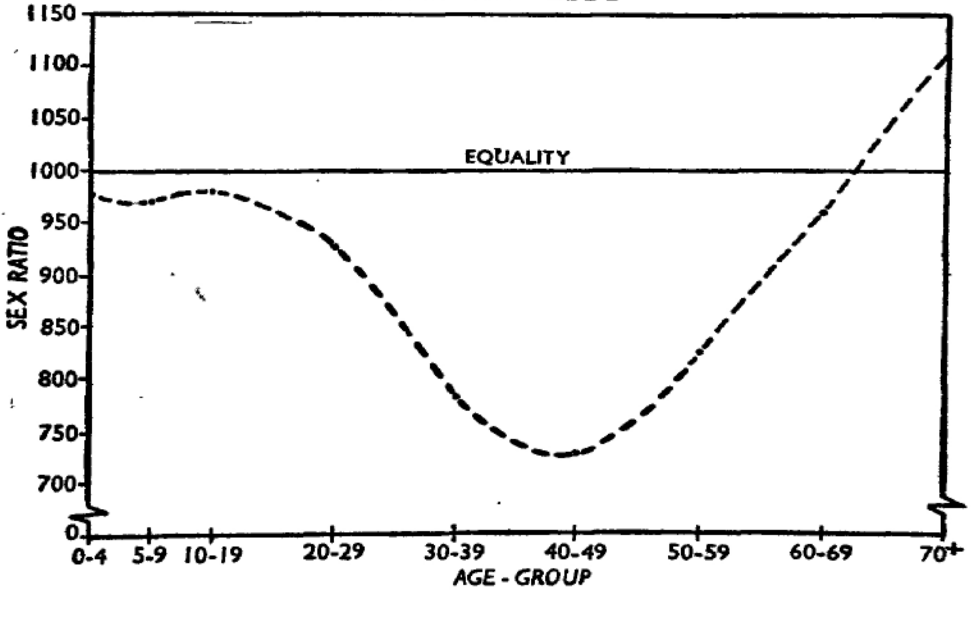
Proportion per thousand of population of each sex by age-groups

Age-group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 – 4	137	138	139	138	133	136
0	27	27	26	27	27	28
1	24	24	24	24	24	25
2	30	30	31	30	29	29
3	30	31	31	31	28	29
4	26	26	27	26	25	25
5 – 9	128	128	128	127	127	130
10 – 14	113	109	112	107	116	116
15 – 19	85	84	85	82	85	90

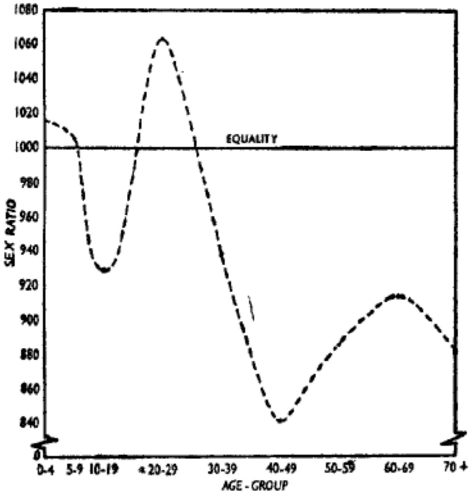
Sex Ratio in
MADRAS STATE



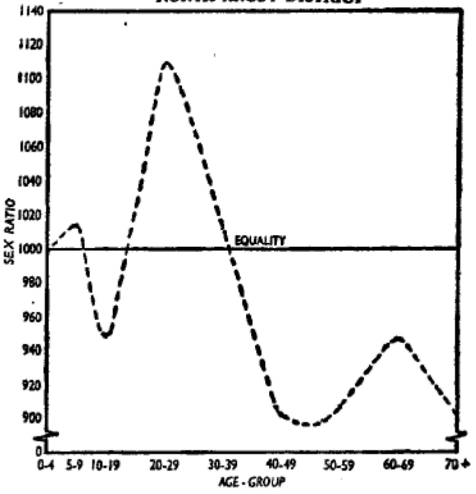
Sex Ratio in
MADRAS CITY



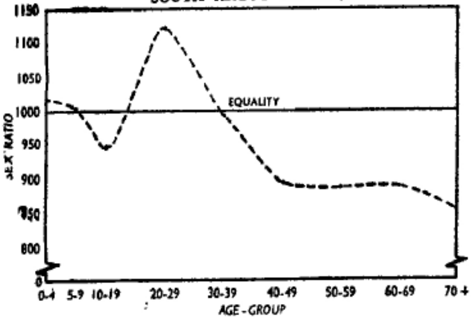
Sex Ratio in
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT



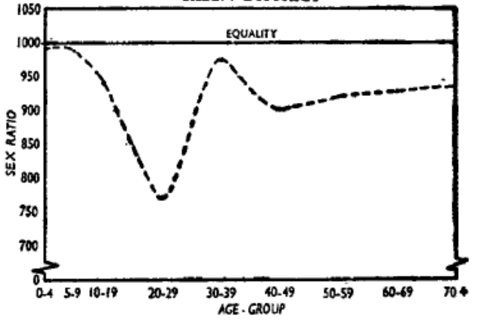
Sex Ratio in
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT



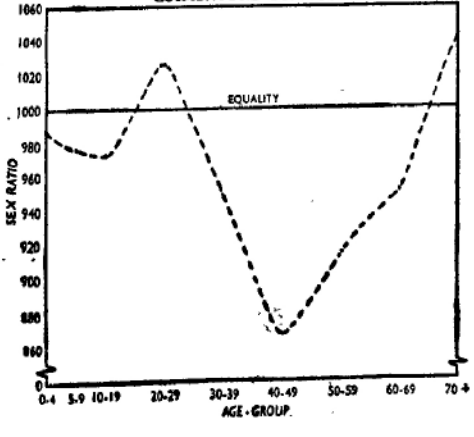
Sex Ratio in
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT



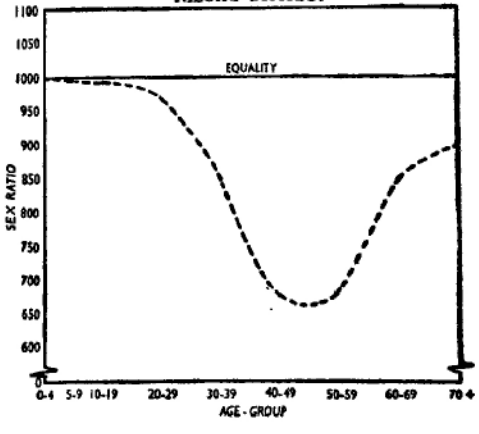
Sex Ratio in
SALEM DISTRICT



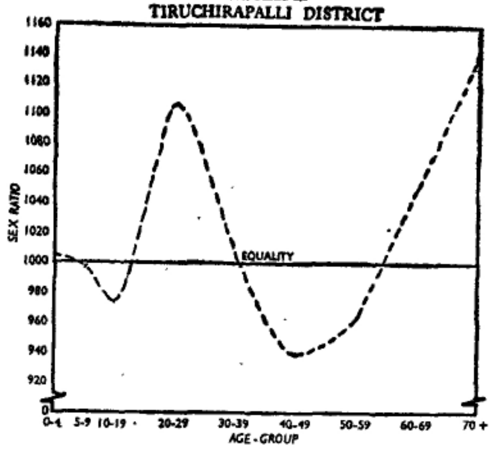
Sex Ratio in
COIMBATORE DISTRICT



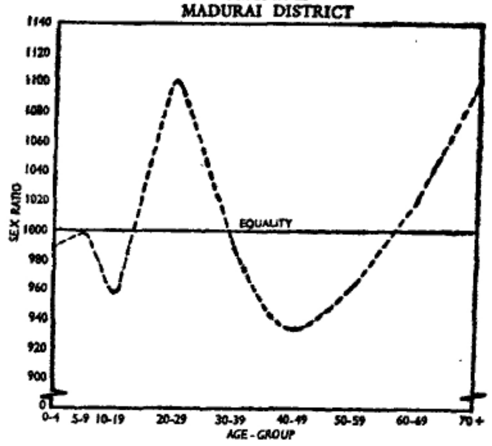
Sex Ratio in
NILGIRI DISTRICT



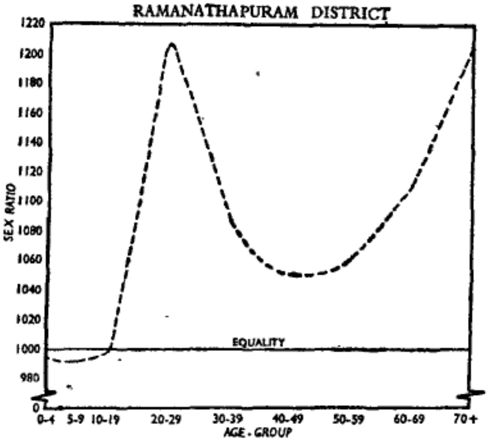
Sex Ratio in
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT



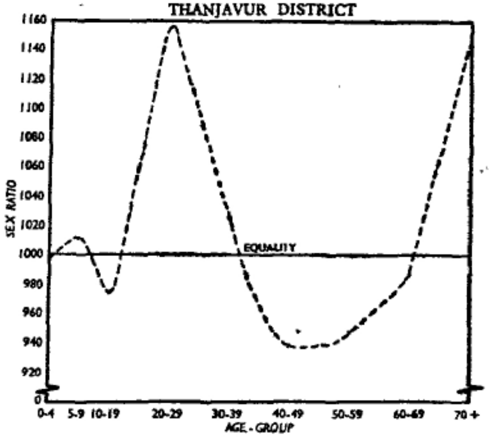
Sex Ratio in
MADURAI DISTRICT



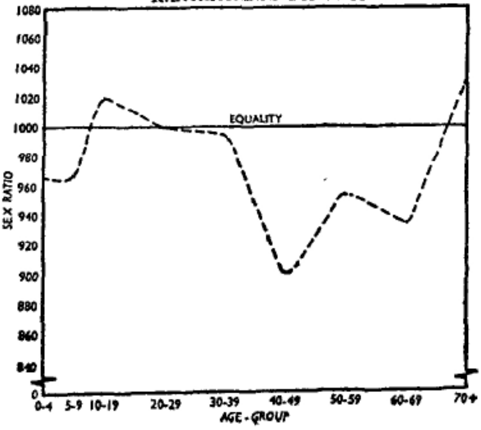
Sex Ratio in
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT



Sex Ratio in
THANJAVUR DISTRICT



Sex Ratio in
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT



Sex Ratio in
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

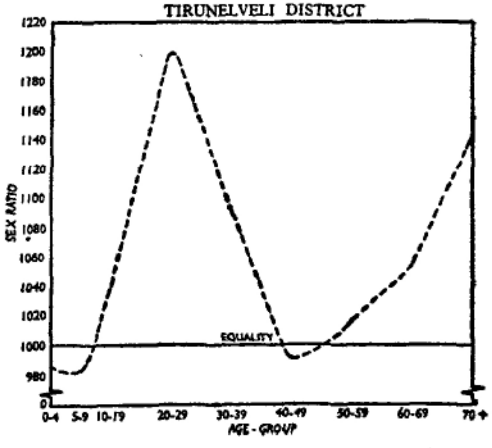


TABLE VIII — 6 (Contd.)

Proportion per thousand of population of each sex by age-groups

Age-group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20 – 24	84	93	81	91	91	98
25 – 29	82	91	80	89	87	95
30 – 34	69	72	67	71	75	73
35 – 39	67	64	67	66	69	62
40 – 44	58	53	57	54	60	50
45 – 49	50	45	51	47	47	40
50 – 54	42	40	43	42	40	37
55 – 59	29	27	30	28	24	23
60 – 64	26	26	27	26	22	24
65 – 69	13	12	14	13	10	10
70+	17	18	19	19	14	16
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Males

The proportion decreases with the increase age. The group 70+ which includes all ages above 70 has, however, a proportion higher than that of 65–69. Among children in the group 0–4, the proportion decreases from 0 to 1 and then increases to 30 at ages 2 and 3 and again decreases to 26 at the age 4. The proportion of children in the age-group 0–4 is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

In the rural sector also, the proportion decreases with the increase in age. In the urban sector, a similar trend is observed but for a spurt in the age-group 20-24. There is a fall in the proportion from the age-group 10 - 14 to 15-19 and the proportion increases to 91 in the age-group 20-24 and then decreases to 87 in the age-group 25 - 29. In rural as well as urban areas, the decrease in proportion from the age-group 10–14 to 15–19 is considerable.

Females

The proportion of females in both rural and urban areas decreases with increase in age but for a rise from the age-group 15-19 to 20-24. The fall in proportion from the age-group 5-9 to 10-14 is more in respect of females than males. The proportion of female children in the age-group 0-4 is more than that of males in urban areas. But in rural areas, the proportion of males is slightly higher than that of females. Among children in the age-group 0 - 4 as in the case of males, the proportion decreases from age 0 to 1 and then increases at ages 2 and 3 and then decreases at age 4.

Sex ratio in districts

11. The sex ratios in the districts are given in Table VIII-7 for all areas, rural areas and urban areas.

TABLE VIII — 7

Sex ratios in State and districts

District	Sex ratio in		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
State	**992**	**1,003**	**963**
Madras	901	...	901
Chingleput	960	966	938
North Arcot	989	990	986
South Arcot	984	986	973
Salem	977	980	962
Coimbatore	966	981	930
Nilgiri	914	923	902
Madurai	998	1,011	971
Tiruchirapalli	1,008	1,019	971
Thanjavur	1,016	1,019	1,004
Ramanathapuram	1,060	1,066	1,042
Tirunelveli	1,053	1,058	1,041
Kanyakumari	979	978	987

In the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, there is an excess of females and this excess is more pronounced in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. An obvious conclusion that can be arrived at from these figures is that it is likely that males emigrate in good numbers leaving females behind. Ramanathapuram which has the highest sex ratio (1,060) perhaps sends more men to other places. In Nilgiri district, the sex

ratio is low (914). The immigrant population in this hill district is predominantly male and this accounts for the low sex ratio. In this district, the sex ratio has increased from 858 to 914 during the period 1941-61, presumably because the labourers who settle down in the plantations for work bring their families also gradually. In Madras City, the chief place of immigration of menfolk, the sex ratio is the lowest with 901. The figure which has increased from 908 in 1941 to 921 in 1951 has decreased to 901 in 1961. As is to be expected, the sex ratio in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas. The only exception is the Kanyakumari district. The reason for this peculiar feature in Kanyakumari district may be that the towns in this district are mostly residential rather than industrial.

TABLE VIII — 8

Sex ratio at birth and death

District	Number of females per 1,000 males in the general population	Average No. of female births to 1,000 male births during the decade	Average of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the decade
1	2	3	4
State	**992**	**937**	**975**
Madras	901	958	955
Chingleput	960	945	945
North Arcot	989	941	960
South Arcot	984	927	949
Salem	977	932	983
Coimbatore	966	932	970
Nilgiri	914	960	930
Madurai	998	933	966
Tiruchirapalli	1,008	939	993
Thanjavur	1,016	939	1,012
Ramanathapuram	1,060	925	998
Tirunelveli	1,053	941	1,001
Kanyakumari	979	927	940

Sex ratios at birth and death

12. The table VIII - 8 gives the sex ratios at birth and death for the State and districts for the decade 1951-60.

As may be seen from the above Table, in the State the number of females living per 1,000 males is more than those born or dying per 1,000 males. In Madras City and Nilgiri, however, a different trend is observed — the general sex ratio is less than the sex ratios at birth and death.

The changes in the sex ratio in the State during 1901-61 may be observed from Table VIII-9. The figures given in the table are taken from the volume—Census of India Paper No. 2 of 1963, Age Tables. Following points

have to be taken into account in respect of this Table:

1. The sex ratio shown against 60-64 under 1901 relates to the age-group 60 and over.

2. The data relate to State as constituted on the date of the relevant census, and not to the 1961 lay out of the State.

3. The ratios up to and including 1931 are based on the unadjusted group totals as published in the relevant Census Report, but those for 1941 and 1951 are given for adjusted group totals corrected for age bias.

TABLE VIII — 9

Sex ratio (per 100 males) during 1901–1961

Age-group	Census year						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 – 4	95.1	96.3	95.8	96.7	99.3	99.6	100.8
5 – 9	99.2	98.6	97.8	101.7	99.0	100.8	101.4
10 – 14	110.9	108.4	106.8	105.0	104.4	100.8	98.5
15 – 19	105.9	100.4	105.3	92.5	101.9	99.0	96.4
20 – 24	80.1	83.6	81.3	84.6	92.1	94.2	96.4
25 – 29	89.3	92.0	89.5	88.8	89.2	93.6	97.3
30 – 34	89.2	88.5	91.6	96.5	94.1	97.6	99.4
35 – 39	112.1	107.3	114.0	105.7	99.5	102.1	104.9
40 – 44	96.7	95.0	94.1	107.3	103.6	104.3	108.1
45 – 49	114.4	112.2	110.4	104.6	105.8	104.1	108.4
50 – 54	94.2	94.1	94.0	101.7	106.7	103.9	107.5
55 – 59	114.1	118.7	116.2	99.5	104.0	103.0	106.5
60 – 64	85.1	85.4	92.1	96.4	98.9	100.6	105.4
65 – 69	...	100.5	108.2	98.0	95.3	99.2	103.9
70+	...	86.6	91.2	93.5	99.9	90.6	97.3

TABLE VIII — 10

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

State, District and City	Age-group 0–14 Males per 1,000 of all males	0–14 Females per 1,000 of all females	0–14 Females per 1,000 males	15–34 Males per 1,000 of all males	15–34 Females per 1,000 of all females	15–34 Females per 1,000 males	35–59 Males per 1,000 of all males	35–59 Females per 1,000 of all females	35–59 Females per 1,000 males	60+ Males per 1,000 of all males	60+ Females per 1,000 of all females	60+ Females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras State	**377**	**375**	**984**	**321**	**339**	**1,050**	**246**	**230**	**928**	**56**	**56**	**991**
Madras	351	375	964	371	381	924	239	200	755	39	44	1,003
Chingleput	370	380	986	322	340	1,014	247	223	865	61	57	903
North Arcot	391	391	989	306	326	1,054	240	224	921	63	59	932
South Arcot	375	378	991	310	334	1,062	256	235	905	59	53	879
Salem	390	391	980	318	333	1,025	232	219	919	60	57	931
Coimbatore	365	370	982	333	343	996	243	226	897	59	61	983
Nilgiri	397	430	989	339	357	964	230	181	719	34	32	861
Madurai	383	376	981	328	344	1,048	243	231	948	46	49	1,045
Tiruchirapalli	360	354	989	325	343	1,117	261	246	954	54	57	1,076
Thanjavur	371	361	989	316	341	1,095	258	242	954	55	56	1,030
Ramanathapuram	390	362	984	314	340	1,147	244	242	1,052	52	56	1,137

TABLE VIII — 10 (Contd.)

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

State, District and City	Age-group 0–14 Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Females per 1,000 males	15–34 Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Females per 1,000 males	35–59 Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Females per 1,000 males	60+ Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tirunelveli	383	360	990	304	334	1,157	249	240	1,014	64	66	1,083
Kanyakumari	413	411	972	307	320	1,023	224	214	935	56	55	964
Madras (C)	351	375	964	371	381	924	239	200	755	39	44	1,003
Madurai (M)	380	392	984	340	360	1,005	242	206	810	38	42	1,063
Coimbatore (M)	358	397	984	375	363	855	228	194	753	39	46	1,030
Tiruchirapalli (M)	353	367	983	361	373	978	245	213	822	41	47	1,066
Salem (M)	391	399	976	334	354	1,015	229	201	837	46	46	970
Palayamcottai (T.G.)	359	352	997	346	356	1,044	245	229	953	50	63	1,270
Tuticorin (T.G.)	367	377	993	320	348	1,052	268	225	813	45	50	1,056
Vellore (T.G.)	382	387	992	338	353	1,021	231	207	879	49	53	1,047
Kurichi (T.G.)	385	399	987	337	353	1,255	239	202	807	39	46	1,137
Tanjavur (M)	374	374	978	321	343	1,046	248	224	883	57	59	1,026
Nagercoil (M)	389	387	986	323	335	1,028	232	218	929	56	60	1,063

TABLE VIII — 11

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex 1951 & 1961

State, District and City	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population 1951 & 1961											
		0–4			5–9			10-14			15–19		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madras State	1961	137	137	137	128	128	128	111	113	110	85	85	84
	1951	121	121	121	118	118	119	122	122	121	96	98	93
Madras	1961	132	127	138	124	119	128	106	104	109	87	81	93
	1951	91	90	93	95	96	94	127	124	129	106	113	99
Chingleput	1961	142	138	146	128	125	131	106	108	104	80	81	79
	1951	119	117	121	116	114	117	122	123	122	96	95	97
North Arcot	1961	146	146	147	135	134	137	109	111	107	81	82	79
	1951	127	127	128	124	124	125	126	126	126	101	104	97
South Arcot	1961	143	141	146	127	126	129	106	108	104	77	79	76
	1951	128	127	130	117	114	119	116	118	113	91	94	88
Salem	1961	141	140	142	136	135	136	114	115	113	85	87	82
	1951	121	119	122	127	126	128	130	121	139	94	102	92

TABLE VIII — 11 (Contd.)

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex 1951 & 1961

Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population 1951 & 1961

State, District and City	Census year	0–4			5–9			10–14			15–19		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coimbatore	1961	127	126	128	124	123	125	117	116	118	90	90	90
	1951	119	120	119	120	118	122	128	128	128	99	100	98
Nilgiri	1961	152	146	159	143	137	149	118	115	122	88	83	93
	1951	129	139	117	105	110	99	115	118	112	81	82	81
Madurai	1961	139	140	139	128	129	128	111	114	109	84	85	82
	1951	125	127	123	128	126	130	122	124	120	89	93	86
Tiruchirapalli	1961	130	130	130	118	119	118	108	111	106	85	86	84
	1951	119	118	119	118	117	120	115	117	114	92	90	88
Thanjavur	1961	132	133	130	126	126	126	108	111	105	84	84	83
	1951	113	114	113	113	114	112	117	120	114	96	97	94
Ramanathapuram	1961	139	144	135	125	129	121	111	117	106	85	86	85
	1951	125	128	121	117	119	116	118	122	115	88	92	85
Tirunelveli	1961	131	135	126	126	129	121	116	119	113	90	88	92
	1951	121	122	119	118	120	116	118	120	117	99	100	98
Kanyakumari	1961	141	141	140	139	140	138	132	132	132	96	92	100
	1951	152	153	151	126	127	126	125	125	124	105	102	108
Madras (C)	1961	132	127	138	124	119	128	106	104	109	87	81	93
	1951	91	90	93	95	96	94	127	124	129	106	113	99

TABLE VIII — 11 (Contd.)

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex 1951 & 1961

Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population 1951 & 1961

State, District and City	Census year	0–4			5–9			10–14			15–19		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madurai (M)	1961	136	134	138	131	129	133	119	117	122	91	90	92
	1951	141	137	144	117	118	115	139	142	135	100	96	105
Coimbatore (M)	1961	134	126	142	128	121	136	115	111	120	91	91	92
	1951	119	102	138	103	102	103	118	115	106	112	106	119
Tiruchirapalli (M)	1961	128	126	132	118	116	120	114	112	116	97	96	99
	1951	112	109	114	94	86	103	119	122	116	112	109	115
Salem (M)	1961	143	141	145	130	129	132	121	121	122	88	84	92
	1951	115	124	105	112	113	111	143	106	182	93	83	104
Tuticorin (T.G.)	1961	124	124	124	127	124	130	121	119	118	87	86	89
	1951	129	125	133	107	106	109	109	102	116	99	92	105
Vellore (T.G.)	1961	135	136	135	133	129	136	117	118	116	89	86	93
	1951	119	118	119	104	104	104	124	124	124	119	124	114
Thanjavur (M)	1961	129	129	130	126	124	128	119	121	117	86	85	87
	1951	98	106	91	97	96	97	131	133	128	111	112	110
Nagercoil (M)	1961	133	135	132	127	126	128	127	128	127	97	96	99
	1951	Not available											

TABLE VIII — 12

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60 — 69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	1961	995	994	970	1,095	987	909	937	977	1,024
	1951	1,005	1,017	979	1,070	1,001	973	980	1,034	1,062
	1941	1,010	1,010	965	1,112	1,023	965	948	996	1,068
	1931	1,034	993	1,002	1,159	1,010	960	996	973	1,009
	1921	1,045	1,036	936	1,176	1,005	1,016	1,002	1,013	1,062
	1911	1,047	1,031	960	1,157	1,055	1,007	1,027	1,064	1,128
	1901	1,053	1,028	926	1,202	1,050	1,007	1,040	1,128	1,197
Madras	1961	976	970	979	926	782	728	825	961	1,112
	1951	954	900	886	844	890	942	1,063	1,241	1,303
	1941	944	973	1,050	919	793	789	893	854	817
	1931	998	956	979	954	779	745	832	814	845
	1921	764	1,007	943	962	804	810	848	862	902
	1911	1,020	1,013	970	957	873	885	901	953	1,012
	1901	1,051	1,007	956	1,066	924	908	936	1,000	1,062

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60 — 69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	1961	1,015	1,005	929	1,063	938	841	885	914	881
	1951	1,004	997	975	1,043	943	898	924	950	866
	1941	1,002	1,047	925	1,072	990	871	831	837	935
	1931	1,064	980	970	1,129	935	845	869	833	864
	1921	1,079	1,026	904	1,159	940	905	900	860	900
	1911	1,059	1,013	945	1,101	1,004	902	918	900	956
	1901	1,078	1,041	883	1,135	983	880	908	923	981
North Arcot	1961	998	1,014	949	1,109	1,010	903	908	947	903
	1951	1,007	1,010	972	1,102	1,005	948	963	968	974
	1941	1,013	1,059	938	1,080	1,034	918	853	952	881
	1931	1,047	987	980	1,162	1,180	900	921	862	894
	1921	1,077	1,046	919	1,181	974	989	937	902	944
	1911	1,049	1,058	947	1,142	1,042	951	968	960	1,019
	1901	1,101	1,047	888	1,204	1,043	929	958	1,029	1,093

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60 — 69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Arcot	1961	1,017	1,002	947	1,123	994	895	888	889	854
	1951	1,021	1,044	945	1,096	1,020	927	906	986	936
	1941	1,007	1,029	939	1,100	1,001	913	928	921	1,027
	1931	1,045	983	986	1,148	987	912	917	843	874
	1921	1,055	1,041	922	1,190	996	996	941	876	917
	1911	1,042	1,032	939	1,146	1,045	953	970	911	968
	1901	1,062	1,035	910	1,185	1,027	929	958	973	1,033
Salem	1961	990	988	942	771	976	901	921	929	935
	1951	1,021	1,009	1,024	1,082	933	987	845	959	809
	1941	1,010	1,013	955	1,115	1,024	889	858	1,003	1,025
	1931	1,037	977	981	1,153	966	893	1,012	984	1,021
	1921	1,047	1,022	900	1,168	949	1,029	984	980	1,026
	1911	1,047	1,043	934	1,121	1,023	976	993	1,050	1,115
	1901	1,052	1,026	902	1,206	1,045	964	994	1,142	1,213

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60 — 69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore	1961	987	977	973	1,026	948	867	915	951	1,042
	1951	984	1,024	985	1,014	966	969	989	979	1,115
	1941	1,006	1,036	955	1,056	977	965	897	995	1,215
	1931	1,022	998	980	1,089	972	947	1,022	1,030	1,068
	1921	1,042	1,010	919	1,109	953	1,010	1,026	1,043	1,092
	1911	1,075	1,017	940	1,118	1,020	992	1,009	1,104	1,173
	1901	1,039	1,014	912	1,184	1,025	1,001	1,033	1,157	1,229
Nilgiri	1961	998	995	992	967	849	678	685	846	896
	1951	762	819	869	875	946	873	1,097	1,414	1,623
	1941	920	960	891	857	787	794	694	903	784
	1931	1,014	993	904	828	708	665	746	769	797
	1921	1,036	988	893	914	821	765	753	776	814
	1911	1,040	975	930	841	767	730	744	817	868
	1901	1,050	1,009	861	809	701	713	736	895	950

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60 — 69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madurai	1961	988	996	958	1,102	989	934	964	1,022	1,101
	1951	979	1,042	956	1,098	1,005	986	978	1,037	1,135
	1941	1,011	1,014	936	1,112	1,063	986	1,014	1,061	1,063
	1931	1,024	989	982	1,165	1,021	981	1,029	1,025	1,063
	1921	1,047	1,045	893	1,181	998	1,061	1,021	1,085	1,135
	1911	1,028	1,042	917	1,164	1,062	1,029	1,048	1,130	1,200
	1901	1,001	988	896	1,231	1,066	1,068	1,101	1,206	1,281
Tiruchirapalli	1961	1,005	997	974	1,107	1,005	939	964	1,051	1,141
	1951	1,025	1,031	957	1,050	1,005	1,004	1,036	1,088	1,257
	1941	1,035	975	952	1,115	1,040	1,042	1,068	1,092	1,183
	1931	1,033	1,044	997	1,152	1,066	1,050	1,062	1,017	1,055
	1921	1,041	1,049	944	1,169	1,059	1,071	1,040	1,045	1,094
	1911	1,039	1,035	961	1,196	1,091	1,062	1,081	1,126	1,196
	1901	1,045	1,039	929	1,178	1,110	1,063	1,097	1,147	1,218

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60—69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thanjavur	1961	997	1,012	975	1,156	1,026	939	948	987	1,144
	1951	1,019	1,017	991	1,112	1,061	985	1,000	1,104	1,067
	1941	1,017	1,012	999	1,237	1,055	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,104
	1931	1,036	990	1,056	1,265	1,107	1,061	1,042	1,038	1,077
	1921	1,038	1,054	973	1,276	1,126	1,051	1,056	1,116	1,169
	1911	1,065	1,031	1,008	1,267	1,155	1,077	1,097	1,162	1,235
	1901	1,048	1,036	983	1,304	1,130	1,102	1,137	1,222	1,297
Ramanathapuram	1961	995	992	998	1,206	1,087	1,051	1,062	1,111	1,204
	1951	1,030	1,063	1,022	1,169	1,121	1,089	1,157	1,186	1,073
	1941	1,042	1,000	1,012	1,237	1,132	1,116	1,107	1,105	1,073
	1931	1,040	1,003	1,079	1,298	1,120	1,079	1,108	1,119	1,160
	1921	1,032	1,054	988	1,302	1,098	1,130	1,123	1,166	1,221
	1911	1,058	1,032	995	1,256	1,145	1,132	1,152	1,195	1,269
	1901	1,074	1,059	973	1,298	1,125	1,137	1,172	1,298	1,378

TABLE VIII — 12 (Contd.)

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts 1901 — 1961

State & District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the age-group								
		0 — 4	5 — 9	10 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 39	40 — 49	50 — 59	60—69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tirunelveli	1961	986	984	1,041	1,199	1,092	992	1,017	1,056	1,142
	1951	1,036	1,020	1,032	1,180	1,075	986	1,027	1,014	1,262
	1941	989	1,025	1,033	1,181	1,082	1,048	974	996	1,298
	1931	1,028	1,007	1,050	1,218	1,091	1,035	1,038	1,050	1,089
	1921	1,008	1,027	989	1,183	1,040	1,018	1,055	1,125	1,177
	1911	1,012	1,017	1,018	1,166	1,063	1,067	1,086	1,175	1,248
	1901	879	1,007	971	1,187	1,028	1,017	1,104	1,269	1,348
Kanyakumari	1961	966	967	1,019	999	993	900	953	934	1,028
	1951	967	975	998	994	956	929	991	1,016	1,024
	1941	992	994	974	1,023	983	959	998	1,035	1,090
	1931	976	956	993	1,069	981	945	987	1,020	1,063
	1921	995	996	969	1,059	958	877	926	1,012	1 164
	1911	1,048	987	976	1,070	956	880	990	977	943
	1901	1,109	1,024	950	1,093	915	861	949	1,138	1,209

SECTION III

MARITAL STATUS

General

13. In this section, I propose to discuss marital status, another significant information ralating to the individual. The instructions issued in recording marital status are reproduced below:

"Question 3 — Marital Status:—

Marital Status of every person whether the individual be an adult or an infant has to be recorded. The answers are to be recorded in the form of abbreviations. A person should be treated as never married only if he has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person who is married once and has lost his wife or obtained a divorce and is staying single should not be recorded as a married person. A person should be regarded as married if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person should be regarded as widowed if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not remarried. A person is said to be divorced who after marital ties have been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has never been remarried. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again should be regarded as separated In the case of prostitutes return her marital status as declared by her. The following abbreviations should be used while recording the answers:

NM — Never married; M — Married; W — Widowed; S — Divorced or separated."

Never married can be recorded easily and no error is likely to creep in. Marriage does not necessarily signify legality. *De facto* unions have been recognised in Indian Census as legal marriage. The concept of separated or divorced is not clearly understood in Indian society. Further for reasons of respectability, the divorced or separated status is not readily admitted by the people with the result there is likely to be under-recording under this head. Another interesting aspect of Madras State is that self-respect marriages conducted by Dravida Kazhagam were not legally recognised and not treated as such during 1961 Census. But after the Census was taken, the State has declared such marriages as legally valid. But the percentage of error in recording this information is much less than under other heads.

Distribution of population by civil condition

14. The table (VIII-13) gives the percentage of unmarried, married, widowed and divorced or separated persons by sex according to the 1961 Census.

In the State, 55.4% of males and 43.3% of females are never married. 41.0% of males and 43.0% of females are married. The percentage of widowed persons among females is four times that of males, the figure being 3.2% for males and 12.8% for females. This can be easily explained by the fact that widowed men find it much easier to get married than widowed women. The divorced or separated persons among males is actually less than 0.5% while it is 0.9% for females. In the case of females, it is likely to be an under-estimate, because divorced or separated persons do not always admit their status easily during enumeration.

The percentage of never married males varies from 54 in South Arcot to 62.6 in Kanyakumari. Madras and Nilgiri have also recorded higher figures of 58.3% and 57.9%. Figures of never married females range from 41.1% in South Arcot to 52.5% in Kanyakumari. Higher percentages have also been recorded in Nilgiri, Kanyakumari and South Arcot which stand out prominently in this pattern. Percentage of married males varies from 34.9 in Kanyakumari to 42.1 in South Arcot. Madras and Nilgiri, (39.4% and 39.8%) have lower married proportion among males. Among married females, the range is from 36.5% in Kanyakumari to 44.6% in South Arcot. Tirunelveli with 41.7%,

TABLE VIII — 13

Distribution of males and females by civil condition

State/District	Males: Never Married	Males: Married	Males: Widowed	Males: Divorced or Separated	Females: Never Married	Females: Married	Females: Widowed	Females: Divorced or Separated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	**55.4**	**41.0**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**43.3**	**43.0**	**12.8**	**0.9**
Madras	58.3	39.4	2.1	0.2	44.9	43.6	11.0	0.5
Chingleput	55.2	41.6	3.0	0.2	42.1	44.3	13.1	0.5
North Arcot	55.4	41.3	2.9	0.4	42.3	43.9	13.0	0.8
South Arcot	54.0	42.1	3.5	0.4	41.1	44.6	13.8	0.5
Salem	54.4	41.9	3.0	0.6	43.3	44.4	11.1	1.2
Coimbatore	55.3	40.9	3.3	0.5	44.8	42.7	11.3	1.2
Nilgiri	57.9	39.8	1.7	0.6	49.0	42.3	7.6	1.1
Madurai	55.3	40.8	3.2	0.7	44.0	42.0	12.6	1.4
Tiruchirapalli	54.4	41.5	3.6	0.5	41.4	42.8	15.0	0.8
Thanjavur	55.0	41.3	3.4	0.3	41.5	43.4	14.5	0.6
Ramanathapuram	55.4	40.7	3.4	0.5	43.2	42.4	13.5	0.9
Tirunelveli	55.6	40.7	3.3	0.4	44.6	41.7	12.9	0.8
Kanyakumari	62.6	34.9	2.2	0.3	52.5	36.5	10.2	0.8

Madurai with 42% and Nilgiri with 42.3% have higher figures. Kanyakumari and South Arcot represent the extremes. The percentage of widowers ranges from 1.7 in Nilgiri to 3.6 in Tiruchirapalli. South Arcot has recorded a higher figure of 3.5%. The percentage of widows ranges from 7.6 in Nilgiri to 15 in Tiruchirapalli. Thanjavur (14.5%) and Kanyakumari (10.2%) have also recorded higher and lower figures. The percentage of widows is much higher than the percentage of widowers. Divorced or separated males show a percentage of 0.7 in Madurai. It is as low as 0.2% in Madras and Chingleput. Among females, Madurai has shown the highest figure, 1.4% and Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot the lowest, 0.5%; Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiri have shown proportions above 1%.

Changes in the pattern of civil condition 1921—61

15. It will be interesting to study the pattern of the percentage of population under each civil condition from decade to decade since 1921. The following table extracted from Subsidiary Table C II-2 gives the proportion of unmarried males and females in the State and districts for every 1,000 persons of each sex.

TABLE VIII — 14

Proportion of never married persons per 1,000 of each sex, 1921—61

State/District	Males					Females				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	**554**	**546**	**578**	**543**	**538**	**433**	**427**	**468**	**406**	**393**
Madras	583	480	548	510	491	449	373	422	367	348
Chingleput	552	554	581	559	550	421	433	439	417	398
North Arcot	554	562	563	548	544	423	425	432	407	397
South Arcot	540	537	561	540	535	411	399	411	391	377
Salem	545	527	551	539	537	433	441	434	415	402
Coimbatore	553	550	564	546	537	448	448	449	430	406
Nilgiri	579	542	544	537	537	490	377	430	454	429
Madurai	553	545	559	542	537	440	438	427	412	404
Tiruchirapalli	544	541	553	539	534	414	411	396	384	379
Thanjavur	550	543	550	534	529	415	395	399	376	367
Ramanathapuram	554	543	552	538	534	432	426	419	405	390
Tirunelveli	556	552	556	547	545	446	445	436	415	407
Kanyakumari	626	628	586	602	586	525	505	485	468	470

The period 1921-61 has witnessed an increase in the proportion of unmarried males. It is particularly marked in Madras City followed by Nilgiri and Kanyakumari. During 1951-61, Madras and Nilgiri have also recorded a good increase in the proportion. North Arcot, Chingleput, and Kanyakumari have recorded insignificant decreases during this period. Generally all districts have recorded increases in the proportion during the period 1921-61 thereby indicating that males hesitate to shoulder the responsibility of married life. Similar is the trend in the proportion of unmarried females for the period 1921-61, increase being recorded in all the districts. The increases in Madras, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari are marked. Also the increase is more than that of males in almost all the districts indicating the emergence of women as an important force in the social life. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem have shown decreases in 1961 over 1951 figures.

The increase in the proportion of never married males and females during the last four decades

can be attributed in general to the rise in the age of marriage. Education and forces like Child Marriage Restraint Act have accelerated this change. Again, the desire of the married couple to live on their own, independent of the family has made it almost compulsory to remain unmarried for longer periods. The high cost of living prevalent after World War II has tempted women to work thereby augmenting the family income. This tendency has been accelerated by the rise in the literacy level of women. Today the educated women compete with men for many jobs and the Constitution has guaranteed them equal rights which makes it possible for them to be gainfully employed. Again, the income has less value and as such the tendency for late marriage is pronounced.

The table below exhibits the proportion of married persons per 1,000 of each sex during the period 1921-61.

TABLE VIII — 15

Proportion of married persons per 1,000 of each sex, 1921–61

State/District	Males					Females				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	**410**	**411**	**391**	**418**	**420**	**430**	**429**	**395**	**426**	**431**
Madras	394	442	416	458	473	436	446	437	478	479
Chingleput	416	396	381	406	412	443	425	412	425	433
North Arcot	413	406	404	421	417	439	429	423	437	432
South Arcot	421	426	397	422	425	446	445	424	435	442
Salem	419	433	407	424	419	444	437	431	430	428
Coimbatore	409	403	398	413	419	427	429	416	417	433
Nilgiri	398	427	423	432	428	423	547	463	428	446
Madurai	408	413	398	418	420	420	429	421	423	425
Tiruchirapalli	415	413	400	420	425	428	416	422	421	430
Thanjavur	413	415	406	421	424	434	446	422	424	427
Ramanathapuram	407	409	400	419	420	424	429	423	423	433
Tirunelveli	407	406	403	413	413	417	411	408	424	429
Kanyakumari	349	349	387	368	379	365	374	385	389	390

Among males there is a decrease in the married proportion during the period 1921-61 at the State level and in all districts except Chingleput and Salem. A small increase has been recorded in Chingleput while in Salem no change has been recorded. The decrease during 1951-61 at the State level is also not significant. A decrease has been recorded in the districts of Madras, Nilgiri and

Kanyakumari during the period 1921 - 61. During 1951 - 61 there is an increase in the proportion in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. The increase is not marked in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli. In other districts, the increase is higher. The decrease in the proportion in Madras and Nilgiri is rather high during 1951-61. At the State level, the decrease in the proportion of married females during 1921–61 is not much and is less than the decrease noticed under males. No significant change can be seen at the State level. The districts of Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have shown decreases during the period 1921 - 61. During 1951 - 61, the districts of Madras, Madurai, Nilgiri and Thanjavur have shown a higher decrease. In Nilgiri the decrease is very high. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli have shown increases during 1951 – 61. The increases in Chingleput and Tiruchirapalli are marked.

The proportion of widowed persons including divorced or separated per 1,000 of each sex is given in the Table below:

TABLE VIII — 16

Proportion of widowed persons per 1,000 of each sex, 1921–61

State/District	Males					Females				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	**36**	**43**	**31**	**39**	**42**	**137**	**144**	**137**	**168**	**176**
Madras	23	78	36	32	36	115	181	141	155	173
Chingleput	32	50	38	35	38	136	142	149	158	169
North Arcot	33	32	33	31	39	138	146	145	156	171
South Arcot	39	37	42	38	40	143	156	165	174	181
Salem	36	40	42	37	44	123	122	135	155	170
Coimbatore	38	47	38	41	44	125	123	135	153	161
Nligiri	23	31	33	31	35	87	76	107	118	125
Madurai	39	42	43	40	43	140	133	152	165	171
Tiruchirapalli	41	46	47	41	41	158	173	182	195	191
Thanjavur	37	42	44	45	47	151	159	179	200	208
Ramanathapuram	39	48	48	43	46	144	145	158	172	177
Tirunelveli	37	42	41	40	42	137	144	156	161	164
Kanyakumari	25	23	27	30	35	110	121	130	143	140

Both the sexes have shown lower proportions in 1961 than in the earlier period 1921. The decrease is fairly high in all the districts. This may be mainly due to the general improvement in the health conditions of the population. To a small extent the decrease under females can be attributed to widow remarriages now becoming more common than in the earlier period when such marriages were viewed with displeasure. The highest proportion of widows is seen in Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts which are stagnant in their growth, but even in these districts, a decrease has been noticed from 1921 to 1961. Low proportions of widows and widowers in Nilgiri, noted for migrant population can be attributed to the fact that widows will not generally migrate and widowers cannot migrate leaving their children behind.

The decrease of widowers and widows in 1961 over the 1951 figure in Madras seems strange. Sri Venkateswaran in his 1951 Report has attributed the large proportion of widows as inward movement for education and employment. From the figures of 1961 it is rather difficult to say whether this trend has been reversed.

Marital Status of the population by age-groups

16. The table below presents the distribution of 1,000 persons in each sex by marital status for the State and districts. The number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group and marital status are also given.

TABLE VIII — 17

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0 – 9	N.M	1,000	1,000	995	1,000	1,000	973	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	1,006	1,000	1,000	1,010
	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 – 14	N.M	996	976	941	999	988	932	996	968	901	996	939	894	996	956	907
	M	4	24	6,355	1	12	11,611	4	32	7,720	4	61	14,561	4	44	10,478
	W	N	N	3,451	N	N	1,000	N	N	3,000	N	N	7,000	N	N	23,000
	S	N	N	18,680	N	N	2,333	N	N	20,000	...	N	...	...	N	...
15 – 19	N.M	967	557	567	989	502	521	976	426	407	970	385	377	968	388	380
	M	32	432	13,457	11	494	44,695	24	566	22,384	30	601	18,943	31	601	18,325
	W	1	4	3,996	N	3	24,250	N	4	22,750	N	5	22,414	1	5	16,516
	S	N	7	12,084	N	2	9,778	N	4	43,714	N	9	30,194	N	6	29,440
20 – 24	N.M	706	109	168	825	168	187	736	68	99	702	57	91	697	56	91
	M	286	865	3,315	173	818	4,336	259	910	3,749	291	913	3,486	296	921	3,502
	W	3	13	3,881	1	9	6,613	3	16	6,500	4	17	5,281	4	15	4,502
	S	5	13	2,876	1	5	5,592	2	6	4,188	3	13	4,245	3	8	2,968

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)														
		Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25 – 29	N.M	274	23	89	411	50	112	279	18	67	241	16	71	265	20	81
	M	706	929	1,442	581	918	1,474	709	935	1,394	741	929	1,389	714	935	1,466
	W	11	33	3,480	5	25	4,664	8	39	5,363	10	40	4,296	13	35	3,067
	S	9	15	1,838	3	7	2,750	4	8	1,964	8	15	2,178	8	10	1,500
30 – 34	N.M	91	10	108	166	24	119	81	10	127	66	9	151	76	7	83
	M	881	893	1,038	820	904	905	899	889	982	908	885	2,119	892	894	1,050
	W	18	79	4,448	10	62	4,934	15	90	5,706	17	89	5,555	21	87	4,267
	S	10	18	1,173	4	9	2,187	5	11	2,093	9	17	2,033	9	12	1,291
35 – 39	N.M	39	7	161	54	17	234	70	8	96	30	6	204	35	4	111
	M	926	841	862	925	850	616	902	837	819	940	834	857	927	836	848
	W	26	134	4,855	17	119	5,280	22	143	5,614	23	143	6,091	30	149	4,716
	S	9	18	1,989	4	14	2,874	6	12	1,872	7	17	2,065	8	11	1,311
40 – 44	N.M	26	6	218	35	15	308	28	6	165	21	5	241	26	4	138
	M	921	726	718	930	713	554	925	718	653	935	726	711	918	714	712
	W	45	248	5,073	31	260	6,123	41	267	5,588	37	253	6,309	48	270	5,195
	S	8	20	2,030	4	12	2,416	6	9	1,268	7	16	1,929	8	12	1,369

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
45 – 49	N.M	19	5	215	28	13	332	22	4	168	14	4	304	21	3	124
	M	908	641	639	922	606	483	913	634	583	926	647	620	905	615	592
	W	64	338	4,795	46	368	5,820	59	353	5,056	53	337	5,615	67	373	4,857
	S	9	16	1,761	4	13	2,574	6	9	1,222	7	12	1,523	7	9	1,183
50 – 54	N.M	17	4	209	24	11	351	22	4	156	12	4	255	16	2	118
	M	873	481	526	892	422	392	877	483	505	894	496	518	871	441	469
	W	102	501	4,719	80	557	5,806	96	507	4,809	88	490	5,197	107	549	4,749
	S	8	14	1,638	4	10	1,878	5	6	1,175	6	10	1,494	6	8	1,195
55 – 59	N.M	14	3	185	21	11	444	17	3	119	9	2	223	14	2	89
	M	846	403	431	866	352	334	855	390	383	873	422	422	842	348	344
	W	132	582	4,013	108	630	4,766	123	603	4,115	112	567	4,435	138	644	3,870
	S	8	12	1,316	5	7	1,065	5	4	767	6	9	1,231	6	6	854
60 – 64	N.M	13	3	207	18	8	402	22	2	88	8	2	253	12	2	123
	M	791	247	308	805	187	225	797	246	289	820	266	322	790	199	232
	W	188	741	3,888	173	798	4,443	177	749	3,961	165	726	4,370	193	794	3,794
	S	8	9	1,228	4	7	1,710	4	3	705	7	6	970	5	5	907

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Madras State			Madras			Chingleput			North Arcot			South Arcot		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
65 – 69	N.M	14	3	235	18	13	681	18	2	82	7	2	212	10	1	81
	M	752	203	257	748	161	204	765	187	212	792	201	220	751	152	166
	W	228	785	3,287	227	821	3,428	213	808	3,295	195	792	3,519	234	844	2,980
	S	6	9	1,112	7	5	740	4	3	849	6	5	761	5	4	770
70 +	N.M	11	3	261	16	11	808	22	3	106	7	2	253	8	1	124
	M	658	98	153	641	73	127	681	92	119	700	86	110	660	66	85
	W	324	893	2,823	337	912	3,004	294	903	2,707	289	909	2,844	328	930	2,428
	S	7	6	903	6	4	667	3	2	553	4	3	638	4	3	549
A.N.S.	N.M	461	512	955	693	695	714	315	333	941	467	483	977	475	431	857
	M	461	341	637	307	194	452	537	479	793	467	379	767	506	412	768
	W	60	133	1,923	...	111	...	74	146	1,750	43	127	2,750	13	137	10,500
	S	8	7	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	7	1,000

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Salem			Coimbatore			Nilgiri			Madurai			Tiruchirapalli		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0 — 9	N.M	1,000	1,000	989	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	1,000	997	1,000	1,000	992	1,000	1,000	1,001
	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 — 14	N.M	997	955	919	997	986	971	995	965	942	995	984	945	994	979	948
	M	3	44	13,188	3	14	4,365	5	34	7,133	5	16	3,051	6	21	3,612
	W	N	N	10,250	N	N	1,413	N	1	2,500	N	N	11,000	N	N	3,000
	S	N	1	38,000	N	N	5,636	N	N	1,500	...	N	...	N	N	15,000
15 — 19	N.M	944	466	454	960	686	687	963	517	547	958	588	589	959	560	576
	M	54	517	8,789	34	305	8,703	34	465	14,027	40	394	9,472	40	432	10,710
	W	1	6	11,388	6	2	378	1	5	6,909	1	6	10,519	1	3	5,872
	S	1	11	10,979	N	7	10,350	2	13	8,276	1	12	8,127	N	5	11,945
20 — 24	N.M	597	63	117	725	142	199	686	89	128	649	136	337	707	115	180
	M	390	905	2,544	267	832	3,146	303	880	2,864	333	827	2,793	284	859	3,330
	W	5	14	3,030	3	10	3,294	2	11	4,864	6	15	2,743	5	15	3,735
	S	8	18	2,608	5	16	3,381	9	20	2,264	12	22	2,032	4	11	3,197

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Salem			Coimbatore			Nilgiri			Madurai			Tiruchirapalli		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
25 — 29	N.M	183	13	76	299	25	88	257	29	109	254	19	81	292	28	107
	M	794	937	1,282	684	927	1,408	724	931	1,218	714	922	1,396	688	916	1,480
	W	11	30	2,788	8	27	3,318	6	23	3,690	14	36	2,726	12	41	3,742
	S	12	20	1,847	9	21	2,474	13	17	1,111	18	23	1,375	8	15	1,944
30 — 34	N.M	73	6	78	97	9	93	112	17	139	82	10	118	104	9	89
	M	897	898	1,005	872	897	996	864	907	935	881	881	1,024	865	874	1,054
	W	19	72	3,900	21	67	3,109	12	54	4,156	21	83	4,027	21	99	4,839
	S	11	24	1,227	10	27	2,532	12	22	1,614	16	26	1,654	10	18	1,999
35 — 39	N.M	25	5	163	39	6	150	52	15	232	34	7	187	50	7	132
	M	938	857	866	929	859	857	920	869	762	922	825	854	904	810	736
	W	26	114	4,119	23	109	4,305	18	97	4,380	30	141	4,532	35	165	4,533
	S	11	24	2,080	9	26	2,734	10	19	1,490	14	27	1,891	11	18	1,674
40 — 44	N.M	18	4	215	24	6	219	29	13	297	23	8	317	35	5	163
	M	928	760	736	922	758	710	932	756	574	913	700	714	896	689	725
	W	43	211	4,409	43	205	4,150	29	206	5,014	51	261	4,786	59	288	4,611
	S	11	25	1,976	11	31	2,561	10	25	1,669	13	31	2,257	10	18	1,697

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Salem			Coimbatore			Nilgiri			Madurai			Tiruchirapalli		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
45 — 49	N.M	13	3	182	20	5	201	18	12	456	17	4	240	25	5	142
	M	916	691	682	908	699	670	928	658	456	898	613	640	888	588	618
	W	61	283	4,184	63	272	3,767	44	308	4,501	73	359	4,605	77	392	4,749
	S	10	23	2,087	9	24	2,304	10	22	1,327	12	24	1,851	10	15	1,404
50 — 54	N.M	12	2	166	17	3	167	17	12	476	16	4	275	20	4	192
	M	882	542	576	868	548	580	908	511	388	864	447	508	851	422	491
	W	95	433	4,246	104	425	3,786	67	459	4,719	108	527	4,772	119	562	4,682
	S	11	23	1,912	11	24	1,934	8	18	1,476	12	22	1,798	10	12	1,146
55 — 59	N.M	11	2	155	15	3	150	15	11	500	13	3	234	17	3	172
	M	856	475	499	838	484	526	875	402	311	835	382	429	829	337	378
	W	122	503	3,676	133	493	3,379	99	570	3,891	141	594	3,930	146	652	4,133
	S	11	20	1,671	14	20	1,318	11	17	1,089	11	21	1,668	8	8	946
60 — 64	N.M	10	2	128	14	2	141	14	13	760	10	4	344	20	4	225
	M	798	297	347	779	313	381	843	323	321	780	232	302	768	211	287
	W	183	684	3,502	195	667	3,245	132	654	4,139	199	747	3,806	204	778	3,972
	S	9	17	1,731	12	18	1,333	11	10	782	11	17	1,495	8	7	899

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Salem a.	Salem b.	Salem c.	Coimbatore a.	Coimbatore b.	Coimbatore c.	Nilgiri a	Nilgiri b.	Nilgiri c.	Madurai a.	Madurai b.	Madurai c.	Tiruchirapalli a.	Tiruchirapalli b.	Tiruchirapalli c.
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
65 — 69	N.M	9	1	148	11	3	281	19	21	963	9	2	2,876	19	4	213
	M	771	253	300	741	295	382	777	250	279	736	186	262	725	167	246
	W	211	728	3,162	234	688	2,821	189	721	3,292	243	794	3,378	248	823	3,541
	S	9	18	1,894	14	14	1,010	15	8	476	12	18	1,630	8	6	784
70 +	N.M	8	2	280	13	3	228	15	36	2,147	11	2	258	14	4	329
	M	678	121	167	645	138	223	688	143	187	645	109	186	642	97	172
	W	306	861	2,632	326	849	2,711	290	815	2,520	333	876	2,894	338	896	3,021
	S	8	16	1,765	16	10	691	7	5	647	11	13	1,250	6	3	583
A. N. S.	N.M	506	483	725	470	513	625	556	...	...	601	669	1,058	412	562	1,452
	M	443	383	657	500	359	412	444	...	...	343	221	612	446	290	692
	W	38	117	233	15	103	4,000	...	...	...	42	103	2,333	142	134	1,000
	S	...	17	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	500	...	14	...

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and Districts (Total population) Thanjavur a.	b.	c.	Ramanathapuram a.	b.	c.	Tirunelveli a.	b.	c.	Kanyakumari a.	b.	c.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
0 – 9	N.M	1,000	1,000	1,004	1,000	1,000	994	1,000	1,000	985	1,000	1,000	920
	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 – 14	N.M	996	991	950	997	993	958	997	994	997	999	998	984
	M	4	9	2,120	3	7	2,525	3	6	1,738	1	2	1,500
	W	N	N	1,800	N	N	4,000	N	N	5,000	...	...	...
	S	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	N
15 – 19	N.M	974	536	552	971	671	724	982	732	818	996	860	924
	M	26	458	17,390	28	321	12,024	18	262	16,193	4	137	35,453
	W	N	3	17,280	N	3	8,935	N	2	15,067	N	1	38,000
	S	N	3	18,040	1	5	9,095	N	4	10,717	N	2	42,000
20 – 24	N.M	727	74	116	660	115	216	739	176	284	891	283	308
	M	268	904	3,809	328	860	3,247	253	803	3,769	107	698	6,340
	W	3	14	4,738	5	11	3,016	3	9	3,783	1	7	7,514
	S	2	8	3,681	7	14	2,375	5	12	2,926	1	12	8,660

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total population)

Age-group	Marital status	Thanjavur a.	Thanjavur b.	Thanjavur c.	Ramanathapuram a.	Ramanathapuram b.	Ramanathapuram c.	Tirunelveli a.	Tirunelveli b.	Tirunelveli c.	Kanyakumari a.	Kanyakumari b.	Kanyakumari c.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
25 – 29	N.M	297	19	77	217	19	101	265	26	116	464	41	92
	M	686	938	1,617	759	933	1,443	715	931	1,574	527	920	1,799
	W	11	33	3,550	12	32	3,237	10	28	3,478	4	21	6,092
	S	6	10	1,855	12	16	1,526	10	15	1,853	5	18	4,024
30 – 34	N.M	101	8	86	69	8	126	78	10	150	140	15	110
	M	872	897	1,097	901	895	1,123	896	903	1,150	845	911	1,094
	W	20	84	4,543	19	78	4,773	17	70	4,727	8	54	6,551
	S	7	11	1,712	11	19	1,955	9	17	2,140	7	20	2,981
35 – 39	N.M	40	6	147	34	5	162	30	6	226	45	10	213
	M	924	836	890	928	842	945	938	858	955	933	874	909
	W	29	146	4,938	28	134	5,029	24	119	5,262	15	97	6,237
	S	7	12	1,594	10	19	2,122	8	17	2,090	7	19	2,921
40 – 44	N.M	28	5	159	25	5	211	21	6	298	29	10	297
	M	916	704	718	916	722	834	929	754	810	937	786	756
	W	49	276	5,280	49	254	5,470	42	222	5,262	28	183	6,007
	S	7	15	2,023	10	19	1,986	8	18	2,375	6	21	3,228

8

TABLE VIII — 17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total Population)

Age-group	Marital status	Thanjavur			Ramanathapuram			Tirunelveli			Kanyakumari		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45 – 49	N.M	21	3	145	18	3	202	16	6	343	22	7	284
	M	902	601	629	899	630	731	915	679	731	927	714	691
	W	70	385	5,200	73	350	5,007	62	301	4,808	44	263	5,371
	S	7	11	1,488	10	17	1,895	7	14	1,840	7	16	2,263
50 – 54	N.M	17	3	158	15	3	219	15	4	256	17	5	304
	M	867	418	471	861	470	594	878	525	623	902	575	618
	M	110	569	5,027	115	513	4,864	100	459	4,768	75	408	5,290
	S	6	10	1,678	9	14	1,577	7	12	1,742	6	12	1,930
55 - 59	N.M	15	2	144	13	2	160	13	3	238	14	3	187
	M	838	325	353	830	384	472	846	457	533	884	491	517
	W	141	665	4,271	148	602	4,157	134	530	3,893	97	496	4,760
	S	6	8	1,155	9	12	1,401	7	10	1,434	5	10	1,773
60 - 64	N.M	14	2	162	10	3	310	11	2	234	16	5	294
	M	781	181	232	769	228	333	795	275	366	836	306	347
	W	200	813	4,078	213	760	4,000	186	716	4,072	143	682	4,516
	S	5	4	873	8	9	1,263	8	7	1,007	5	7	1,182

TABLE VIII—17 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

Distribution by State and Districts (Total Population)

Age-group	Marital status	Thanjavur			Ramanathapuram			Tirunelveli			Kanyakumari		
		a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
65 - 69	N.M	14	2	109	10	4	421	11	2	235	10	6	521
	M	730	132	174	728	189	283	754	236	329	798	250	285
	W	251	863	3,285	254	796	3,432	229	757	3,477	187	738	3,600
	S	5	3	568	8	11	1,444	6	5	808	5	6	1,118
70 +	N.M	17	1	116	10	2	264	11	2	221	10	4	442
	M	627	54	99	621	90	174	638	103	184	679	102	154
	W	351	943	3,066	360	899	3,008	344	891	2,959	305	891	3,004
	S	5	2	539	9	9	1,156	7	4	678	6	3	558
A.N.S.	N.M	323	333	500	535	404	667	228	493	1,912	654	600	882
	M	613	356	281	388	412	940	618	386	554	269	320	1,143
	W	32	311	4,667	47	149	2,833	134	121	8,000	...	80	...
	S	22	...	...	16	9	500	13	...	...	...	...	...

N.M — Never Married; M — Married; W — Widowed; S — Divorced or Separated; N denotes negligible figures.

(a) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status.

(b) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status.

(c) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status.

The age-groups 0-9 and 10-14 normally form a never married group. In the latter age-group however, a small percentage of females (2.4%) are married as against only 0.4% of males. This shows that marriage below the age of 15 still takes place inspite of the provisions of Child Marriage Restraint Act. North Arcot (6.1%) South Arcot (4.4%), Salem (4.4%) and Nilgiri (3.4%) have shown higher figures among females than the State.

In the age-group 15-19, only 3% of males are married while 97% are unmarried. About two fifths of the females are married. Kanyakumari, Madras and Tirunelveli have shown much lower percentage of married among males while Salem has shown over 5%. In North Arcot and South Arcot, percentage of married females is over 60% while in Salem it is 51.7%. Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli show lower percentages ranging between 25 and 32. Kanyakumari has shown the lowest figure of 13.7%. In this age-group for most districts marriage has become the formal pattern among females.

In the age-group 20-24, 28.6% of males and 86.5% of females are married. The married proportion among females is twice that of the earlier age-group. Approximately about three-fourths of males are still unmarried as against one tenth of females. Madras and Kanyakumari record much lower figures under married among males and females. Salem shows the highest (39.0%) under married males. In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Thanjavur, more than 90% of the females are married.

For males, the age-group 25-29 exhibits a sharp increase over the figures in the earlier age-period (i.e.) from 28.6% to 70.6% married. Females who are married have also shown an increase but it is not very significant (86.5% to 92.9%) when compared to the increase shown by males. In this age-group, the highest percentage of married females can be seen (92.9%). Madras and Kanyakumari have shown much higher percentages of never married in both the sexes while Salem the lowest percentage. Widowed category makes its appearance in this age-group with a percentage of 1.1 for males and 3.3 for females. Tiruchirapalli's figure (4.1%) for widows is significant.

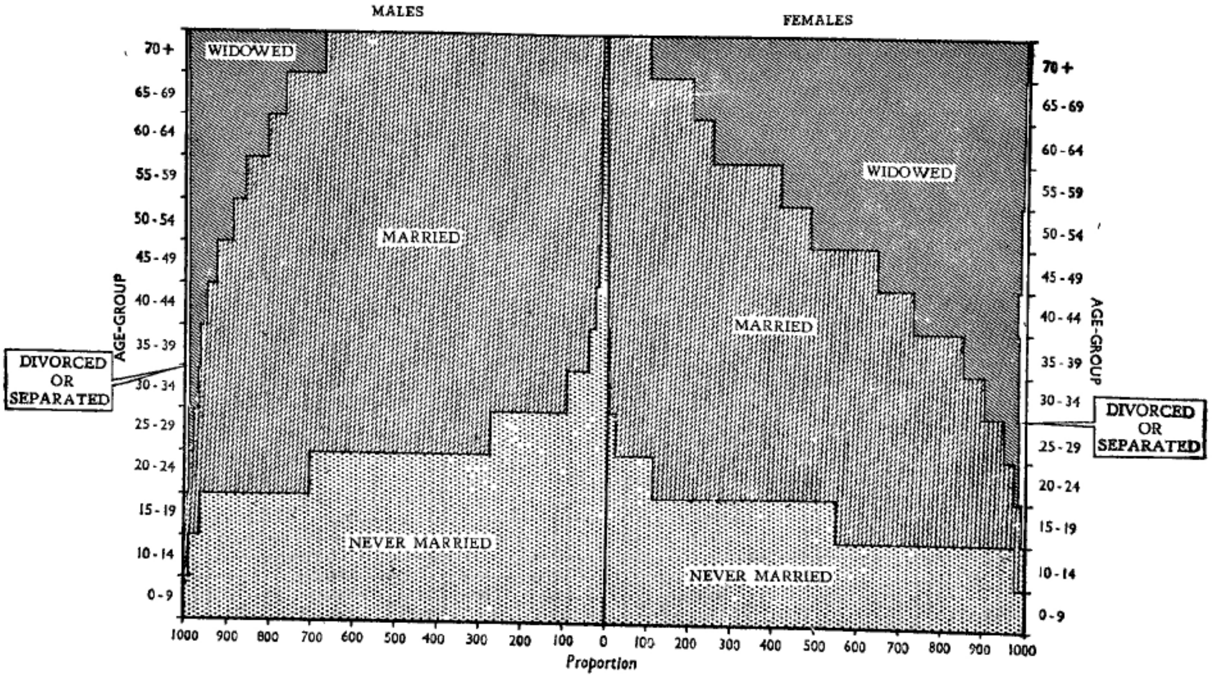
In the age-group 30-34, the proportions of males and females under married is almost equal (M-88. 1%, F-89. 3%). While a sizable increase under males is seen there is a small decrease under females. Widowed among females emerges clearly in this age-group with a percentage of 7.9. Tiruchirapalli's 9.9% under widowed females is significant. Madras, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari have shown higher figures under never married among males with more than 10%.

92.6% of males and 84.1% of females are married in the age-group 35-39. Highest proportion of married males is seen in this age-group. Married proportion for females continues the decreasing trend exhibited in the earlier age-period (from 89.3% to 84.1%). Widowed proportion among females has increased from 7.9% in 30-34 to 13.4% in this age-group. Madras and Nilgiri show much higher figures under both the sexes in the unmarried category. Chingleput records the highest percentage of 7% under unmarried males. Widowed proportions are highest under both the sexes in Tiruchirapalli (M-3.5% F-16.5%). South Arcot also exhibits higher percentages under this category. Kanyakumari and Nilgiri exhibit lower figures in both the sexes for widowed.

Even though the age-group 40-44 is also a predominantly married one (92.1% of males and 72.6% of females are married) one can see the decrease in their proportions from the earlier age-period, particularly among females. Widowed category both among males and females show increases over the proportions in the earlier age-period. Roughly one-fourth of females are widows and only one twentieth of males are widowed. For every widower there are about five widows in this age-group. The widowed proportions in Nilgiri and Kanyakumari are much lower while in Tiruchirapalli it is much higher.

A slight decrease (1.3%) under males in the married category is noticed in the age-group 45-49 while there is a good decrease of 8.5% under females over the percentage in the 40-44 age-group. The married proportions are males-90.8% and females - 64.1%. The decrease is more than compensated in the increase in both the sexes under "widowed", the proportions being (M.40-44 - 4.5%, 45-49 - 6.4%, F. 40-44 - 24.8%, 45-49 - 33.8%). Over one third of the females of this age-group are widows. The proportions

Distribution of 1000 Males and Females at each Age - Group by Category of Marital Status.



are significantly on the higher side in the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur and on the lower side in Nilgiri and Kanyakumari for both the sexes. Salem and Coimbatore have also exhibited lower percentages for females.

In the age-group 50-54, the proportion of married females decreases from 64.1% in the age-group 45-49 to 48.1%. Among males the decrease is not much (3.5%) but higher than the decrease seen in the earlier age-group (1.3%). Widowed category assumes prominence accounting for 50.1% of female population. About one tenth of males are widowers in this age-period. Among females, percentage of widows is significantly higher in Madras, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur and much lower in Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Gradual decrease under married and an increase under widowed is seen for males in the age-group 55-59. The decrease is 7.8% for married females. The increase under widowed is 8.1%. About three fifths of females belonging to this age-group are widows, while about one eighth of males are widowers. The percentage of widows ranges from 63 to 67% in the districts of Madras, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. Salem and Coimbatore have recorded much lower percentages (50 and 49). Kanyakumari has shown lower figures in both the sexes.

While the proportion of married males gets reduced by 5.5% in the age-group 60-64 from the age-period 55-59, females show a decrease of 15.6%. About three fourths of the females in this age-group are widowed while four fifths of the males are married. Widowed males record a percentage of 18.8% in this age-group. A corresponding increase is seen under widowed in both the sexes with a decrease under married from the proportion recorded in the earlier age-group. Nilgiri and Kanyakumari show lower percentage figures in both the sexes under widowed while Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur have shown higher figures. Ramanathapuram has shown the highest percentage of 21.3 under males who are widowed.

75.2% males and 20.3% females are married in the age-group 65-69. 22.8% of males and 78.5% of females are widowed. It is interesting to note the reversal of proportions in the two civil conditions for the sexes. Nilgiri and Kanyakumari have shown much lower figures under widowed. Ramanathapuram has shown the highest percentage of 25.4% for widowed males and Thanjavur under females (86.3%). South Arcot's 84.4% under widowed for females is also to be noted.

In the age-group 70+ even though married category is the predominant one among males, more than one third of males are widowers. Among females, 89.3% are widows and only about one tenth are married. While Ramanathapuram shows the highest proportion of widowed among males, Thanjavur shows the highest proportion among females.

The diagram below shows the civil condition of the sexes by age-groups for the State as a whole. The much greater proportion of widows and much greater proportion of married males are the significant points. Early marriages to husbands much older and the general discouragement of a second marriage in a predominantly Hindu Society, have produced inevitably a large proportion of widows. The disproportion begins early, that is, from the age-group 30-34 and rises to such high proportions as 50% in the age-group 50-54. About one eighth and one fourth of females in the age-group 35-39 and 40-44 respectively are widows, the corresponding proportions for males being 2.6% and 4.5% respectively. Even in the age-group 60-64 the male proportion does not exceed 20%.

One can also see the married proportion clearly in the age-group 10-14 for females. The marriage for females begins in their late teens (15-19) where 43.2% are married and doubles itself in the next age-group 20-24 and widowed category begins to show its appearance. Among males less than one thirtieth are married in the age-group 15-19 and about one third in 20-24 are so. For males the marriage rate is highest between 25-29 where 70.6% are married. For females, the access to matrimony is evenly spread over the periods 15-19 and 20-24. This also indicates that generally women are married to persons older than them and that early marriage is still a significant feature.

Divorced or separated category among males has almost the same proportion in most of the age-periods. Even among females fairly uniform proportions are to be seen in a number of age-

groups and gets reduced in the later age-groups. Divorced or separated category at the State level does not assume any high proportion for both the sexes.

The following are the proportions of males and females in the State by civil condition

	Males	Females
Never married	55.4%	43.3%
Married	41.0%	43.0%
Widowed	3.2%	12.8%
Divorced or Separated	0.4%	0.9%

From the above figures it may be seen that more than half the male population are unmarried as against two fifths of females. Married proportions are very nearly the same in both the sexes; but widows form nearly four times the proportion of widowers.

Marital status by broad age-groups

17. Table VIII-18 gives the marital status by broad age-groups.

TABLE VIII — 18

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/ District/ City	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex: Males				Females			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**Never married**	**999**	**531**	**25**	**12**	**993**	**176**	**5**	**3**
	Married	**1**	**455**	**903**	**741**	**7**	**781**	**661**	**190**
	Widowed	**N**	**8**	**63**	**239**	**N**	**30**	**317**	**799**
	Divorced	**N**	**6**	**9**	**8**	**N**	**13**	**17**	**8**
Madras	Never married	1,000	601	37	17	997	188	14	10
	Married	N	393	915	747	3	783	647	147
	Widowed	N	4	44	231	N	23	326	838
	Divorced	N	2	4	5	N	6	13	5
Chingleput	Never married	999	532	36	21	991	125	5	2
	Married	1	459	900	752	9	833	658	185
	Widowed	N	6	58	223	N	35	328	810
	Divorced	N	3	6	4	N	7	9	3
North Arcot	Never married	999	519	19	8	983	115	5	2
	Married	1	469	920	773	17	836	665	192
	Widowed	N	7	54	214	N	36	317	801
	Divorced	...	5	7	5	N	13	13	5

TABLE VIII — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/ District/ City	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex — Males				Females			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot	Never married	999	513	25	10	988	110	3	1
	Married	1	473	900	743	12	847	638	151
	Widowed	N	9	68	242	N	34	349	844
	Divorced	...	5	7	5	N	9	10	4
Salem	Never married	999	476	17	9	987	137	3	2
	Married	1	508	911	753	13	816	702	229
	Widowed	N	8	61	229	N	29	271	752
	Divorced	N	8	11	9	N	18	24	17
Coimbatore	Never married	999	548	25	13	996	226	5	3
	Married	1	437	903	725	4	733	706	246
	Widowed	N	9	62	248	N	24	263	737
	Divorced	N	6	10	14	N	17	26	14
Nilgiri	Never married	999	515	31	16	990	170	13	22
	Married	1	471	919	780	10	791	712	249
	Widowed	N	5	40	194	N	21	254	721
	Divorced	N	9	10	10	N	18	21	8
Madurai	Never married	998	504	23	10	995	186	6	3
	Married	2	475	896	731	5	761	640	185
	Widowed	N	10	69	247	N	33	329	796
	Divorced	...	11	12	12	N	20	25	16

TABLE VIII — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/ District/ City	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex							
		Males				Females			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli	Never married	998	538	32	18	994	179	5	4
	Married	2	448	881	722	6	772	614	166
	Widowed	N	9	77	253	N	37	366	824
	Divorced	N	5	10	7	N	12	15	6
Thanjavur	Never married	999	543	26	15	997	157	4	2
	Married	1	445	897	726	3	803	627	132
	Widowed	N	8	70	254	N	32	357	863
	Divorced	...	4	7	5	N	8	12	3
Ramanathapuram	Never married	999	504	23	10	998	206	4	3
	Married	1	480	896	717	2	752	652	178
	Widowed	N	8	71	264	N	29	327	809
	Divorced	...	8	10	9	N	13	17	10
Tirunelveli	Never married	999	551	20	11	998	255	5	2
	Married	1	436	909	736	2	709	690	208
	Widowed	N	7	63	246	N	25	290	784
	Divorced	...	6	8	7	N	11	15	6
Kanyakumari	Never married	1,000	673	28	12	999	353	8	5
	Married	N	321	922	777	1	617	723	224
	Widowed	...	3	44	205	N	18	252	766
	Divorced	...	3	6	6	N	12	17	5

TABLE VIII — 18

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/ District/ City	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex							
		Males				Females			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vellore (T.G.)	Never married	1,000	591	30	17	996	213	20	3
	Married	N	403	922	764	4	752	642	150
	Widowed	N	5	46	216	N	29	330	844
	Divorced	...	1	2	3	N	6	8	3
Salem (M)	Never married	1,000	460	21	6	971	157	6	3
	Married	N	531	924	770	29	805	687	199
	Widowed	...	7	50	219	...	27	288	792
	Divorced	...	2	5	5	N	11	19	6
Coimbatore (M)	Never married	1,000	614	37	13	999	220	17	11
	Married	N	379	912	731	1	749	678	177
	Widowed	...	4	38	233	N	19	260	770
	Divorced	...	3	13	23	...	12	45	42
Kurichi (T. G.)	Never married	1,000	530	50	10	997	176	6	4
	Married	N	461	887	703	3	785	680	170
	Widowed	...	5	56	278	...	23	291	819
	Divorced	...	4	7	9	...	16	23	7
Madurai (M)	Never married	1,000	553	25	13	997	248	9	3
	Married	N	439	923	747	3	719	654	140
	Widowed	...	5	47	236	N	26	323	852
	Divorced	...	3	5	4	N	7	14	6

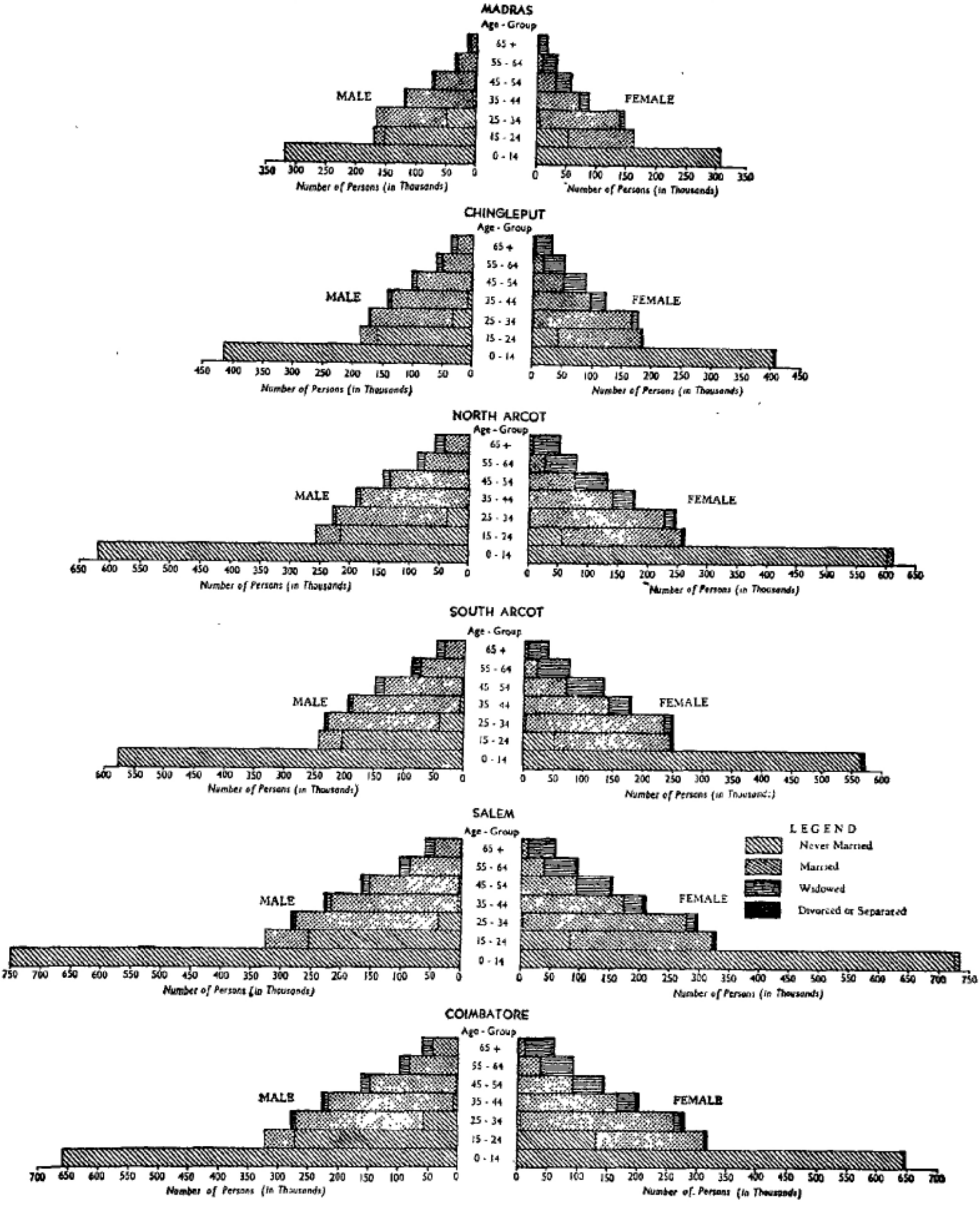
TABLE VIII — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

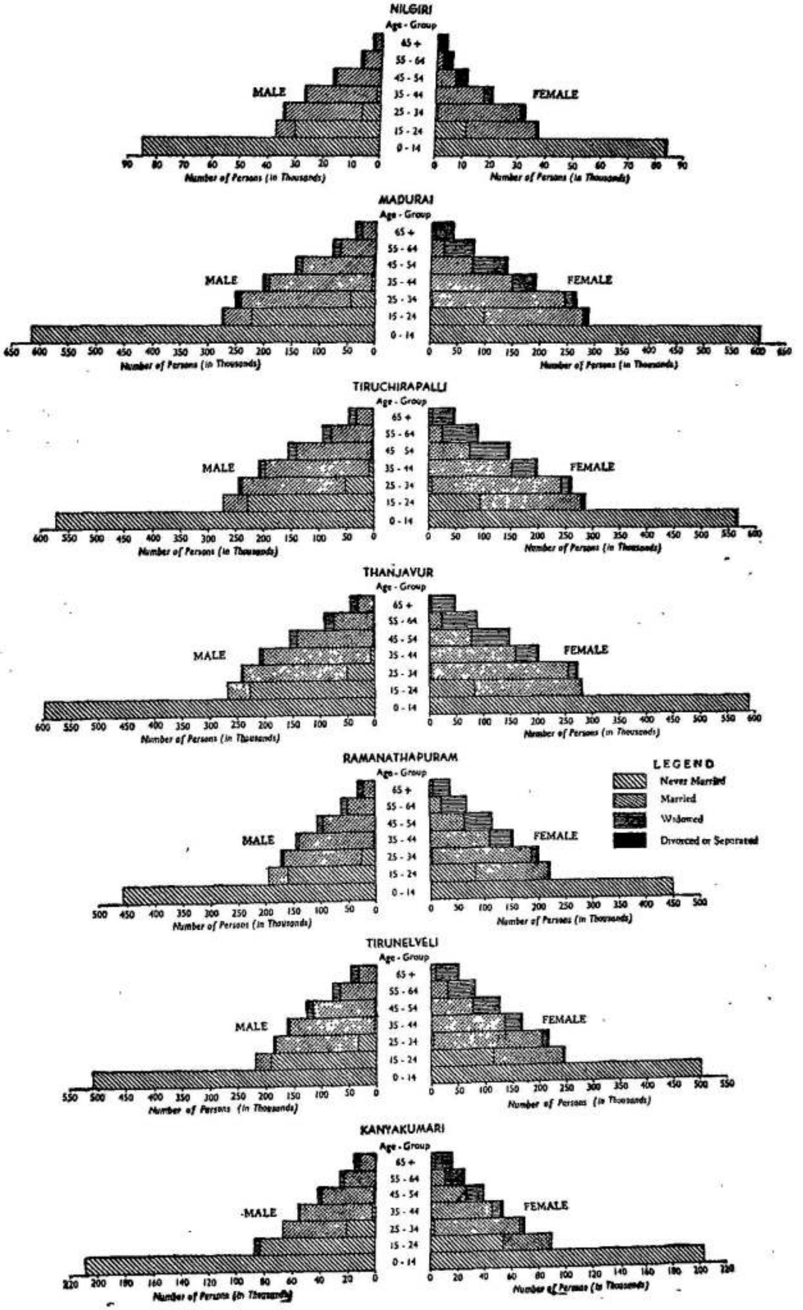
State/ District/ City	Marital starus	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex							
		Males				Females			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (M)	Never married	999	611	37	24	997	246	15	14
	Married	1	381	897	719	3	719	605	121
	Widowed	...	6	62	253	N	29	369	861
	Divorced	...	2	4	4	...	6	11	4
Thanjavur (M)	Never married	999	623	48	30	997	241	13	8
	Married	1	370	890	720	3	726	630	148
	Widowed	...	5	57	247	N	28	345	839
	Divorced	...	2	5	3	...	5	12	5
Tuticorin (T.G.)	Never married	998	567	22	32	998	236	12	6
	Married	2	426	924	735	2	734	690	159
	Widowed	...	5	50	228	...	22	285	827
	Divorced	...	2	4	5	...	8	13	8
Palayamcottai (T.G)	Never married	998	592	21	12	997	237	8	4
	Married	2	400	924	759	3	728	647	146
	Widowed	N	4	50	225	N	24	332	844
	Divorced	...	3	5	4	...	11	13	6
Nagercoil (M)	Never married	1,000	663	33	14	998	326	11	5
	Married	...	333	916	759	1	646	695	193
	Widowed	...	2	44	222	...	19	276	797
	Divorced	...	2	7	5	1	9	18	5

N — denotes negligible figures

AGE PYRAMIDS BY MARITAL STATUS, 1961



AGE PYRAMIDS BY MARITAL STATUS, 1961.



0–14 is predominantly an unmarried age-group for both the sexes. This trend is seen in all the districts. But this does not mean that marriages in this age-group has not taken place. There are 51,489 married persons in this age-group in a total population of 12,667,171 which is not significant. While the proportion of married among males does not exceed 2 per 1,000 in any district, the proportion among females is more than 10 per 1,000 in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem indicating the backwardness of these northern districts.

Among males of 15-34 age-group more than two-thirds remain single. Slightly more than half the males are unmarried (53.1%) while a slightly lesser proportion are married (45.5%). Salem is the only district which has shown more married males (50.8%) in this age-group. Madras and Kanyakumari exhibit the other extreme of having more than 60% under never married. Less than 1% are widowed in this age-group. For females, this age-group is essentially a married age-group in as much as 78.1% are married. About one thirtieth are widowed among females. Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Thanjavur Show more than four-fifths under married. Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have shown lesser proportions under married (Tirunelveli 70.9% and Kanyakumari 61.7%). Tiruchirapalli's widowed percentage is the highest (3.7%) and Kanyakumari and Nilgiri show lowest percentages under widowed for females.

The age-group 35-59 for males is mainly a married age-group just as 0-14 is an unmarried group for this sex. Nine-tenths are united in wedlock while only one fortieth remain single. About one sixteenth are widowers. Highest proportion of married males is to be seen in this age-group. North Arcot and Kanyakumari have exhibited the highest proportion under married, 92% and 92.2% respectively. Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram show higher figures under widowed while Madras, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari show low figures. For females, we see a sizable decrease in the proportions of unmarried and married from the earlier age-period with a compensating increase under widowed. The proportion of widowed has increased from one thirtieth in the age-group 15-34 to about one third in this age-period. South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur have shown higher percentages under widowed females, while Kanyakumari, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiri have exhibited lesser proportions.

Even the age-group 60 + is predominantly married group for males in so far as about three fourths are married. About one fourth are widowers. Percentage figures in Nilgiri (19.4%), Tiruchirapalli (25.3%), Thanjavur (25.4%) Ramanathapuram (26.4%) and Kanyakumari (20.5%) for widowed are worth noting. North Arcot (77.3%), Nilgiri (78.0%) and Kanyakumari (77.7%) are to be noted under married as on the higher side. Among females nearly four-fifths are widowed and about one fifth are married. The widowed proportion for females reaches the zenith in this age-period. Figures in Madras (83.8%), South Arcot (84.4%) Nilgiri (72.1%), Thanjavur (86.3%) and Kanyakumari (76.6%) under widowed are considerable.

Civil condition in the cities and town-groups of population one lakh and above by broad age-groups.

18. 0–14 is preponderantly a never married age-group for both the sexes in all the cities and town-groups. Among females we find only a small proportion of married persons in all the cities except Salem. In Salem, the proportion for married females is 29 per 1,000 which indicates that in this town child marriage is still practised. It is also to be seen that the district of Salem has shown higher proportion in this group compared to other districts.

In most of the cities and town-groups the age-group 15-34 is predominantly a never married group for males, as over 53% are never married. In Salem city, it is seen that the married category becomes prominent with a percentage of 53.1% while never married shows 46.0%. Nagercoil has shown the highest percentage under never married compared to other cities and town-groups. In Thanjavur, Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli also the never married males are over 60%.

For females, married category emerges as the most significant group, as in all the cities and town-groups more than 64% are married.

Barring Nagercoil, the range for the other cities and town-groups, is from 71.9% in Madurai and Tiruchirapalli to 80.5% in Salem. Salem and Kurichi town-group have shown very high proportions among married in both the sexes. The proportion of widows is considerable in Vellore town-group, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. It is seen that the proportion of widows is many times the proportion of widowers in all the cities which trend is seen in the State and districts.

When the proportions of the cities are compared to the respective district proportions, it is seen that Salem, Kurichi town-group and Nagercoil show higher married figures and lower never married figures under males. In all other cities and town-groups proportions are higher under never married and lower under married. Compared to the district averages, generally in urban areas, married males are lesser. Among females, in the cities and town-groups of Coimbatore, Kurichi, Tuticorin, Palayamcottai and Nagercoil, more figures under married and lesser figures under never married are to be seen compared to district figures.

For males and females, 35-59 age-group is also predominantly a married age-group. While more than 88% of males are married in all the cities and town-groups, among females the proportion ranges between 60.5% to 69.5%. Never married proportions among males is significant in Kurichi town-group and Thanjavur where nearly 5%are so. Widowed proportions among males are prominent in Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Kurichi town-group. Coimbatore shows lowest proportion under widowers among the cities. Contrasting to this, Coimbatore has shown the highest proportion under separated or divorced. Vellore town-group and Coimbatore show higher proportion under never married females. Even then the proportion does not exceed 2% in any city. Highest proportion of married females is to be seen in Nagercoil (69.5%). The lowest proportion of widows is seen in Coimbatore (26.0%) and the highest in Tiruchirapalli (36.9%). Thanjavur with 34.5% of widows is also to be noted. As in the case of males the highest proportion under females separated or divorced is seen in Coimbatore.

Compared to the district proportion Kurichi town-group, Thanjavur and Nagercoil show lower proportions under married males. Except in the case of Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tuticorin town-group in all other cities and town-groups we find higher proportion of widows than the respective district average. This would indicate that widows move from rural and minor urban towns to bigger towns and cities for earning their livelihood or to join their children or relatives on whom they depend.

For males, the age-group 60+ is also a married age-group in as much as more than 70% are married. Vellore town-group (76.4%) and Salem (77.0%) show highest proportions of married males. Kurichi town-group has shown the lowest percentage of 70.3 among the cities. More than one fifth of males are widowed in the cities and town-groups. Kurichi (27.8%) and Tiruchirapalli (25.3%) are prominent in widowed category. Coimbatore has shown 2.3% under divorced or separated males.

As the category married is predominant for males, the category widowed is predominant for females. More than three fourths of females in this age-group are widowed. Tiruchirapalli (86.1%) and Madurai (85.2%) have recorded very high figures. In the cities of Madras, Thanjavur and in the town-groups of Vellore, Tuticoin and Palayamcottai the percentage of widows exceed 80%. Coimbatore's 4.2% under separated or divorced is significant.

When the city figures are compared with their respective district averages among males, we find that in all cities and town-groups except Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Palayamcottai town-group, the district averages are higher under married. Among females, in all the cities and town-groups except Thanjavur, the proportion of widows in the cities exceed that of their respective district average.

Ratio of females in each marital status by broad age-groups.

19. In the children's age-group of 0-14, ratio under never married (979) tends to be in line with the general sex ratio of the State (99.2) and this trend is seen in all the districts. 51,489 in a population involving 12,667,171 are married, 454 are widowed and 492 are separated or divorced and the ratios under these civil conditions are very much higher Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot

and Salem show higher ratios under married in this age-group. The southern districts of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanykumari have shown lower ratios indicating the generally improved conditions with lesser number of married females in this age-group.

In the adult age-group of 15-34, the sex ratio will be the lowest in the never married category since most of the women of this age-group would be married and more males than females will remain single. The sex ratio in the married category will be higher than the normal sex ratio and the ratio in the widowed category will show the highest ratio as the males who have lost their spouses can contract a second marriage easily rather than females in view of the social custom of the Hindus who predominate this State. This trend is noticed in the State figure. The trend exhibited in the State figure is also noticed in all the districts. Kanyakumari's higher ratios under married and widowed are to be noted.

In the middle ages of life (35-59) the ratio among married would show lower figures than the general sex ratio and the widowed would show as definite an increase as the decrease in the married group. This would be in accord with the existing conditions. These trends are noticed in the figures for the State and districts.

At the later ages (60+) the ratio among unmarried might be expected to recover a little as those who are unwed at advanced ages are generally so due to particular individual reasons, not from social custom. Married ratio would show a good decrease. Widows should greatly outnumber widowers, a compensation to the figures appearing under married, These tendencies find illustration in the figures exhibited in the table given below:

TABLE VIII -- 19

Ratio of Females To 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at broad age-groups

State/ District/ city	Description of ratio	Age-group			
		0 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras State	**(a)**	**979**	**348**	**190**	**229**
	(b)	**6,355**	**1,801**	**679**	**254**
	(c)	**3,451**	**4,036**	**4,637**	**3,312**
	(d)	**18,680**	**2,357**	**1,821**	**1,102**
Madras City	(a)	961	289	290	567
	(b)	11,611	1,841	534	197
	(c)	1,000	5,106	5,571	3,647
	(d)	2.333	3,062	2,320	1,082
Chingleput	(a)	978	238	125	93
	(b)	7,720	1,841	631	222
	(c)	3,000	5,805	4,914	3,285
	(d)	2,000	2,667	1,365	689

TABLE VIII — 19 (Contd.)

Ratio of Females To 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at broad age-groups

State/ District/ city	Description of ratio	Age-group 0 – 14	15 – 36	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Arcot	(a)	974	234	235	243
	(b)	14,561	1,877	666	232
	(c)	7,000	5,199	5,368	3,485
	(d)	...	2,934	1,748	828
South Arcot	(a)	980	228	119	113
	(b)	10,478	1,900	642	178
	(c)	23,000	3,940	4,622	3,064
	(d)	...	1,957	1,240	770
Salem	(a)	968	296	178	178
	(b)	13,188	1,648	708	284
	(c)	10,250	3,476	4,110	3,053
	(d)	38,000	2,417	1,977	1,777
Coimbatore	(a)	978	411	176	197
	(b)	4,365	1.669	702	333
	(c)	1,413	2,702	3.795	292
	(d)	5,636	2,919	2.245	1,017
Nilgiri	(a)	981	318	305	1,234
	(b)	7,133	1,619	558	275
	(c)	25,000	4,177	4,502	3,204
	(d)	1,500	1,940	1,463	667
Madurai	(a)	978	387	240	307
	(b)	3,051	1,680	677	264
	(c)	11,000	3,436	4,522	3,363
	(d)	...	1,852	1,934	1,456

TABLE VIII — 19 (Contd.)

Ratio of Females To 1,000 Males for each Marital Staius at broad age-groups

Ltate/ District/ city	Description of ratio	Age-group 0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tiruchirapalli	(a)	985	353	156	245
	(b)	3,612	1,830	664	248
	(c)	3,000	4,338	4,537	3,511
	(d)	15,000	2,405	1,458	798
Thanjavur	(a)	988	317	151	135
	(b)	2,120	1,975	666	187
	(c)	1,800	4,296	4,908	3,505
	(d)	...	2,296	1,643	711
Ramanathapuram	(a)	983	468	187	324
	(b)	2,525	1,797	766	282
	(c)	4,000	4,016	4,834	3,489
	(d)	...	2,047	1,870	1,274
Tirunelveli	(a)	989	535	267	230
	(b)	1,738	1,880	769	307
	(c)	5,000	4,233	4,662	3,446
	(d)	...	2,351	1,974	865
Kanyakumari	(a)	972	537	251	379
	(b)	1,500	1,964	734	278
	(c)	...	6,563	5,345	3,596
	(d)	...	4,267	2,550	954
Madras City	(a)	961	289	290	567
	(b)	11,611	1,841	534	197
	(c)	1,000	5,106	5,571	3,647
	(d)	2,333	3,062	2,320	1,082

TABLE VIII — 19 (Contd.)

Ratio of Females To 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at broad age-groups

State/ District/ city	Description of ratio	Age-group 0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vellore (T.G)	(a)	988	370	589	176
	(b)	24,750	1,915	613	206
	(c)	600	6,505	6,324	4,090
	(d)	...	6,850	2,818	889
Salem (M)	(a)	948	346	252	421
	(b)	699,000	1,542	623	251
	(c)	...	4,243	4,796	3,508
	(d)	...	4,292	3,363	1,259
Coimbatore (M)	(a)	983	307	349	886
	(b)	2,045	1,689	560	249
	(c)	...	4,326	5,180	3,410
	(d)	...	3,497	2,593	1,836
Kurichi (T.G)	(a)	984	331	102	458
	(b)	12,167	1,705	619	274
	(c)	...	4,196	4,159	3,346
	(d)	...	4,280	2,615	1,000
Madurai (M)	(a)	981	451	307	211
	(b)	18,667	1,647	574	199
	(c)	...	4,754	5,556	3,835
	(d)	...	2,523	2,035	1,645
Tiruchirapalli (M)	(a)	981	394	337	625
	(b)	4,792	1,846	555	179
	(c)	...	4,765	4,889	3,621
	(d)	...	3,045	1,993	1,200

Ratio of Married Persons of each Sex in each Age-Group in Madras State.

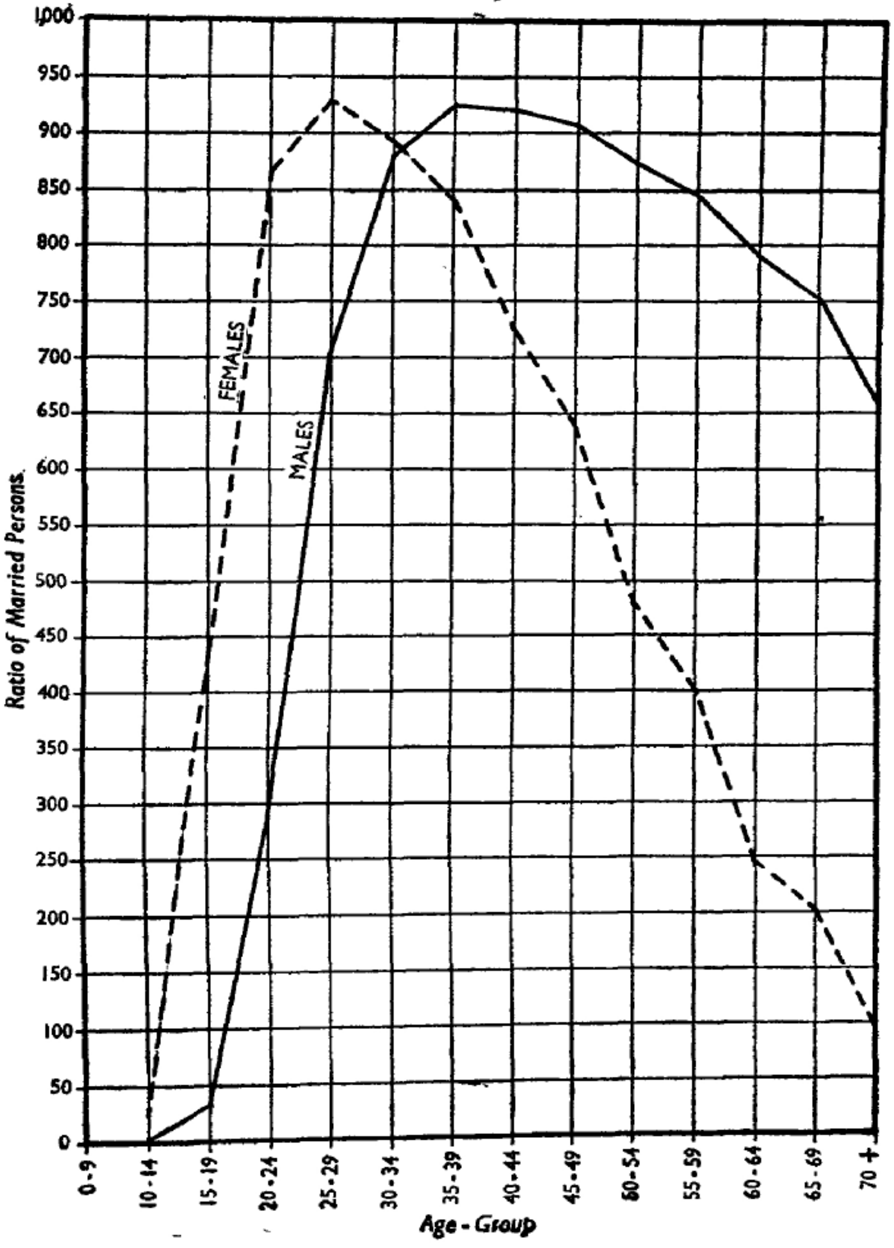


TABLE VIII — 19 (Contd.)

Ratio of Females To 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at Broad age-groups

State/ District/ city	Description of ratio	Age-group			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thanjavur (M)	(a)	977	404	236	271
	(b)	3,923	2,057	626	211
	(c)	...	5,220	5,373	3,491
	(d)	...	3,552	2,057	1,700
Tuticorin (T.G.)	(a)	993	438	448	194
	(b)	904	2,044	607	228
	(c)	...	4,495	4,679	3,832
	(d)	...	4,205	2,892	1,600
Palayamcottai (T.G.)	(a)	995	418	339	418
	(b)	1,613	1,901	669	245
	(c)	11,000	6,405	6,376	4,760
	(d)	...	4,244	2,364	2,000
Nagercoil (M)	(a)	984	506	307	372
	(b)	2,700	1,995	704	270
	(c)	...	8,946	5,805	3,818
	(d)	...	9,938	2,482	938

a — Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors

b — Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands

c -- Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers

d — Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males.

Ratio of married persons of each sex in each age-group

20. The graph in the previous page illustrates the trends in the married status in each age-group and sex.

A large proportion of female marriages takes place in the age-periods 15—19 and 20—24. A small increase is also noticed in the age-group 25—29. There is decline in the proportions from the age-group 30—34 onwards which indicates

that the females are deprived of married status more and more. The marital status becomes that of widowed, divorced or separated. The rise in the curve for males in the age-groups 20—24 and 25—29 suggests that larger proportion of marriages among males occours in these two age-periods. The curve continues to rise in the age-groups 30—34 and 35—39 which are not however steep. The other age-periods exhibit declining trend in the married proportion but the decline is gradual unlike in the case of females. That the highest proportion of females is in married status in the age-group 25—29 and that the highest proportion of males in married status is in the age-period 35—39 is disclosed by the graph.

The table below gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at certain specified age-groups in the State, districts and cities and town-groups with a population of one lakh and over.

TABLE VIII — 20

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/ District/ City	Age-group 0–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	...	**6,355**	**13,457**	**3,315**	**1,442**	**949**	**682**	**488**	**254**
Madras	...	11,611	44,695	4,336	1,474	791	524	371	197
Chingleput	...	7,720	22,384	3,749	1,394	902	622	458	222
North Arcot	...	14,561	18,943	3,486	1,389	941	668	480	232
South Arcot	...	10,478	18,325	3,502	1,466	948	656	419	178
Salem	...	13,188	8,789	2,544	1,282	937	691	545	284
Coimbatore	...	4,365	8,703	3,146	1,408	926	692	559	333
Nilgiri	...	7,133	14,027	2,864	1,218	847	520	361	275
Madurai	...	3,051	9,472	2,793	1,396	938	680	478	264
Tiruchirapalli	...	3,612	10,710	3,330	1,480	957	675	443	248
Thanjavur	...	2,120	17,390	3,809	1,617	992	677	424	187
Ramanathapuram	...	2,525	12,024	3,247	1,443	1,033	786	546	282
Tirunelveli	...	1,738	16,193	3,769	1,574	1,049	773	585	307
Kanyakumari	...	1,500	35,453	6,340	1,799	996	724	574	278
Madras City	...	11,611	44,695	4,336	1,474	791	524	371	197
Vellore (T.G)	...	24,750	3,943	4,089	1,890	875	613	427	206
Salem (M)	...	69,900	3,628	2,640	1,293	830	621	466	251
Coimbatore (M)	...	1,955	31,094	4,506	1,370	756	552	413	249

Ratio of wives to 1,000 Husbands at each Age-Group in Madras State

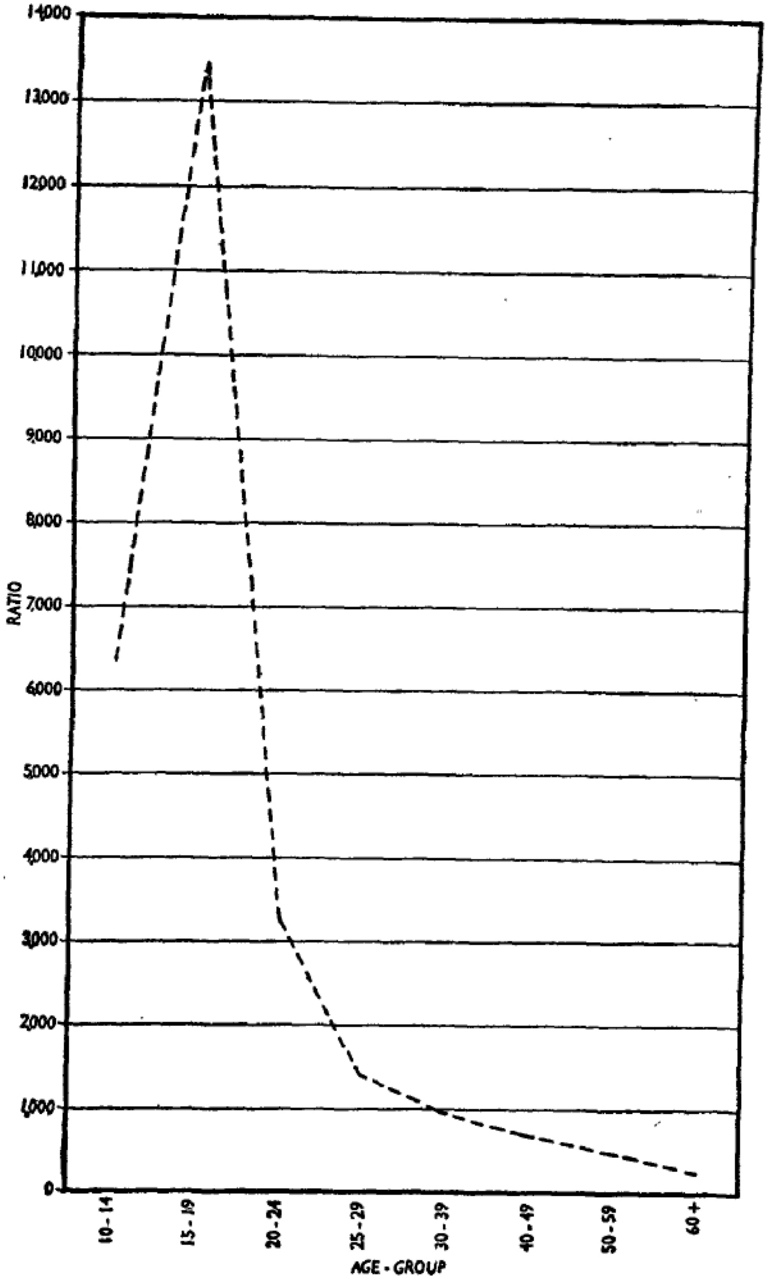


TABLE VIII — 20 (Contd.)

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/ District/ City	Age-group								
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kurichi (T.G)	..	12,167	19,453	4,060	1,439	864	551	453	274
Madurai (M)	...	18,667	22,283	2,295	1,650	838	563	400	199
Tiruchirapalli (M)	...	4,792	27,792	4,456	1 552	834	550	364	179
Thanjavur (M)	...	3,923	26,033	4,484	1,938	945	618	422	211
Tuticorin (T.G)	...	904	20,364	5,222	1,561	900	591	416	228
Palayamcottai (T.G)	...	1,613	21,241	4,430	1,552	1,027	672	483	245
Nagercoil (M)	..	2,700	40,696	7,990	17,848	913	716	593	270

This table is intended to indicate age-groups where the proportions of married men and proportion of married women tend to fall.

At the State level the ratio increases steeply in the age-group 15-19 from that of 10-14. When we come to the age-group 20-24 there is a considerable decrease in the ratio. In the age-group 25-29 there is further decrease in the proportions, The age-period 30-39 shows a further reduction in the ratio and is marked out by the fact that the ratio becomes comparable with the general sex ratio. In the latter age-periods the ratio decreases from one period to another.

These trends are noticed in the figures of the districts. In the southern districts of the State ratio under 10-14 is much less than in the other districts. This may probably be due to the higher age of marriage.

This table also reflects the difference between the ages of husband and wife as it is likely that many of the husbands of wives of a particular age-group will be reckoned in the higher age-group.

Age at marriage

21. From the data on Fertility survey of ever married women conducted on a sample basis, it is estimated that in the marriage duration 0—4 years (current level) the average age at marriage is 18.2 in rural areas and 18.3 in urban areas of the State. The median age at marriage for rural and urban areas is 18.1 and 18.2 respectively.

It will be seen from the following table that there has been a gradual increase in the age at marriage of women during the past three decades.

TABLE VIII — 21

Percentage distribution of women by age at marriage in different durations of marriage

Rural Age at marriage			Marriage duration (in years)	Urban Age at marriage		
23+	18–22	–18		–18	18–22	23+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.0	49.2	46.8	0	47.8	47.8	4.4
3.4	49.3	47.3	1–4	46.0	50.2	3.8
2.3	40.3	57.4	5–9	55.8	41.9	2.3
1.8	31.7	66.5	10–14	70.7	27.5	1.8
2.1	32.8	65.1	15–29	69.3	29.1	1.6
1.5	34.3	64.2	30+	72.1	26.5	1.4
2.2	36.9	60.9	All duration	63.4	34.5	2.1

The increase in age at marriage with the efflux of time may be due to increasing literacy, urbanisation, industrialisation, etc.

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Definition of literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can read and write a simple letter in his mother tongue or in any other language. A person who knows only to read or a person who can write only figures and sign his name was treated as illiterate. In the instructions issued to the enumerators, they were authorised to test a person, if necessary, by asking them to read and write a few lines.

Question on literacy and education

2. In the Individual Slip, Question No. 6 related to education and literacy. It consisted of two parts, the second part being filled in only in the case of literates. The first part of the question elicited the fact as to whether a person was literate or illiterate. In the case of literates, the highest educational attainment was ascertained. In the second part, educational attainment meant the highest examination passed by the individual.

The following were the abbreviations used:

'O' for illiterates

'L' for literates without any specific educational attainment.

In the case of literates who have passed some examination, the highest examination passed was noted including technical Degree and Diploma.

Comparison with International definition

3. I will now discuss how these definitions agree with the International definitions recommended in the Handbook of Population Census Methods.

According to them, for Census purposes, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement in every day life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate, since literacy is defined as the ability to both read and write. A single item in the questionnaire on this topic is considered adequate.

Data on literacy should be collected for all persons who are 15 years of age and over. If a lower age limit is used for collection, all tabulations not cross-classified should be sub-divided at this age so as to facilitate international comparison. The international standard is slightly higher than what was applied in India. For international purposes, 4 educational levels were recommended:-

1. Nursery, Infant school or kindergarten;
2. Elementary or Primary;
3. Secondary High School or middle; and
4. University or higher professional.

In the urban areas, the data have been tabulated by more educational levels.

Thus it will be seen that Indian standard of literacy is much lower than the internationa standard.

Uniform test of literacy in all areas not possible

4. It has always been difficult to apply a test of literacy uniformly throughout the country. For one, the enumerators interviewed the heads of households or any one responsible member of the family. It is always difficult to subject the girls and women to any literacy test; neither was the right given to the enumerator to subject any person to a test uniformly used. The rough standard adopted was to associate literacy with some stage of primary education or school attendance with the result that the standard has varied from area to area. It has also happened that students attending second standard in an area have been declared literates while in some other areas, they have been declared as illiterates.

Changes in concepts on literacy and education 1871-1961

5. The concept on literacy and education has also

undergone changes in Indian Censuses. In the three Censuses of 1871, 1881, and1891, the people were classified into 3 categories-literates, illiterates and people under instruction or people attending schools, college or private institutions. The third classification contained two questions, one dealing with the people in institutions of learning and the other, people not in institutions. The latter classes were classified as literates and illiterates and the people in institutions though counted as literates, for the purposes of totalling literacy figures, were shown separately.

In 1891, the enumerators also entered the language best known to the person or the language in which the person was literate. Further, the ability to read and write English in addition to his mother-tongue was also recorded.

In 1901, the present classification of literates and illiterates was introduced deleting the third category 'Under instruction'. The tables prepared also showed the literates in different Indian languages separately. A second question was specifically asked in 1901 to the effect whether a person was literate in English. The other change effected in 1901 was to define literacy in more concrete terms.

Previously literacy was defined as the ability to read and write, but in 1901, literacy was clearly defined as the ability to read and write a letter to a friend. It was further clarified that young children who could read and write a few words with difficulty should be classified as illiterates.

Census questionnaires of 1911, 1921 and 1931 followed the same pattern. The Census of 1941 marked the third stage of evolution of the concept by introducing a question on specific educational attainment or the highest examination passed, besides retaining the two old questions relating to literacy in Indian languages and literacy in English. The 1941 Census questionnaire also included questions on the highest examination passed. The question on literacy was actually sub-divided into three small questions which read as follows:

1. Can you both read and write?
2. If so, what script do you write?
3. Can you only read?

The most useful contribution in 1941 was the question on educational standard which ran as follows:

1. How far have you read?
2. Give any examination passed?

These particulars were not, however tabulated because of the out-break of World War II.

Further modifications were made in 1951. When the question on literacy and education was put, the enumerator was asked to indicate the highest examination passed in the case of literate persons. The previous question on literacy in Indian languages and English was eliminated. The abbreviations used in the instructions to the enumerators read as follows:

Write 'O' for a person who can neither read nor write.

Write '1' for a person who can read but cannot write in any language

'2' for persons who can read and write

If persons are noted as '2' note also the recent examination passed.

In the concept of literacy, the persons who can read only was given up in the 1961 Census. The people were classified as literates and illiterates. In the case of literates, the highest examination passed was also entered.

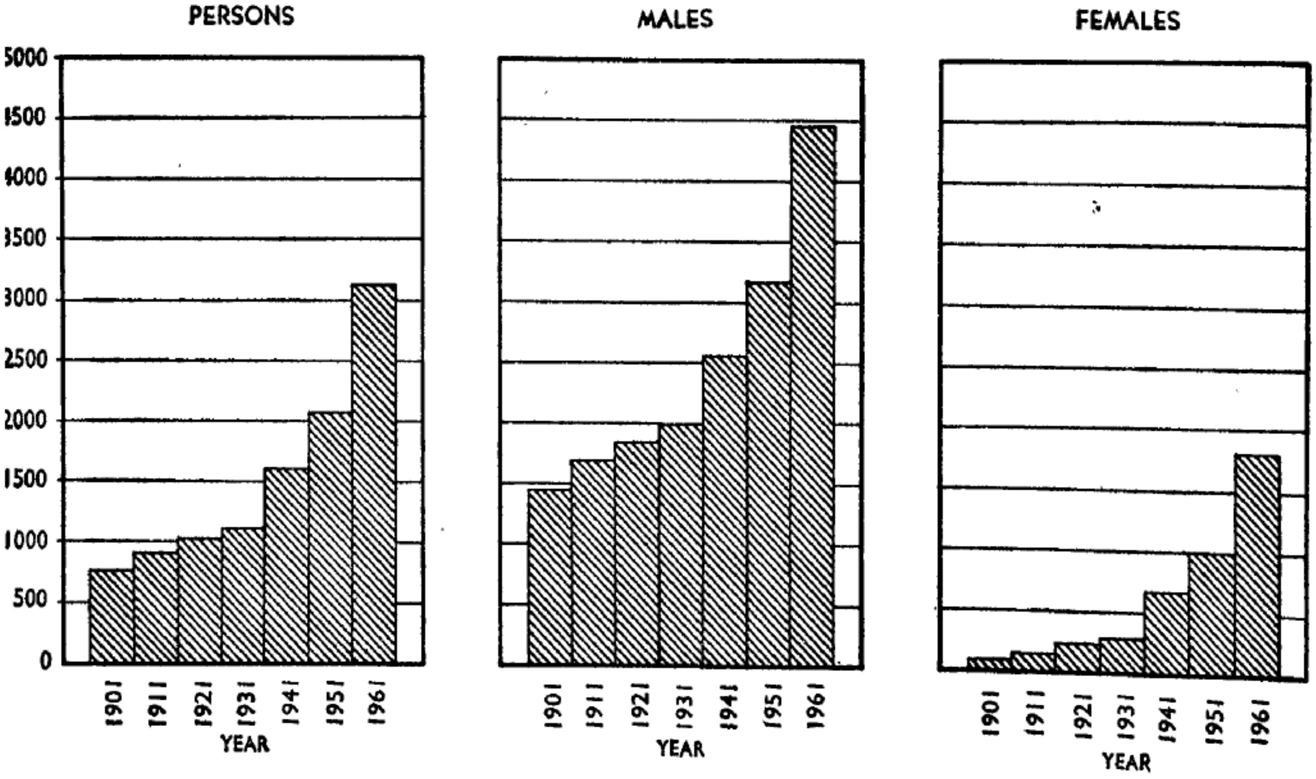
Tables on literacy and education

6. The tables which deal with information on literacy and non-literacy are the Primary Census Abstracts (Columns 15, 16 and 17), B-III Part A, B-III Part B, B-VI, B-VIII Part A, B-VIII Part B, C-III Part A, C-III Part B, and C III Part C, C-VIII Parts A and B, D-IV, S. C. T. III Part A, S. C. T. III Part B, and S. C. I.

Literacy proportions 1901–61

7. Table IX–1 gives the number of total, male and female literates per ten thousand of population in Madras State for the period 1901 to 1961. It will be seen that literacy has risen from 764 to 3,141 during the period. It means that among males it rose from 1,452 to 4,454 which is very high. The female literacy has risen from 102 to 1,817, a remarkable increase. It shows that the period had witnessed appreciable rise in the female literacy in the State. These figures are exhibited in the form of three graphs. The fact remains that literacy rates have shown a more remarkable increase during the decades 1931 to 1961. Graphs have also been prepared for each district indicating the rise in the level of literacy and the variation from district to district highlighted.

Number of Total Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of Total Male and Female Population including Population aged 0-4 Respectively in the State, 1901-61



Number of Total Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of Total Male and Female Population (including Population aged 0 - 4) Respectively in the State, 1901 - 61.

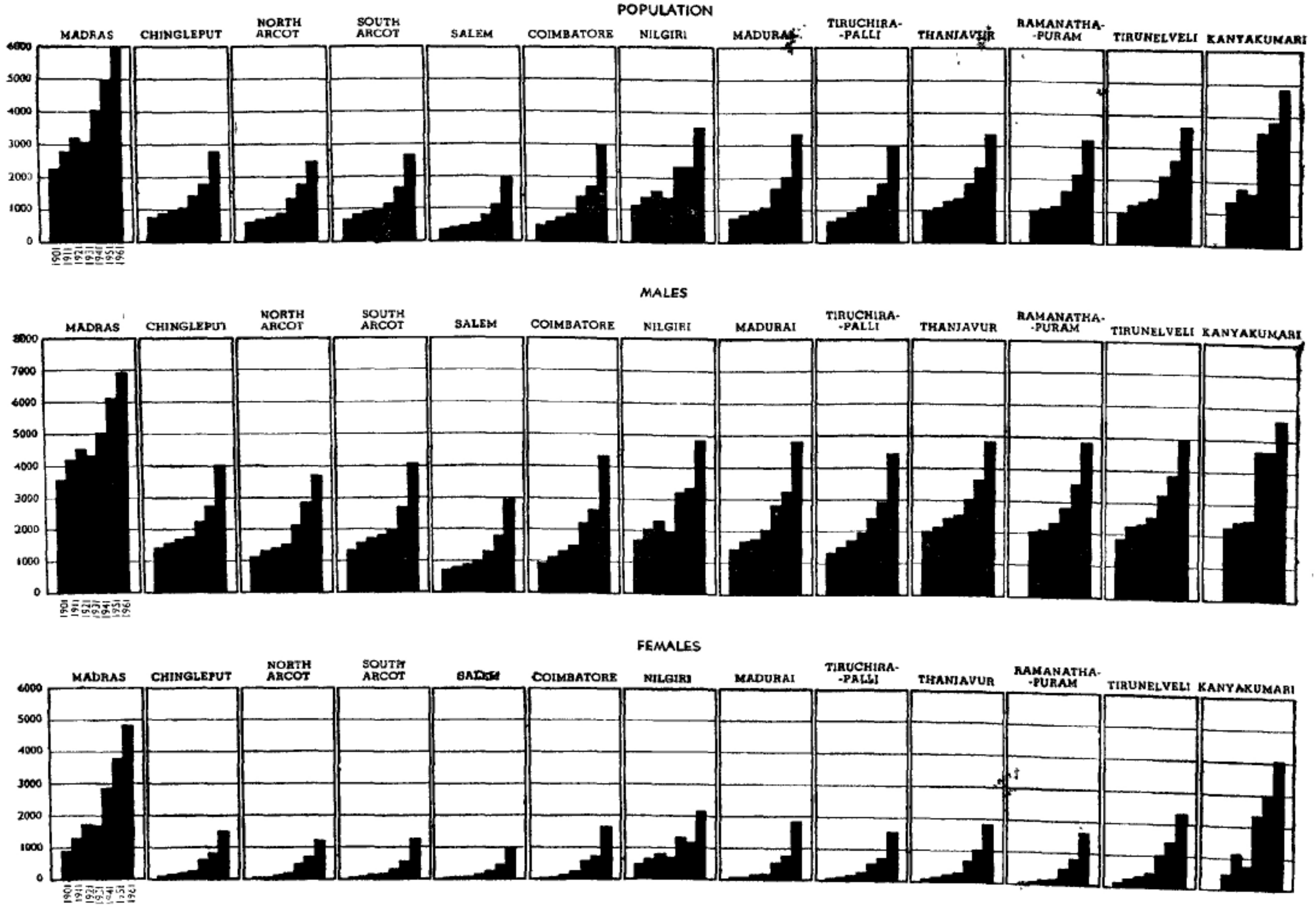


TABLE IX — 1

Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population (including population aged 0-4) respectively in the State, 1901-61

State/District	1961			1951			1941		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**3,141**	**4,454**	**1,817**	**2,085**	**3,173**	**1,006**	**1,619**	**2,561**	**688**
Madras	5,947	6,961	4,822	5,019	6,139	3,802	4,035	5,085	2,881
Chingleput	2,789	4,021	1,506	1,793	2,744	814	1,438	2,278	572
North Arcot	2,472	3,712	1,219	1,790	2,861	722	1,325	2,133	510
South Arcot	2,671	4,055	1,265	1,653	2,710	594	1,174	2,005	336
Salem	1,989	2,956	1,000	1,136	1,803	466	802	1,318	283
Coimbatore	3,020	4,328	1,666	1,724	2,675	766	1,410	2,230	586
Nilgiri	3,568	4,827	2,192	2,351	3,379	1,212	2,367	3,218	1,374
Madurai	3,338	4,812	1,862	2,033	3,288	790	1,699	2,836	583
Tiruchirapalli	2,993	4,469	1,530	1,830	2,947	732	1,467	2,433	531
Thanjavur	3,355	4,867	1,865	2,318	3,649	1,028	1,840	3,045	698
Ramanathapuram	3,211	4,834	1,679	2,139	3,551	844	1,632	2,821	537
Tirunelveli	3,638	4,999	2,346	2,633	3,880	1,452	2,141	3,281	1,061
Kanyakumari	4,857	5,624	4,073	3,846	4,680	2,994	3,527	4,670	2,375

TABLE IX — 1 (Contd.)

Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population (including population 0–4) respectively in the State, 1901–61

State/District	1931 Persons	1931 Males	1931 Females	1921 Persons	1921 Males	1921 Females	1911 Persons	1911 Males	1911 Females	1901 Persons	1901 Males	1901 Females
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras State	**1,134**	**1,998**	**294**	**1,038**	**1,855**	**243**	**918**	**1,714**	**153**	**764**	**1,452**	**102**
Madras	3,087	4,334	1,699	3,199	4,532	1,737	2,790	4,213	1,289	2,268	3,599	914
Chingleput	1,040	1,797	269	972	1,713	221	884	1,615	148	776	1,442	100
North Arcot	880	1,574	188	776	1,428	132	708	1,351	78	604	1,162	60
South Arcot	989	1,831	151	935	1,748	132	838	1,607	80	709	1,375	52
Salem	568	1,015	124	484	891	81	427	815	46	383	736	40
Coimbatore	863	1,497	234	762	1,361	167	623	1,175	86	506	971	55
Nilgiri	1,424	1,999	741	1,618	2,329	817	1,393	2,049	637	1,159	1,718	494
Madurai	1,117	2,062	200	940	1,766	141	874	1,692	89	738	1,452	54
Tiruchirapalli	1,090	1,973	253	949	1,754	181	794	1,525	108	686	1,342	68
Thanjavur	1,390	2,573	301	1,313	2,476	239	1,119	2,186	153	1,011	2,029	90
Ramanathapuram	1,204	2,346	173	1,083	2,120	143	1,032	2,085	83	.. *	...	...
Tirunelveli	1,486	2,573	472	1,332	2,357	357	1,242	2,290	260	992	1,885	151
Kanyakumari	1,648	2,513	776	1,815	2,465	1,153	1,400	2,288	503	. *	...	...

* For 1901, figures for Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari are not taken into account due to non-availability of data and the State proportions for these years are exclusive of the figures for the two districts.

Proportions for the State and districts have been worked out by adjusting the literates for the earlier years to the present jurisdiction.

Distribution of literates among the districts by sex

8. Table IX-2 gives the distribution of ten thousand of total, male and famale literates among the districts of the State for the same period. A remarkable achievement is noticed during the period 1951 to 1961, when literacy rose from 2,086 to 3,141 in the entire State. Appreciable progress has been recorded in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. This result has to some extent been achieved by the rise in the literacy level of females during the period. This spread of literacy is to a large extent due to the determined efforts of the State Government to impart primary and secondary education to all and to the enterprise of the public in opening as many schools as possible. The achievement in education has been discussed separately in our evaluation of the first two plans of Madras State. It will, however, be of interest to find out to what extent the problem of literacy has been tackled in the past in this State.

TABLE IX — 2

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates among the districts of the State, 1901 to 1961

State/District	1961 Persons	1961 Males	1961 Females	1951 Persons	1951 Males	1951 Females	1941 Persons	1941 Males	1941 Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Madras	972	841	1,296	1,131	951	1,698	836	702	1,330
Chingleput	579	598	531	559	572	517	613	626	561
North Arcot	735	779	626	826	870	690	814	837	730
South Arcot	769	827	628	731	792	541	720	785	481
Salem	715	755	616	610	640	515	540	566	445
Coimbatore	1,015	1,040	955	866	890	791	892	900	865
Nilgiri	138	137	141	117	116	118	117	109	146
Madurai	1,013	1,027	980	936	994	755	988	1,039	800
Tiruchirapalli	903	942	804	858	904	714	895	929	768
Thanjavur	1,029	1,041	1,001	1,101	1,125	1,024	1,109	1,136	1,010
Ramanathapuram	735	754	686	709	743	603	764	805	613
Tirunelveli	939	883	1,077	1,050	993	1,229	1,151	1,092	1,371
Kanyakumari	458	376	659	506	410	805	561	474	880

TABLE IX — 2 (Contd.)

*Distribution of 10,000 **total**, male and female literates among the Districts of the State, 1901 to 1961*

State/District	1931			1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras State	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Madras	850	724	1,690	843	709	1,835	837	709	2,206	945	812	2,788
Chingleput	643	646	627	653	657	620	660	661	648	782	786	736
North Arcot	759	781	620	702	728	505	713	736	468	784	800	578
South Arcot	912	969	531	966	1,019	577	1,032	1,074	585	1,125	1,162	615
Salem	518	530	433	460	478	325	459	474	294	573	581	450
Coimbatore	758	754	787	713	721	659	642	653	528	704	713	577
Nilgiri	91	79	164	91	79	182	86	74	215	99	85	284
Madurai	917	959	634	836	877	534	874	905	534	945	975	525
Tiruchirapalli	947	960	861	985	1,009	808	926	941	767	1,067	1,086	807
Thanjavur	1,246	1,272	1,071	1,363	1,401	1,083	1,381	1,401	1,164	1,713	1,752	1,181
Ramanathapuram	837	891	481	835	882	486	901	943	446	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	1,162	1,118	1,456	1,153	1,129	1,329	1,181	1,152	1,499	1,263	1,248	1,459
Kanyakumari	360	317	645	400	311	1,057	308	277	646	...	...	...

(Please see notes under Table IX-1)

Notes from earlier Census reports on the literacy figures

9. In 1871 wide difference was noticed in the conditions of several districts in education. The town district of Madras stood highest with 18.3%, the district of Thanjavur 8.8%, Tirunelveli ranked third in order with 8.2%, Nilgiri had 8.1% Chingleput district 7.9% and Salem district 2.8%. The proportion struck one as being unusually small, but it was accounted for by almost the total absence of education among female sex. If we took the male population alone, exclusive of Madras town, we find that 9.30 out of ten thousand were able to read and write, while on the other hand only 16 women out of ten thousand were able to read and write. Female education outside the Presidency town had made the greatest stride in Tirunelveli—6 females out of one thousand were educated. While Thanjavur district had high standard in male literacy, among females one in a thousand only was educated. This better literacy of females in Tirunelveli was mainly due to the efforts of the Protestant Missions of this district.

The education of women in India, according to the then Superintendent, was a matter of recent development and due almost entirely to the Christian Missions. The instruction of women was opposed to the tradition of the Hindus. The Hindu law 'Manu' says that day and night women should be held by their protector in a state of dependency. "Their fathers protect them in childhood, their husbands protect them in their youth, their sons protect them in old age and a woman is never fit for independence". It was hardly a wonder that among the Hindu people, the only responsible position of a woman is that of a wife and the only education required by her is the knowledge of the duties of a household.

In 1881, a proportionately high return of education was noted among native Christians in Tirunelveli. 34.09% of the Christian males and 13.36% of the Christian females above 5 years of age were educated. It will be remembered that education was the first weapon of the Missionary. In Tirunelveli, Christians are mostly Protestants. In Madurai we find more Roman Catholics where the percentage of educated among Christians is 21.84% for males and 4.08% for females.

In 1901, persons who could boast of a limited amount of learning number only 63 in every one thousand of population, that is 119 for every one thousand of males and only 9 in every one thousand females. The best educated districts after excluding Madras and Nilgiri are the two rich ones of Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. Chingleput, Madurai and South Arcot stand next. At the other end of the scale is Salem.

A very small number of girls who can read and write affected the percentage considerably in Madras and Nilgiri where female education is more advanced than in Tirunelveli. The attention paid to the instructions of their daughters by parents in Thanjavur, Madurai and South Arcot is disproportionately small in comparison to that given to the education of their sons. The literacy of the native Christian is highly increasing the position which he holds among the people. Next to Christians were the Musalmans, as in 1891, both their men and women were more literate in the Census meaning of the term than those of the Hindus. But there is little to choose between the literacy of the women of both religions and in higher education, the Musalmans were known to rank below the Hindus.

It will, however, be seen that Christians were less literate than Mohammedans in North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli and than Hindus in South Arcot. The Hindus are more literate in Madras. After the Eurasians, Brahmins are the most literate community. Among Brahmins as a body, 308 in every one thousand can read and write. That Brahmins should be more literate than the rest of the community was to be expected. For generations the caste had kept all knowledge as its own. Things have changed. All castes have taken to education and before long the difference between castes in educational attainment will disappear. The policy of the State has been so regulated as to provide more eductional opportunities to the weaker sections of the community. One distinguishing feature of the recent decades is the liberation of the Hindu female from orthodoxy and her taking to formal education. The leeway to be made up is still considerable.

Distinction between literacy and education

10. Literacy is an important acquirement in the lives of the people, though that importance

has been magnified. Literacy has also to be distinguished from education. It is not equivalent to education, but only a means to that end. A man who is illiterate can be quite a useful and effective citizen of society. With our tradition of imparting education orally, including religious text books, the fact that a person is illiterate, that is, he cannot read and write does not show that he is not educated. However, a study of literacy figures will help us to assess the progress of education in the State, though an estimate of the progress of the enrichment of mind which consists of true education has to be sought elsewhere. Again, literacy is associated in the lay mind with the capacity to do useful work and earn. As such, to what extent literacy has influenced the pattern of the working force is of great interest.

The average worker in India need not be a literate. A skilled worker often is not. Our education in British days has been intended to produce clerical staff and petty officials to run the machinery of the Government. Inspite of the attempt made to preach the gospel of basic education, the fact remains that employment in some form or another is the ultimate object of any person entering our schools and colleges.

Literacy proportion in India and States, 1951-1961

11. The literacy rate of India and other States is reproduced in the following statement:

TABLE IX — 3

Proportion of literates to total population (including population aged 0 - 4) in India and major States, 1951-61

State	1961 Literacy rate			1951 Literacy rate		
	No. of persons to 1,000 persons	No. of males to 1,000 males	No. of females to 1,000 females	No. of persons to 1,000 persons	No. of males to 1,000 males	No. of females to 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	**240**	**345**	**130**	**166 †**	**249 †**	**79 †**
Andhra Pradesh	212	302	120	132	197	65
Assam	274	373	160	183	274	79
Bihar	184	298	69	122	205	38
Gujarat	305	411	191	230	323	133
Jammu and Kashmir	110	170	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerala	468	550	389	407	502	315
Madhya Pradesh	171	270	67	98	162	32
Madras	314	445	182	208	316	100
Maharashtra	298	420	168	209	314	98
Mysore	254	361	142	193	291	92
Orissa	217	347	86	158	273	45
Punjab	242	330	141	152	210	85
Rajasthan	152	237	58	89	144	30
Uttar Pradesh	176	273	70	108	174	36
West Bengal	293	401	170	240	342	122

† Excludes the population of Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and North East Frontier Agency.

N.A. denotes not available.

(Source-Statement 1 of Fly Leaf to C III Age, Sex and Education Vol. I Part II C-1, Social and Cultural tables, India).

Madras has a literacy rate of 314 as against 240 of India. The only State which is ahead of Madras in literacy is Kerala with 468. In 1951, Kerala was ahead of Madras with 407 but Madras had only the fifth place, Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra being ahead of Madras. During the decade 1951-61, Madras has recorded a remarkable increase in the rate, from 208 to 314 which is much more than the increase in the rate in Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat. In male literacy, Madras has the second rank in India. But in female literacy, it has only the third rank with 182, Gujarat having 191 for the second rank. But the increase in female literacy rate from 100 in 1951 to 182 is perhaps much more marked than the increase in the female literacy rates of the States like Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is, therefore, likely that with rapid increase in female literacy, Madras will forge ahead further in the next decade. It may, however, be pointed out that Delhi Union territory has a high literacy rate of 527, 608 for males and 425 for females, far ahead of Kerala and Madras. But Delhi is a cosmopolitan city. Actually, Delhi should be compared with the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, whose figures are reproduced below :

City	Total	Males	Females
Madras	595	696	482
Bombay	586	651	488
Calcutta	593	636	523
New Delhi and Delhi M. Corporation and Delhi Cantonment } Delhi T.G.	554	628	460

Actually, all the three cosmopolitan cities in India are ahead of Delhi with Madras leading. Perhaps Madras city is the best educated city in the whole of India.

Literacy proportions in the State and districts

12. The proportion of literates in the rural and urban areas of the State and in the districts are given below:

TABLE IX — 4

Proportion of literates per 1,000 of population in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts

State/District	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	**247**	**378**	**116**	**499**	**627**	**367**
Madras	...	...	...	595	696	482
Chingleput	230	350	105	466	597	326
North Arcot	202	325	78	426	554	295
South Arcot	239	377	98	459	597	318
Salem	157	248	65	413	538	282
Coimbatore	233	363	101	470	599	331
Nilgiri	287	424	139	445	556	323
Madurai	260	410	111	494	633	352
Tiruchirapalli	241	390	94	517	651	378
Thanjavur	288	442	137	519	659	380
Ramanathapuram	269	433	114	481	633	334
Tirunelveli	311	447	183	480	616	350
Kanyakumari	470	546	392	576	655	495

Note:- Proportion has been worked out taking into account population in the age-group 0-4.

The proportion of literates for the total population is given below :

TABLE IX — 5

Proportion of literates per 1,000 of population in the State and districts

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Madras State	**314**	**445**	**182**
Madras	595	696	482
Chingleput	279	402	151
North Arcot	247	371	122
South Arcot	267	405	127
Salem	199	296	100
Coimbatore	302	433	167
Nilgiri	357	483	219
Madurai	334	481	186
Tiruchirapalli	299	447	153

TABLE IX — 5 (Contd.)

Proportion of literates per 1,000 of population in the State and Districts

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Thanjavur	336	487	187
Ramanathapuram	321	483	168
Tirunelveli	364	500	235
Kanyakumari	486	562	407

(See note under Table IX-4)

Effective literacy rates

13. The more correct index of literacy is the effective literacy which means that in calculating the literacy percentage those in the age–group 0-4 are excluded. The figures are given below:

TABLE IX — 6

Effective literacy proportions in the State and districts (per 1,000 of population)

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Madras State	**364**	**286**	**577**
Madras	685	...	685
Chingleput	325	268	539
North Arcot	290	238	493
South Arcot	312	279	534
Salem	231	183	481
Coimbatore	346	266	543
Nilgiri	421	341	522
Madurai	388	302	574
Tiruchirapalli	344	277	595
Thanjavur	386	332	596
Ramanathapuram	373	313	556
Tirunelveli	418	359	550
Kanyakumari	565	547	666

The literacy proportion is considerably high in the urban areas for the State as a whole and for each district. This is because more educational institutions are found in urban areas. Children are not deprived of the opportunity to study because of their diversion to work in agricultural activities. Elementary Education Act has made it obligatory on parents to ensure that their children aged five years and above are put to school, non-compliance entailing prosecution. This Act is rigorously enforced in the urban areas than in the rural.

In the urban sector literacy level is the highest in Madras district with Kanyakumari following close. Salem has the lowest percentage of literacy when compared with other districts. In the rural sector, highest percentage of literacy has been recorded in Kanyakumari followed by Tirunelveli. Salem has the lowest percentage.

Literates by educational levels

14. The statement given below shows the distribution of literates by educational levels in the rural and urban areas:

TABLE IX — 7

Distribution of one thousand literates in the State by educational levels

Educational Levels	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Literate without educational level	789	540	683
Primary or Junior Basic	178	331	243
Matriculation	33†	109	74
Technical Diploma	...	2	...
Non-Technical Diploma	..	N	...
University Degree	...	14	...
Engineering	...	1	...
Medicine	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	N	...
Veterinary	...	N	...
Technology	...	N	...
Teaching	...	2	...
Others	...	N	...

† Includes persons with educational levels above matriculation

N denotes negligible proportions

In rural areas, 17.8% of literates have attained primary level and 3.3% matriculation and above. While in the urban areas, 33.1% literates have attained primary level and 10.9% have attained matriculation standard and only 1.4% are degree holders. Actually, technically qualified persons formed a very small percentage of educated

personnel. This is perhaps due to the fact that technical education is expensive and the number of institutions is limited.

Male literates

15. 44.54% of the males are literates as against 31.64% in 1951. The statement below shows the percentage of literacy among males in the rural and urban areas of the districts in the State.

TABLE IX — 8

Proportion of male literates per 1,000 of male population in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts

State/District	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4
State	**445**	**627**	**378**
Madras	696	695	...
Chingleput	402	597	350
North Arcot	371	554	325
South Arcot	406	597	377
Salem	296	538	248
Coimbatore	433	599	363
Nilgiri	483	556	424
Madurai	481	633	410
Tiruchirapalli	447	651	390
Thanjavur	487	659	442
Ramanathapuram	483	633	433
Tirunelveli	500	616	447
Kanyakumari	562	655	546

(See note under Table IX-4)

Madras city leads with 69.6% and the districts of Kanakumari and Tirunelveli come next with 56.2% and 50.0%.

The statement below shows the progress of literacy from 1921 onwards among males:

		Madras State (Per thousand)
1921	...	185
1931	...	199
1941	...	256
1951	...	317
1961	...	445

Female Literacy

16. About 18% of females in the State are literates. The progress of literacy among females is shown below.

		Madras State (Per thousand)
1921	...	25
1931	...	30
1941	...	69
1951	...	101
1961	...	182

The progress of literacy among females is not impressive in the earlier decades. It has, however, showed a marked increase from 1951 to 1961. It stood at 3.0% in 1931 and has risen to about 18% in 1961. Female literacy is lowest in Salem and highest in Madras City. Next to Madras comes Kanyakumari with 40.7%.

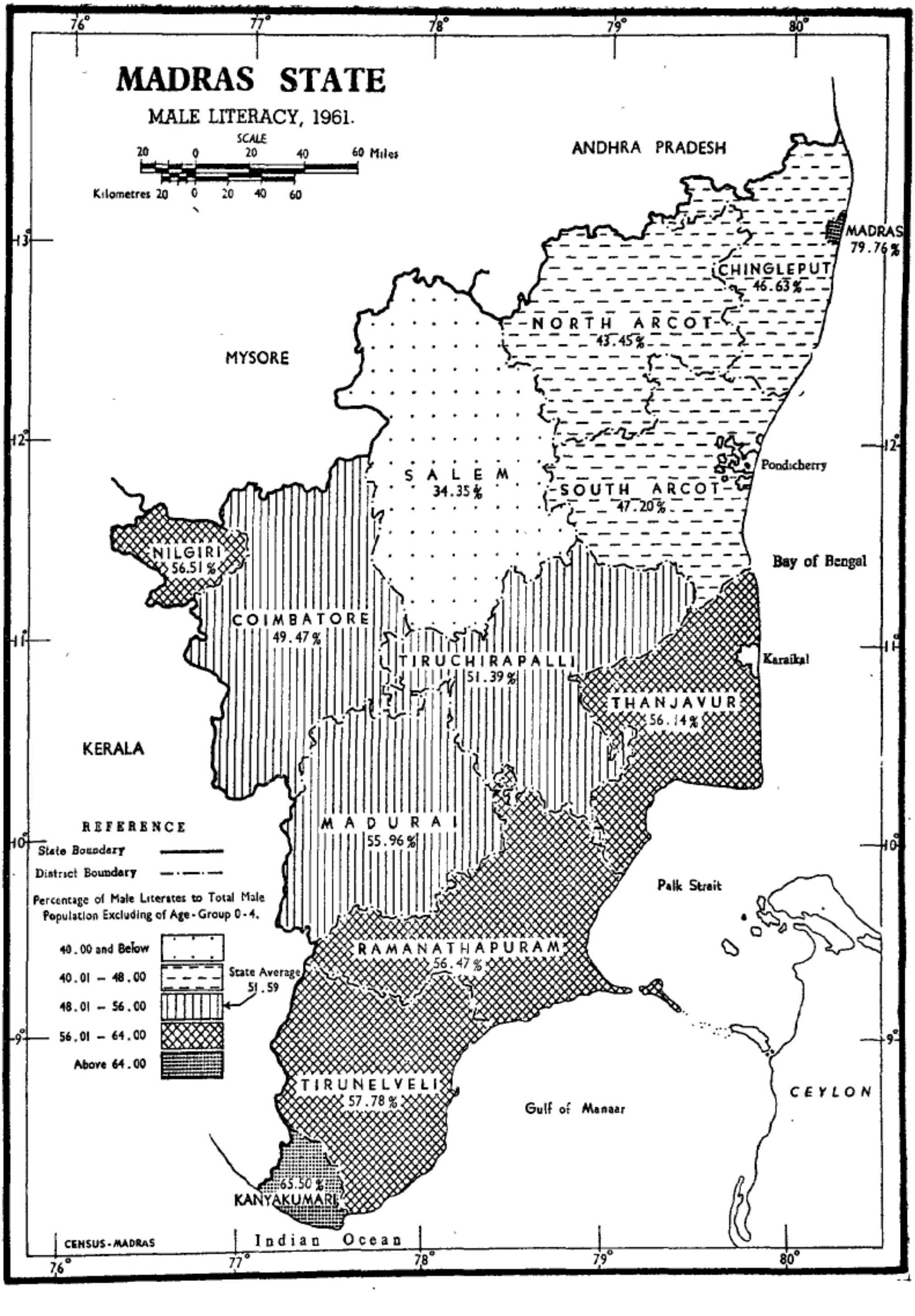
The proportion of literates per 1,000 females is given below.

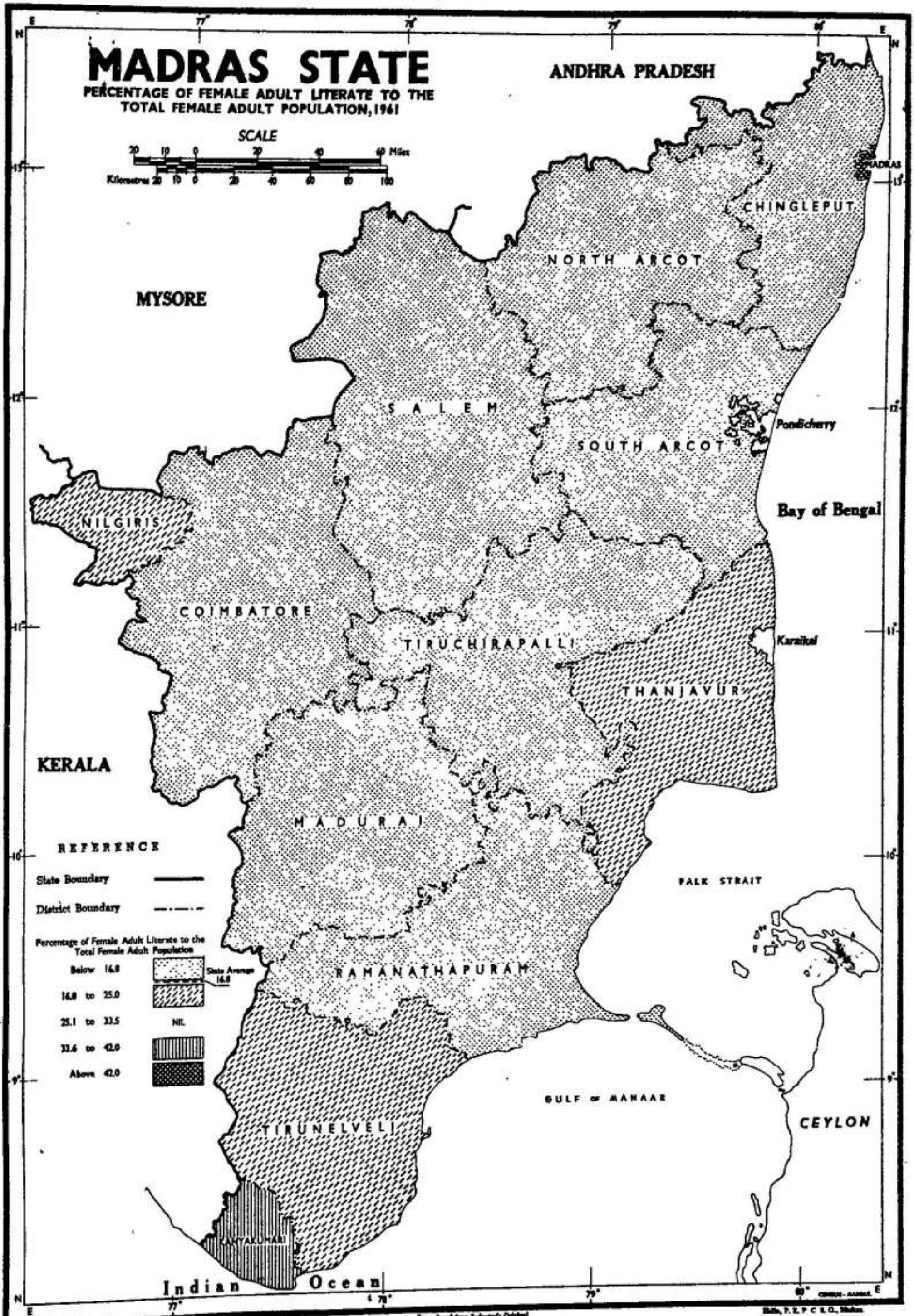
TABLE IX — 9

Proportion of literates per 1,000 females in the State and districts

State/District	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4
State	**182**	**367**	**116**
Madras	482	482	...
Chingleput	151	326	105
North Arcot	122	295	78
South Arcot	127	318	98
Salem	100	282	65
Coimbatore	167	331	101
Nilgiri	219	323	139
Madurai	186	352	111
Tiruchirapalli	153	378	94
Thanjavur	187	380	137
Ramanathapuram	168	334	114
Tirunelveli	235	350	183
Kanyakumari	407	495	392

(See note under Table IX-4)


MADRAS STATE
MALE LITERACY, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
79.76%
CHINGLEPUT
46.63%
NORTH ARCOT
43.45%
SALEM
34.35%
SOUTH ARCOT
47.20%
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRI
56.51%
COIMBATORE
49.47%
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
51.39%
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
56.14%
MADURAI
55.96%
Palk Strait
RAMANATHAPURAM
56.47%
TIRUNELVELI
57.78%
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
65.50%
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
CENSUS-MADRAS
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Male Literates to Total Male Population Excluding of Age-Group 0-4.
40.00 and Below
40.01 - 48.00
48.01 - 56.00
56.01 - 64.00
Above 64.00
State Average 51.59
76°
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°



MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ADULT LITERATE TO THE TOTAL FEMALE ADULT POPULATION, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
Pondicherry
SOUTH ARCOT
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
PALK STRAIT
Percentage of Female Adult Literate to the Total Female Adult Population
Below 16.8
State Average 16.8
16.8 to 25.0
25.1 to 33.5
NIL
33.6 to 42.0
Above 42.0
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean

Literacy by sex in rural and urban areas

17. Table IX-10 gives an analysis of effective literacy by total, rural and urban and by males and females for 1961. Table IX-11 gives the distribution of 10,000 literates of each sex in the rural and urban areas of districts. In Table IX-12 total, rural & urban literacy proportions are arranged in the decreasing order in order to facilitate a detailed analysis. Salem has the lowest place in total literacy. In the rural sector, Kanyakumari heads the list and in the urban sector, Madras. Tirunelveli and Nilgiri also lead in rural literacy. In urban literacy, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur are also ahead. The urban sector of Kanyakumari district has the second place as against the first place in the rural sector. Salem has the last place in the matter of literacy in all the three sectors. Table IX-13 presents the districts in a re-arranged form on account of the sizes of literate population as compared to that of the total State. The first three places are held by Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai. In rural literacy, Thanjavur retains the first place but South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli occupy the second and third places respectively. In urban literacy, Madras leads contributing more than 22.92% of the total literates. The next two places are taken by Madurai and Coimbatore. In rural literacy, Thanjavur, South Arcot and Tiuchirapalli form a continuous belt. In these districts from the closing years of the 19th century spread of education has gained mometum. One factor is the prevalence of the larger number of Brahmins in these districts who have shown a desire for western education earlier than anyone else did. Their entry in the Government services earlier than the other communities has led them to think of education as beneficial for their community. In Table IX-14, the districts are grouped in relation to the average rate of literacy in urban and rural areas of the State as a whole. Two maps of the State showing the rural and urban areas of the districts in relation to State average for literacy are presented separately. It will be seen that in the rural sector, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli fall below the State average and Salem much below. In the urban sector only the districts of Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari are ahead of the State average, but the disparity between the districts is not as marked as in the rural sector. Kanyakumari and Thanjavur are ahead of other districts both in urban and rural literacy.

TABLE IX — 10

Proportion of total, male and female literates in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**3,639**	**5,159**	**2,106**	**2,096**	**3,194**	**988**	**1,543**	**1,965**	**1,118**
Madras	6,855	7,976	5,594	...	...	...	6,855	7,976	5,594
Chingleput	3,249	4,663	1.762	2,123	3,210	981	1,126	1,453	781
North Arcot	2,896	4,345	1,429	1,896	3,042	735	1,000	1,303	694
South Arcot	3,117	4,720	1,481	2,427	3,821	1,004	690	899	477
Salem	2,314	3,435	1,164	1,535	2,412	635	779	1,023	529
Coimbatore	3,457	4,947	1,910	1,897	2,924	830	1,560	2,023	1,080
Nilgiri	4,210	5,651	2,607	1,900	2,/72	931	2,310	2,879	1,676
Madurai	3,879	5,596	2,162	2,062	3,236	888	1,817	2,360	1,274
Tiruchirapalli	3,442	5,139	1,759	2,179	3,518	852	1,263	1,621	907
Thanjavur	3,863	5,614	2,145	2,645	4,056	1,259	1,218	1,558	886
Ramanathapuram	3,731	5,647	1,942	2,348	3,799	993	1,383	1,848	949
Tirunelveli	4,185	5,778	2,685	2,469	3,555	1,447	1,716	2,223	1,238
Kanyakumari	5,651	6,550	4,734	4,642	5,406	3,863	1,009	1,144	871

Note: For purpose of this table the population in the age-group 0-4 have been excluded

MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES PER 10,000 MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AMOUNG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1961.

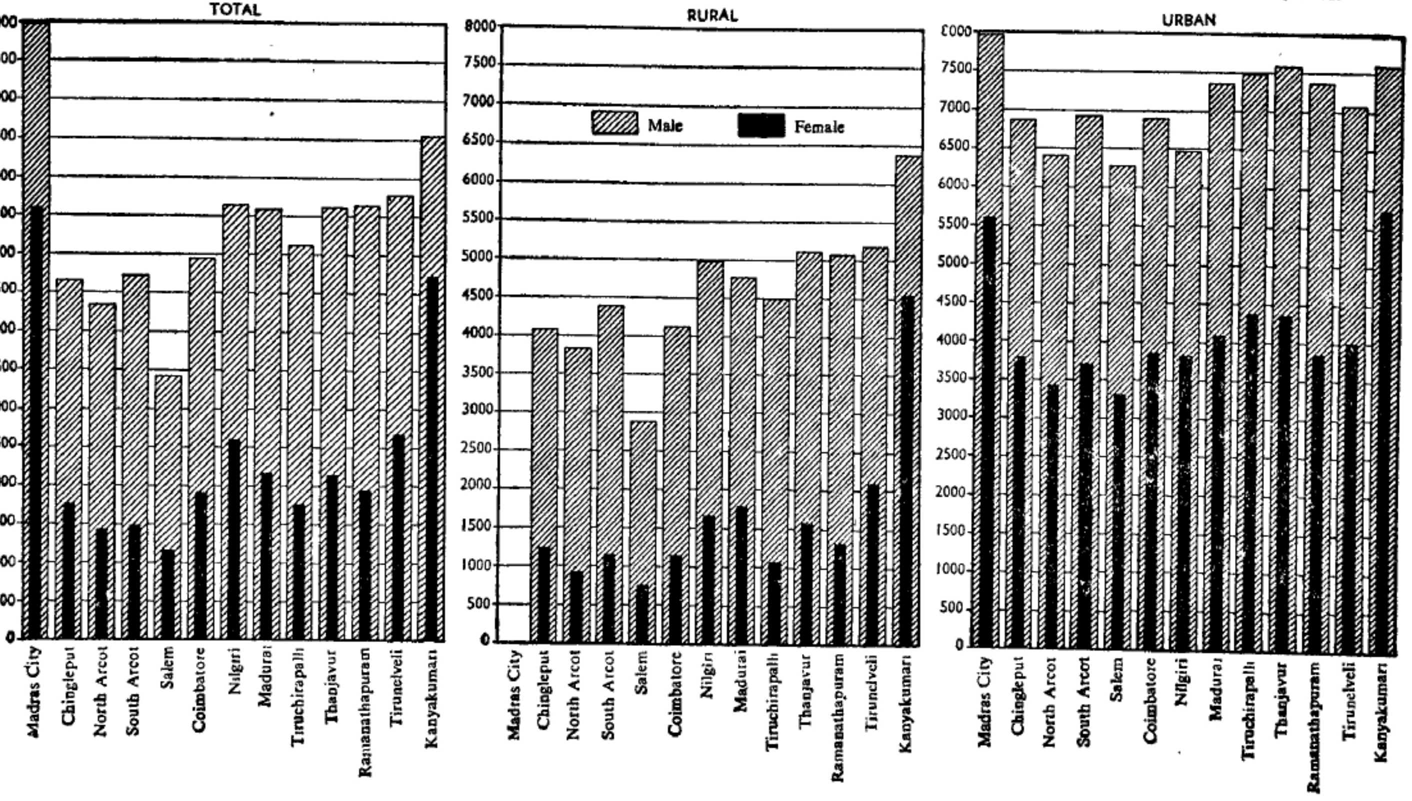


TABLE IX — 10 (Contd.)

Proportion of total, male and female literates in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population			Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras State	**2,861**	**4,386**	**1,341**	**5,767**	**7,229**	**4,245**	**5,759**	**6,190**	**4,693**	**4,241**	**3,810**	**5,307**
Madras	...	...	...	6,855	7,976	5,594	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Chingleput	2,684	4,070	1,236	5,386	6,877	3,783	6,535	6,884	5,565	3,465	3,116	4,435
North Arcot	2,378	3,817	922	4,932	6,419	3,424	6,545	7,000	5,144	3,455	3,000	4,856
South Arcot	2,787	4,391	1,152	5,342	6,929	3,706	7,786	8,095	6,782	2,214	1,905	3,218
Salem	1,831	2,883	756	4,811	6,266	3,294	6,631	7,021	5,452	3,369	2,879	4,548
Coimbatore	2,661	4,139	1,154	5,432	6,890	3,847	5,487	5,910	4,347	4,513	4,090	5,653
Nilgiri	3,406	4,991	1,661	5,224	6,477	3,814	4,514	4,905	3,571	5,486	5,095	6,429
Madurai	3,017	4,767	1,290	5,743	7,351	4,087	5,316	5,783	4,108	4,684	4,217	5,892
Tiruchirapalli	2,766	4,490	1,075	5,954	7,487	4,369	6,331	6,845	4,841	3,669	3,155	5,159
Thanjavur	3,324	5,106	1,581	5,959	7,573	4,357	6,846	7,225	5,871	3,154	2,775	4,129
Ramanathapuram	3,126	5,073	1,319	5,558	7,361	3,844	6,294	6,728	5,116	3,706	3,272	4,884
Tirunelveli	3,589	5,184	2,097	5,498	7,074	3,995	5,900	6,153	5,389	4,100	3,847	4,611
Kanyakumari	5,471	6,366	4,557	6,659	7,592	5,718	8,215	8,254	8,161	1,785	1,746	1,839

TABLE IX — 11

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates in the rural and urban areas of the districts of the State, 1961

State/District	Total literates			Male literates			Female literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Madras	972	...	2,292	841	...	2,207	1,296	...	2,443
Chingleput	579	657	473	598	665	489	531	630	444
North Arcot	735	836	599	779	881	614	626	686	572
South Arcot	769	1,041	402	827	1,081	414	628	907	381
Salem	715	823	568	755	856	590	616	716	528
Coimbatore	1,015	967	1,080	1,040	993	1,116	955	884	1,017
Nilgiri	138	108	178	137	109	183	141	107	170
Madurai	1,013	935	1,119	1,027	959	1,137	980	858	1,088
Tiruchirapalli	903	992	781	942	1,042	780	804	829	782
Thanjavur	1,029	1,223	765	1,041	1,215	758	1,001	1,252	779
Ramanathapuram	735	803	642	754	820	648	686	748	632
Tirunelveli	939	962	908	883	877	892	1,077	1,237	936
Kanyakumari	458	653	193	376	502	172	659	1,146	228

(See note under Table IX - 10)

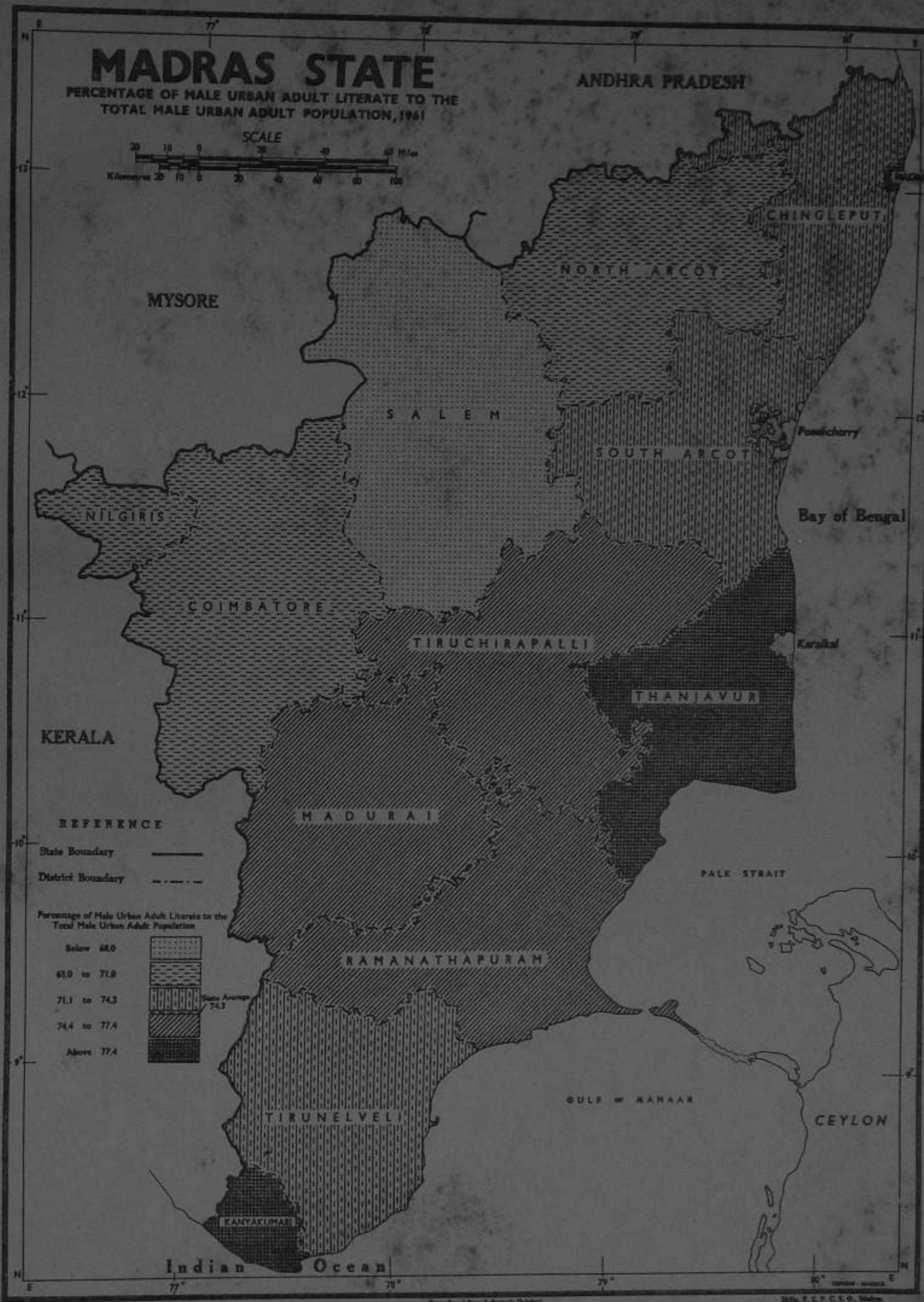


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TABLE IX — 12

Total, rural and urban literacy in districts arranged in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Total literacy in decreasing order: Name of District	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Rural literacy in decreasing order: Name of District	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Urban literacy in decreasing order: Name of District	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Madras State	**3,639**		**Madras State**	**2,861**		**Madras State**	**5,767**
1	Madras	6,855	1	Kanyakumari	5,471	1	Madras	6,855
2	Kanyakumari	5,651	2	Tirunelveli	3,589	2	Kanyakumari	6,659
3	Nilgiri	4,210	3	Nilgiri	3,406	3	Thanjavur	5,959
4	Tirunelveli	4,185	4	Thanjavur	3,324	4	Tiruchirapalli	5,954
5	Madurai	3,879	5	Ramanathapuram	3,126	5	Madurai	5,743
6	Thanjavur	3,863	6	Madurai	3,017	6	Ramanathapuram	5,558
7	Ramanathapuram	3,731	7	South Arcot	2,787	7	Tirunelveli	5,498
8	Coimbatore	3,457	8	Tiruchirapalli	2,766	8	Coimbatore	5,432
9	Tiruchirapalli	3,442	9	Chingleput	2,684	9	Chingleput	5,386
10	Chingleput	3,249	10	Coimbatore	2,661	10	South Arcot	5,342
11	South Arcot	3,117	11	North Arcot	2,378	11	Nilgiri	5,224
12	North Arcot	2,896	12	Salem	1,831	12	North Arcot	4,932
13	Salem	2,314				13	Salem	4,811

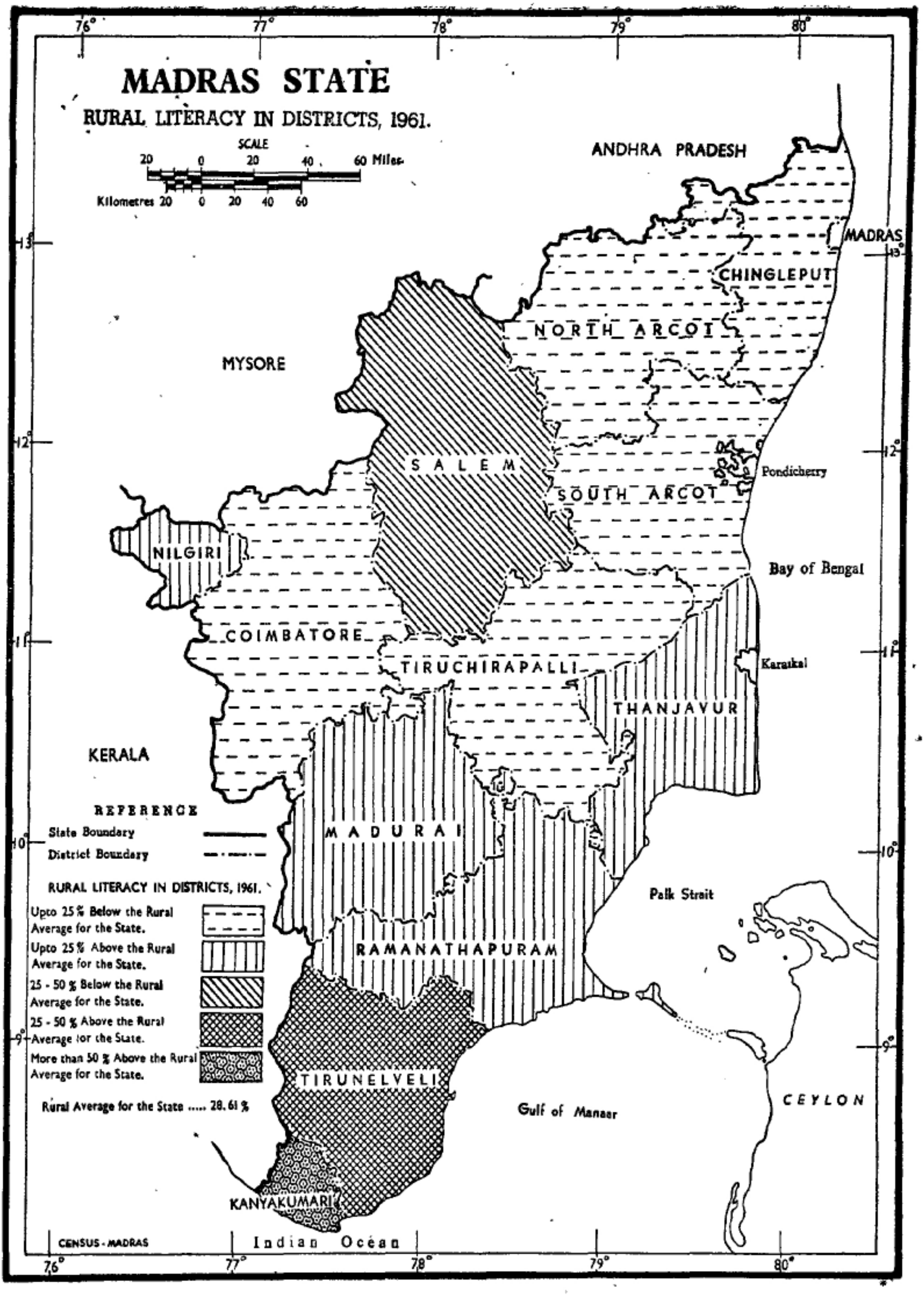
(See note under Table IX-10)

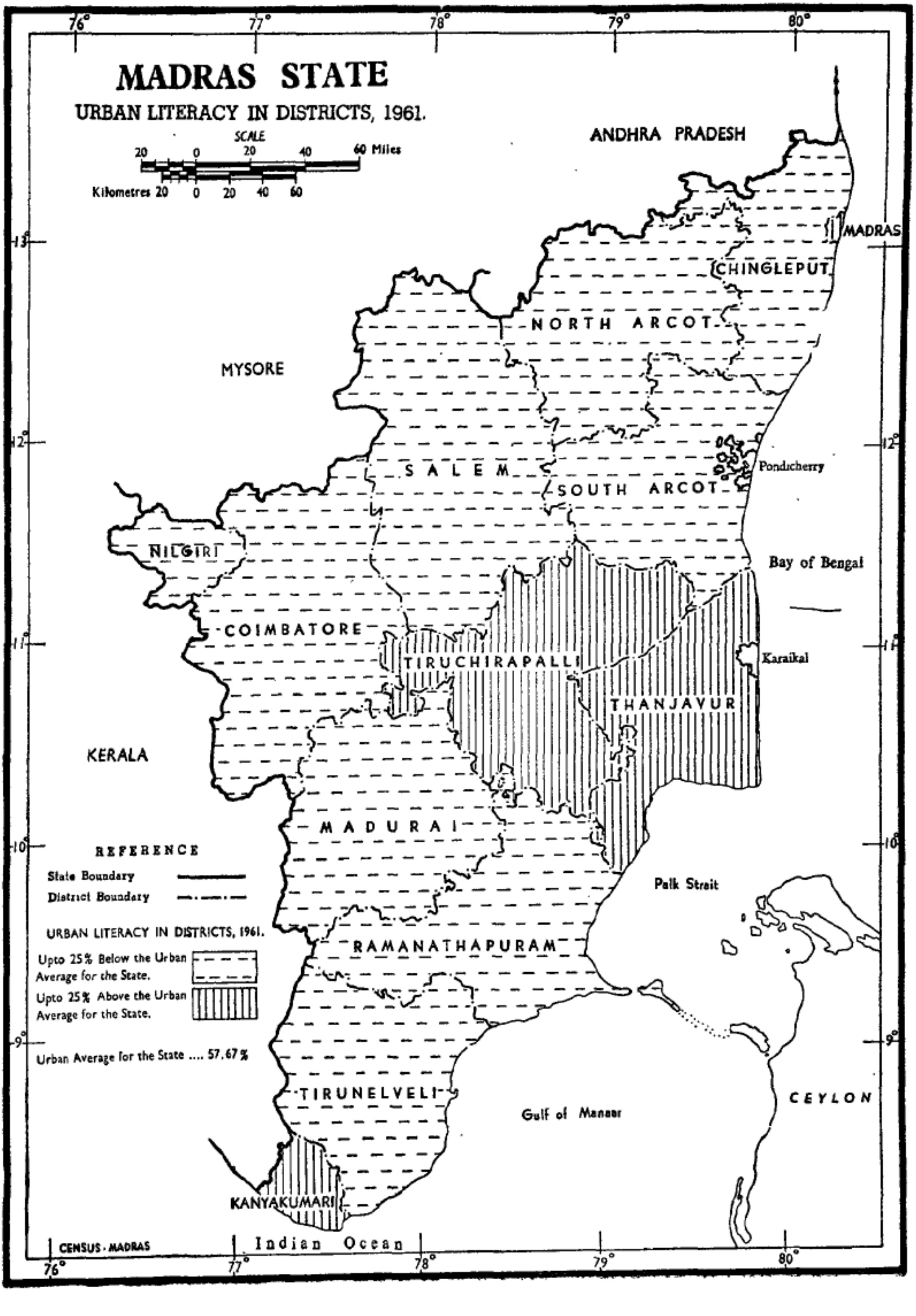
TABLE IX — 13

Distribution of 10,000 total, rural and urban literates among the districts of the State in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of total literacy	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of rural literacy	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of urban literacy]	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thanjavur ...	1,029	1	Thanjavur ...	1,223	1	Madras ...	2,292
2	Coimbatore ...	1,015	2	South Arcot ...	1,041	2	Madurai ...	1,119
3	Madurai ...	1,013	3	Tiruchirapalli ...	992	3	Coimbatore ...	1,080
4	Madras ...	972	4	Coimbatore ...	967	4	Tirunelveli ...	908
5	Tirunelveli ...	939	5	Tirunelveli ...	962	5	Tiruchirapalli ...	781
6	Tiruchirapalli ...	903	6	Madurai ...	935	6	Thanjavur ...	765
7	South Arcot ...	769	7	North Arcot ...	836	7	Ramanathapuram ...	642
8	Norh Arcot ...	735	8	Salem ...	823	8	North Arcot ...	599
9	Ramanathapuram ...	735	9	Ramanathapuram ...	803	9	Salem ...	568
10	Salem ...	715	10	Chingleput ...	657	10	Chingleput ...	473
11	Chingleput ...	579	11	Kanyakumari ...	653	11	South Arcot ...	402
12	Kanyakumari ...	458	12	Nilgiri ...	108	12	Kanyakumari ...	193
13	Nilgiri ...	138				13	Nilgiri ...	178

(See note under Table IX—10)


MADRAS STATE
RURAL LITERACY IN DISTRICTS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
Palk Strait
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
CENSUS - MADRAS
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
RURAL LITERACY IN DISTRICTS, 1961.
Upto 25 % Below the Rural Average for the State.
Upto 25 % Above the Rural Average for the State.
25 - 50 % Below the Rural Average for the State.
25 - 50 % Above the Rural Average for the State.
More than 50 % Above the Rural Average for the State.
Rural Average for the State ..... 28.61 %
76° 77° 78° 79° 80°
13° 12° 11° 10° 9°



MADRAS STATE
URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRI
Bay of Bengal
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Palk Strait
URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS, 1961.
Upto 25% Below the Urban Average for the State.
Upto 25% Above the Urban Average for the State.
RAMANATHAPURAM
Urban Average for the State 57.67%
TIRUNELVELI
CEYLON
Gulf of Manaar
KANYAKUMARI
CENSUS · MADRAS
Indian Ocean
76° 77° 78° 79° 80°
13° 12° 11° 10° 9°

TABLE IX — 14

Distribution of districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole, 1961

Districts which are above or below the rural average for the State
(Rural average—2,861)

More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Up to 25% above	Up to 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanyakumari	Tirunelveli	Nilgiri	Chingleput	Salem	...
		Madurai	North Arcot		
		Thanjavur	South Arcot		
		Ramanathapuram	Coimbatore		
			Tiruchirapalli		

Districts which are above or below the urban average for the State
(Urban average—5,767)

More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Up to 25% above	Up to 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Madras	Chingleput		
		Tiruchirapalli	North Arcot		
		Thanjavur	South Arcot		
		Kanyakumari	Salem		
...	...		Coimbatore	...	...
			Nilgiri		
			Madurai		
			Ramanathapuram		
			Tirunelveli		

Rural literacy by taluks

18. The rural literacy rate for the State works out to 2,467 per 10,000. The rate has been calculated taking in to account the population in the age-group 0–4 also.

Chingleput District

One taluk, Ponneri, has shown literacy rate below the State average by more than 25% but less than 50%. Five taluks show rates below the State average upto 25%. Saidapet taluk has

shown a rate higher by more than 25% but less than 50% and Sriperumbudur higher upto 25% of the State average. Out of 8 taluks, 6 taluks have shown rates below the State average and the district has to be considered not above average.

North Arcot District

All the taluks show rates lower than the State average. Two taluks — Tiruppattur and Chengam have rates lower by more than 25% but less than 50% of the State rural average. The district has to be considered very backward in literacy and education in as much as all taluks show lower literacy rates.

South Arcot District

Out of 8 taluks, only three taluks — Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam have shown rates higher upto 25% of the State average. The remaining five taluks are having rates lower than the State average upto 25%.

Salem District

All the taluks show rates below the rural average for the State. Seven taluks are heavily concentrated in the range of 25 to 50% below the State rural average. One taluk - Hosur has literacy rate lower by more than 50% of the State rural average. The district has to be considered most backward in education.

Coimbatore District

Majority of the taluks (6 out of 9) are having rates below the State average. Two taluks Gopichettipalayam and Bhavani show lower rates in the range of 25-50% below the State rural average. Three taluks — Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet have rates above the State average upto 25%.

Nilgiri District

The entire district has to be considered above average in as much as all the three taluks are having rates higher than the rural average for the State (i.e.) upto 25% above.

Madurai District

5 taluks out of 8 have rates higher upto 25% of the State rural average. Three taluks — Dindigul, Palni and Melur are having rates which are lower upto 25% of the rural average for the State.

Tiruchirapalli District

Majority of the taluks, 7 out of 10 have rates lower upto 25% of the State average. Only three taluks have rates higher than the State average upto 25%. The taluks are Lalgudi, Musiri and Tiruchirapalli. The district has to be considered below average in rural literacy.

Thanjavur District

Eleven out of twelve taluks show rates higher than the State general average. Out of the eleven taluks, four–Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Tiruthuraipundi – are having rates higher by more than 25% but not more than 50%. The district can be considered forward in literacy and education. Only Orathanad taluk has shown a rate lower upto 25% of the State rural average.

Ramanathapuram District

Only three taluks show rates lower than the rural average for the State. One taluk — Sattur has shown a rate higher by more than 25% but not more than 50%. Five have rates higher within 25% of the State figure. This district can also be considered better placed in the matter of literacy.

Tirunelveli District

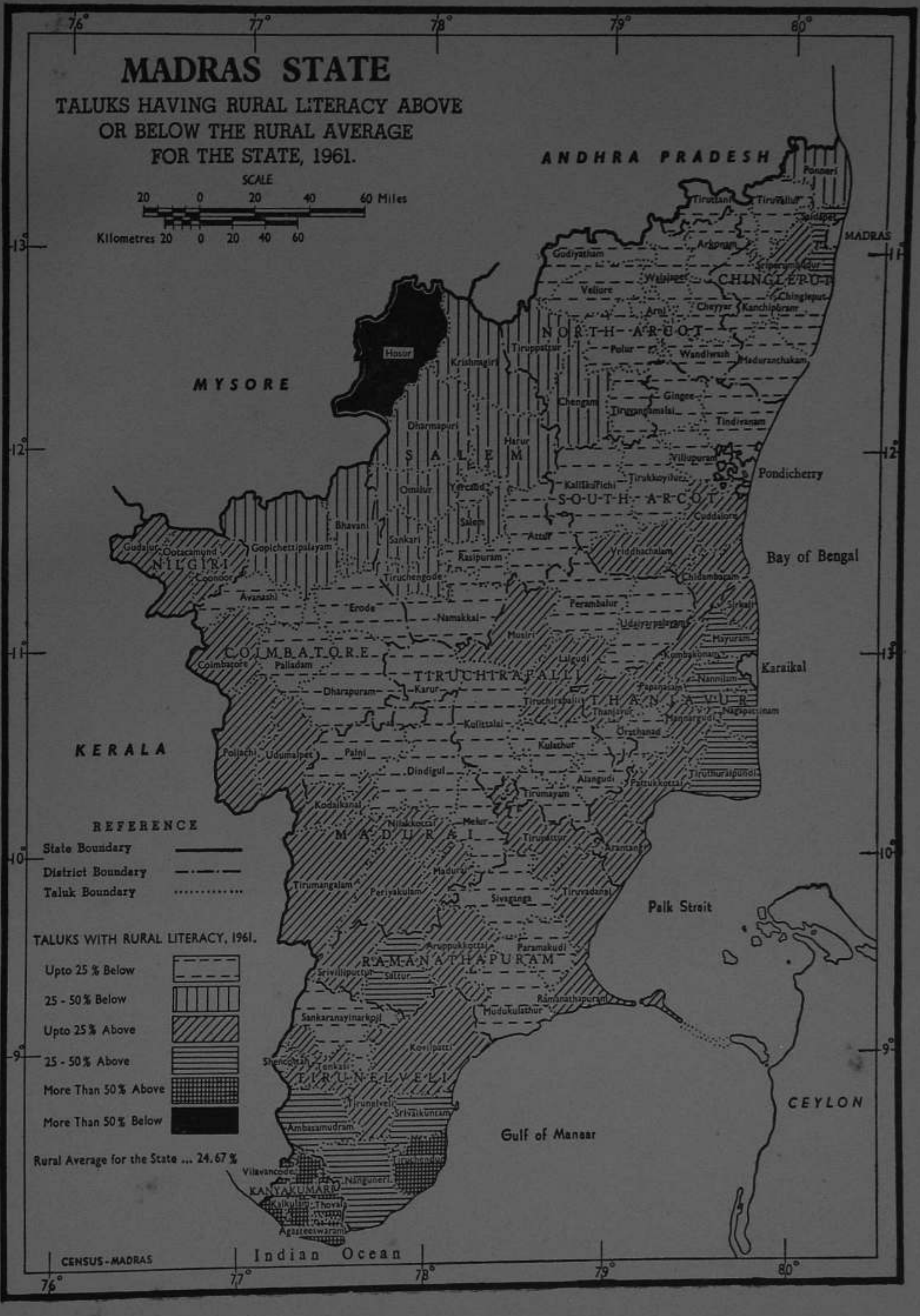
One taluk out of nine–Sankaranayinarkoil has a literacy rate lower than the State rural average. Three taluks – Srivaikuntam, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri have shown rates higher than the State average in the range of 25 to 50% while one taluk (Tiruchendur) is having a rate higher by more than 50% of the State average. Tirunelveli, has to be considered wellup in the rural literacy picture of the State.

Kanyakumari District

The most educationally forward district in the State is Kanyakumari. All the taluks have a literacy rate higher by more than 50% of the State rural average.

Urban literacy by taluks

As classified above, taluks have also been classified with reference to their urban



MADRAS STATE
TALUKS HAVING RURAL LITERACY ABOVE OR BELOW THE RURAL AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
Karaikal
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Hosur
Krishnagiri
Dharmapuri
Tiruppattur
Chengam
Harur
Omalur
Yercaud
Salem
Bhavani
Sankari
Gopichettipalayam
Gudalur
Ootacamund
Coonoor
Avanashi
Erode
Namakkal
Tiruchengode
Rasipuram
Attur
Coimbatore
Palladam
Dharapuram
Karur
Pollachi
Udumalpet
Palni
Dindigul
Kodaikanal
Nilakkottai
Melur
Madurai
Tirumangalam
Periyakulam
Sivaganga
Tiruppattur
Tiruvadanai
Arantangi
Aruppukkottai
Paramakudi
Ramanathapuram
Mudukulathur
Srivilliputtur
Sattur
Sankaranayinarkoil
Kovilpatti
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Tirunelveli
Srivaikuntam
Ambasamudram
Tiruchendur
Nanguneri
Vilavancode
Kalkulam
Thovala
Agasteeswaram
Ponneri
Tiruttani
Tiruvallur
Saidapet
Arkonam
Gudiyatham
Walajapet
Vellore
Sriperumbudur
Chingleput
Arni
Cheyyar
Kanchipuram
Polur
Wandiwash
Madurantakam
Gingee
Tiruvannamalai
Tindivanam
Villupuram
Kallakkurichi
Tirukkoyilur
Cuddalore
Vriddhachalam
Chidambaram
Perambalur
Udaiyarpalayam
Musiri
Lalgudi
Kulittalai
Tiruchirapalli
Thanjavur
Papanasam
Kumbakonam
Mayuram
Sirkali
Nannilam
Nagapattinam
Mannargudi
Orathanad
Kulathur
Alangudi
Tirumayam
Pattukkottai
Tiruthuraipundi
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
TALUKS WITH RURAL LITERACY, 1961.
Upto 25 % Below
25 - 50 % Below
Upto 25 % Above
25 - 50 % Above
More Than 50 % Above
More Than 50 % Below
Rural Average for the State ... 24.67 %
CENSUS-MADRAS

literacy rates. The urban literacy rate for the State works out to 4,991 per 10,000 taking into consideration the population in the age 0–4.

Madras

The district is having a higher rate which is upto 25% of the State urban average.

Chingleput District

Seven out of nine taluks show lower literacy rates. Six out of these seven are having lower rates which are within 25% of the State urban average. One taluk (Maduranthakam) has shown a rate lower by 25-50% of the State average. Two taluks are having rates higher within 25% of the State average and they are Saidapet and Chingleput. This district is to be considered backward in urban literacy also.

North Arcot District

All the ten taluks show lower proportions than the State urban average. Two taluks - Gudiyatham and Polur show definitely lower rates (i. e.) 25–50% below the State average. There is no urban area in Chengam taluk. The district has to be considered very backward in urban literacy also.

South Arcot District

All the seven taluks show rates lower upto 25% of the State average. Gingee taluk does not have even a single town. Urban literacy has to improve much in this district.

Salem District

All the eleven taluks are having lower rates than the State average. Two taluks-Sankari and Tiruchengode show rates lower by 25–50% of the State urban average. There is no urban area in Yercaud taluk. The district is very backward in urban literacy also.

Coimbatore District

Majority of the taluks show rates lower than the State average. Seven out of nine taluks come up as having lower rates. One taluk-Pollachi is definitely far below having literacy rate lower by 25–50% of the State urban average. Only two taluks-Coimbatore and Udumalpet-are having a higher rate upto 25% of the State average. Lower urban literacy is seen in this district.

Nilgiri District

All the three taluks are having rates below the State average. Out of the three taluks, the rate is lower by more than 25% but not more than 50% in Gudalur taluk. Urban literacy is not better compared to rural literacy.

Madurai District

Six out of eight taluks show rates lower upto 25% of the State urban average. Two taluks show higher rates in the range of upto 25% and they are Kodaikanal and Madurai.

Tiruchirapalli District

There is no town in Kulathur taluk. Out of the other nine taluks, five taluks are having rates lower upto 25% of the State average and the other four–Karur, Kulittalai, Tiruchirapalli and Alangudi are having rates upto 25% above the State average. Urban literacy is better than rural literacy.

Thanjavur District

Seven out of twelve taluks have rates higher upto 25% and five are showing lower rates which are within 25% of the State average. Thanjavur district is better compared to the districts discussed above in the matter of urban literacy.

Ramanathapuram District

Only three taluks out of nine, Paramakudi, Aruppukkottai and Srivilliputtur have shown rates lower upto 25% of the State urban average. The other six taluks are having rates higher upto 25% of the State average. Like Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram district has to be considered forward in urban literacy.

Tirunelveli District

Contrary to rural literacy rates, six out of nine taluks are having literacy rates lower than the State urban average. Out of these six taluks, Sankaranayinarkoil and Tenkasi are having rates lower by 25-50% of the urban average for the State. Only three taluks-Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur—are having rates higher upto 25% of the State urban average.

Kanyakumari District

There is no urban area in Thovala Taluk. Two

taluks show rates higher than the State average upto 25%. One taluk-Kalkulam-is having literacy rate upto 25% below the State average. In urban literacy also this district is better.

The areas of different literacy ranges can be seen distinctly by geographical contiguity. There appears to be a tendency of each lower range to merge with the area of next higher and contiguous literacy range.

In the case of rural areas, the higher level of literacy is due to agricultural prosperity, initial advantage in the setting up of educational institutions and social composition of the inhabitants. This can be clearly seen in the case of the deltaic taluks of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The coastal taluks of Ramanathapuram can also be included in this group. The taluks of Kanyakumari had the initial advantage of primary education being made free when the area was under the control of the Travancore State. In addition, in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, the presence of a large number of Christian population which has from decades past reached a higher level of education through missionary efforts has been an important factor.

Another zone of higher literacy rate can be seen in the western portions of the State (i.e) in Niligiri, Coimbatore and Madurai.

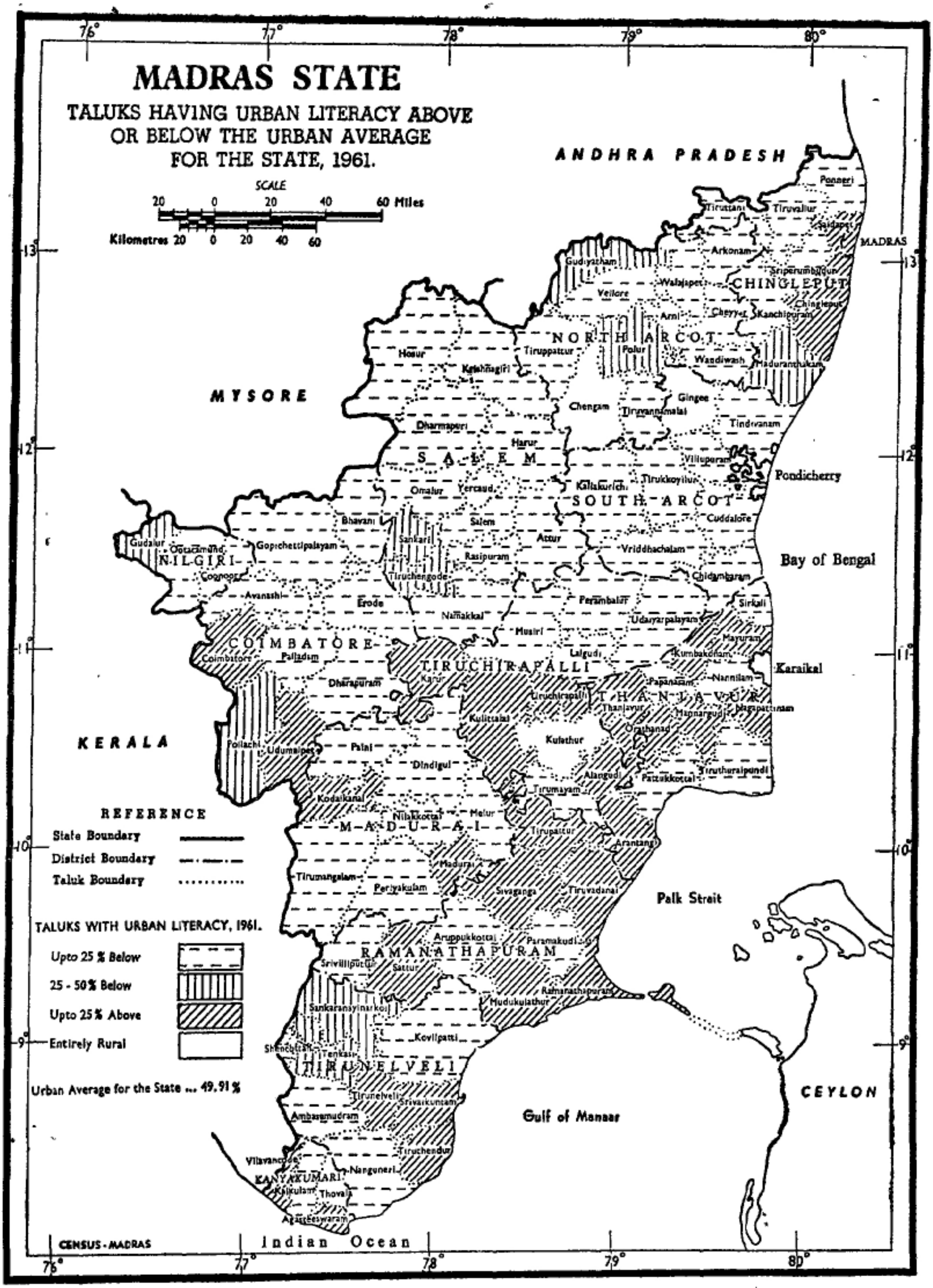
The continuous belt of low literacy will be seen in the taluks of North Arcot and Salem districts. Some of the taluks of Chingleput, South Arcot. Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore districts also come under zones of low literacy which are neither agriculturally prosperous nor industrially well placed.

The factors influencing urban literacy are different, though some of the factors affecting the rural literacy will also be operative in the case of urban areas. Taluks with large towns and cities, towns with a number of industrial establishments favour the emergence of high literacy zones. This will be seen in the taluks having cities of population one lakh and over except Vellore and Salem. This is because of greater avenues of employment and facilities available for higher education in both Arts and Sciences. In other areas, the rate of urban literacy is influenced to a certain extent by the degree of urbanisation and by the extent of migration. Major portion of North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot constitute low literacy zone which have least quantum of urban influence.

TABLE — IX - 15

Districts and taluks in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural average for the state (Rural average for the state - 2,467)

District	More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chingleput	...	Saidapet (3,339)	Sriperumbudur (2,742)	Triuvallur (2,308)	Ponneri (1,843)	...
				Tiruttani (1,970)		
				Chingleput (2,172)		
				Kanchipuram (2,144)		
				Maduranthakam (1,953)		



MADRAS STATE
TALUKS HAVING URBAN LITERACY ABOVE OR BELOW THE URBAN AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
Bay of Bengal
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
MADRAS
Pondicherry
Karaikal
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
TALUKS WITH URBAN LITERACY, 1961.
Upto 25 % Below
25 - 50% Below
Upto 25% Above
Entirely Rural
Urban Average for the State ... 49.91%
CENSUS-MADRAS

TABLE – IX - 15 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural average for the state
(Rural average for the state – 2,467)

District	More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Arcot	...	...	...	Arkonam (1,902)	Tiruppattur (1,514)	...
				Walajapet (2,382)	Chengam (1,580)	
				Gudiyatham (2,197)		
				Vellore (2,273)		
				Arni (2,258)		
				Cheyyar (2,230)		
				Wandiwash (2,245)		
				Polur (1,988)		
				Tirnvannamalai (1,861)		
South Arcot	...	.	Vriddhachalam (2,656)	Gingee (2,258)	...	...
			Cuddalore (2,503)	Tindivanam (2,026)		
			Chidambaram (2,984)	Villupuram (2,222)		
				Kallakurichi (2,141)		
				Tirukkoyilur (2,239)		
Salem	...	...	...	Yercaud (1,894)	Krishnagiri (1,423)	Hosur (1,185)
				Rasipuram (1,974)	Harur (1,377)	
				Attur (1,944)	Dharmapuri (1,429)	

TABLE — IX – 15 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural average for the state (Rural average for the state – 2,467)

District	More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem (Contd.)				Namakkal (2,133)	Omalur (1,436)	
					Salem (1,628)	
					Sankari (1,313)	
					Tiruchengode (1,422)	
Coimbatore	...	...	Coimbatore (3,013)	Erode (2,320)	Bhavani (1,805)	...
			Pollachi (2,682)	Dharapuram (2,313)	Gopichettipalayam (1,819)	
			Udumalpet (2,581)	Palladam (2,456)		
				Avanashi (2,116)		
Nilgiri	...	...	Gudalur (2,991)	...	...	...
			Ootacamund (2,667)			
			Coonoor (3,066)			
Madurai	...	...	Kodaikanal (3,173)	Dindigul (2,360)	...	
			Periyakulam (2,856)	Palni (2,342)		
			Nilakkottai (2,789)	Melur (2,206)		
			Madurai (2,811)			
			Tirumangalam (2,699)			

TABLE — IX - 15 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural average for the state
(Rural average for the state – 2,467)

District	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	Lalgudi (3,014)	Perambalur (2,358)	...	...
			Musiri (2,800)	Udaiyarpalayam (2,323)		
			Tiruchirapalli (2,935)	Karur (2,392)		
				Kulittalai (1,981)		
				Kulathur (1,882)		
				Alangudi (2,206)		
				Tirumayam (2,360)		
Thanjavur	...	Mayuram (3,223)	Sirkali (2,568)	Orathanad (2,158)	...	...
		Nannilam (3,179)	Kumbakonam (2,898)			
		Nagapattinam (3,236)	Papanasam (2,905)			
		Tiruthuraipundi (3,124)	Thanjavur (3,069)			
			Mannargudi (2,884)			
			Pattukkottai (2,496)			
			Arantangi (2,476)			
Ramanathapuram	...	Sattur (3,135)	Tirupattur (2,793)	Sivaganga (2,447)	...	...
			Tiruvadanai (2,733)	Paramakudi (2,434)		
			Ramantha-puram (2,700)	Mudukulathur (2,391)		
			Aruppukkottai (2,954)	...		

TABLE — IX – 15 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural average for the state
(Rural average for the state – 2,467)

District	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ramanathapuram			Srivilliputtur (2,473)			
Tirunelveli	Tiruchendur (4,385)	Srivaikuntam (3,434)	Kovilpatti (2,865)	Sankaranayinarkoil (2,435)	...	...
		Ambasamudram (3,279)	Tirunelveli (2,737)			
		Nanguneri (3,660)	Tenkasi (2,585)			
			Shencottah (2,870)			
Kanyakumari	Vilavancode (4,420)	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalkulam (4,593)					
	Thovala (4,862)					
	Agasteeswaram (5,319).					

TABLE IX — 16

Districts and taluks in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the state
(Urban average for the state : 4,991)

District	More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	...	...	Madras (5,947)	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	Saidapet (5,151)	Ponneri (3,912)	Maduranthakam (3,438)	...
			Chingleput (5,407)	Tiruvallur (4,892)		
				Tiruttani (3,866)		

TABLE IX — 16 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the state
(Urban Average for the state : 4,991)

District	More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chingleput				Sriperumbudur (4,336)		
				Kanchipuram (4,205)		
North Arcot	...	...	...	Arkonam (4,842)	Gudiyatham (3,318)	...
				Walajapet (4,133)	Polur (3,155)	
				Tiruppattur (4,566)		
				Vellore (4,573)		
				Arni (4,621)		
				Cheyyar (4,026)		
				Wandiwash (4,399)		
				Tiruvannamalai (4,421)		
South Arcot	...	..	...	Tindivanam (4,136)	...	...
				Villupuram (4,580)		
				Tirukkoyilur (4,797)		
				Kallakurichi (3,845)		
				Vriddhachalam (4,256)		
				Cuddalore (4,683)		
				Chidambaram (4,931)		

TABLE IX — 16 (Contd.)

Districts and taluks in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the state
(*Urban average for the state* : 4,991)

District	More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem	...	...	...	Hosur (4,066)	Sankari (2,539)	...
				Krishnagiri (4,497)	Tiruchengode (3,180)	
				Harur (3,974)		
				Dharmapuri (4,625)		
				Omalur (4,470)		
				Salem (4,317)		
				Rasipuram (3,914)		
				Attur (3,977)		
				Namakkal (4,397)		
Coimbatore	...	...	Coimbatore (5,356)	Bhavani (3,992)	Pollachi (3,680)	...
			Udumalpet (5,438)	Gopichetti-palayam (4,140)		
				Erode (4,861)		
				Dharapuram (4,605)		
				Palladam (4,270)		
				Avanashi (3,903)		
Nilgiri	...	...	...	Ootacamund (4,904)	Gudalur (3,137)	...
				Coonoor (4,832)		

TABLE IX — 16 (Contd.)

Districts and Taluks in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the state
(State urban average: 4,991)

District	More than 50% above	25 – 50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madurai	...	...	Kodaikanal (5,315)	Dindigul (4,788)	...	...
			Madurai (5,607)	Palni (4,303)		
				Periyakulam (3,951)		
				Nilakkottai (4,561)		
				Melur (4,498)		
				Tirumangalam (4,519)		
Tiruchirapalli		...	Karur (5,058)	Perambalur (4,699)	...	...
			Kulittalai (5,052)	Udaiyar-palayam (3,850)		
			Tiruchirapalli (5,540)	Lalgudi (4,467)		
			Alangudi (5,538)	Musiri (4,476)		
				Thirumayam (4,539)		
Thanjavur		...	Mayuram (5,856)	Sirkali (4,296)	...	...
			Kumbakonam (5,524)	Nannilam (4,200)		
			Thanjavur (5,200)	Papanasam (4,808)		
			Orathanad (5,570)	Tiruthuraipundi (4,433)		
			Mannargudi (5,499)	Pattukottai (4,712)		
			Nagapattinam (5,118)			
			Arantangi (5,678)			

TABLE IX — 16 (Contd.)

Districts and Taluks in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the state
(*State urban average* : 4,991)

District	More than 50% above	25% – 50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 23% below	25 – 50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	Tirupattur (5,069)	Paramakudi (4,817)	...
				Sivaganga (5,275)	Aruppukkottai (4,697)	
				Tiruvadanai (5,260)	Srivilliputtur (3,760)	
				Ramanathapuram (5,374)		
				Mudukulathur (5,288)		
				Sattur (5,421)		
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	Srivaikuntam (5,675)	Kovilpatti (4,632)	Sankaranayinar-koil (3,094)
				Tirunelveli (5,235)	Shencottah (4,598)	Tenkasi (3,693)
				Tiruchendur (5,213)	Ambasamudram (4,549)	
					Nanguneri (4,568)	
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	Vilavancode (5,896)	Kalkulam (4,940)	
	...	...	...	Agastheeswaram (5,972)		...

Literates and illiterates among workers and non-workers in rural and urban sectors

19. The table below gives the proportions of illiterates and literates of all educational levels for workers by sex in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

TABLE IX — 17

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex into illiterates and literate and educated persons

State/District	Illiterates				Literate & Educated persons			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	**590**	**948**	**285**	**803**	**410**	**52**	**715**	**197**
Madras	...	...	222	556	...	...	778	444
Chingleput	617	963	314	837	383	37	686	163
North Arcot	629	968	344	851	371	32	656	149
South Arcot	601	969	315	861	399	31	685	139
Salem	753	975	384	862	247	25	616	138
Coimbatore	611	947	321	851	389	53	679	149
Nilgiri	516	932	350	844	484	68	650	156
Madurai	548	943	265	823	442	57	735	177
Tiruchirapalli	587	965	268	828	413	35	732	172
Thanjavur	502	959	247	820	498	41	753	180
Ramanathapuram	512	937	265	805	488	67	735	195
Tirunelveli	486	878	292	785	514	122	708	215
Kanyakumari	422	671	235	528	578	329	765	472

Another table is presented below giving similar data for non-workers.

TABLE IX — 18

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex by illiterates and literate and educated persons

State/District	Illiterates				Literate and educated persons			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	**675**	**847**	**474**	**604**	**325**	**153**	**576**	**396**
Madras	...	...	394	515	...	...	606	485
Chingleput	704	867	506	647	296	133	494	353
North Arcot	748	893	557	681	252	107	443	319
South Arcot	660	868	501	660	340	132	499	340
Salem	751	905	557	677	249	95	443	323
Coimbatore	684	868	502	627	316	132	498	373
Nilgiri	654	809	555	620	346	191	445	380
Madurai	662	855	481	616	338	145	519	384
Tiruchirapalli	650	862	440	592	350	138	560	408
Thanjavur	646	824	442	597	354	176	558	403
Ramanathapuram	649	846	479	628	351	154	521	372
Tirunelveli	652	778	493	610	348	222	507	390
Kanyakumari	490	594	452	501	510	406	558	499

At the State level, illiterate males are more among non-workers than among workers in the rural areas. Among females, lesser proportion of illiterates is to be found among non-workers than among workers. In the urban sector also, we find more illiterate males among non-workers than among workers and more literate and educated persons among non-workers than among workers under females. These trends are noticed in all the districts except Salem. In Salem the State trend is noticed among females and among urban males. In the case of rural males, proportion of illiterate workers is slightly more than that of illiterate non-workers.

The statement below shows the districts arranged in the rank of the proportions of literate and educated persons for workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas by sex.

TABLE IX — 19

Ranking of districts by literacy proportions by sex and workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas

Rank	Workers				Non-workers			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kanyakumari (578)	Kanyakumari (329)	Madras (778)	Kanyakumari (472)	Kanyakumari (510)	Kanyakumari (406)	Madras (606)	Kanyakumari (499)
2	Tirunelveli (514)	Tirunelveli (122)	Kanyakumari (765)	Madras (444)	Thanjavur (354)	Tirunelveli (222)	Tiruchirapalli (560)	Madras (485)
3	Thanjavur (498)	Nilgiri (68)	Thanjavur (753)	Tirunelveli (215)	Ramanathapuram (351)	Nilgiri (191)	Kanyakumari (558)	Tiruchirapalli (408)
4	Ramanathapuram (488)	Ramanathapuram (67)	Ramanathapuram (735)	Ramanathapuram (195)	Tiruchirapalli (350)	Thanjavur (176)	Thanjavur (558)	Thanjavur (403)
5	Nilgiri (484)	Madurai (57)	Madurai (735)	Thanjavur (180)	Tirunelveli (348)	Ramanathapuram (154)	Ramanathapuram (521)	Tirunelveli (390)
6	Madurai (442)	Coimbatore (53)	Tiruchirapalli (732)	Madurai (177)	Nilgiri (346)	Madurai (145)	Madurai (519)	Madurai (384)
7	Tiruchirapalli (413)	Thanjavur (41)	Tirunelveli (708)	Tiruchirapalli (172)	South Arcot (340)	Tiruchirapalli (138)	Tirunelveli (507)	Nilgiri (380)
8	South Arcot (399)	Chingleput (37)	Chingleput (686)	Chingleput (163)	Madurai (338)	Chingleput (133)	South Arcot (499)	Coimbatore (373)
9	Coimbatore (389)	Tiruchirapalli (35)	South Arcot (685)	Nilgiri (156)	Coimbatore (316)	South Arcot (132)	Coimbatore (498)	Ramanathapuram (372)
10	Chingleput (383)	North Arcot (32)	Coimbatore (679)	Coimbatore (149)	Chingleput (296)	Coimbatore (132)	Chingleput (494)	Chingleput (353)
11	North Arcot (371)	South Arcot (31)	North Arcot (656)	North Arcot (149)	North Arcot (252)	North Arcot (107)	Nilgiri (445)	South Arcot (340)
12	Salem (247)	Salem (25)	Nilgiri (650)	South Arcot (139)	Salem (249)	Salem (95)	North Arcot (443)	Salem (323)
13	...	...	Salem (616)	Salem (138)	...	...	Salem (443)	North Arcot (319)

From the above statement it may be seen that in the number of literate and educated persons, the districts of Madras, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram are well placed than other districts. It may also be seen that the southern districts of the State are having a sizable proportion of their population as literate and educated. The districts of Salem and North Arcot have to be considered as the most backward in the matter of literacy and education. Even the industrially advanced district of Coimbatore has a low position.

Educational levels of the population by age-groups

20. The discussions that follow are based on the figures presented in Union Table C III and its subsidiary tables. Union Table C III gives the educational levels of the population by sex and certain age-groups for total, urban and rural areas separately (Parts A, B and C respectively). Subsidiary tables (C III Part B-1 and C III Part C-1) giving the distribution of 1,000 persons in each broad age-group and sex by educational levels have been prepared for urban and rural areas separately.

The statement below extracted from Subsidiary tables C III Part B-1 and C III Part C-1 gives the proportion of illiterates and literates of all levels per 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups for rural and urban sectors of the State as a whole.

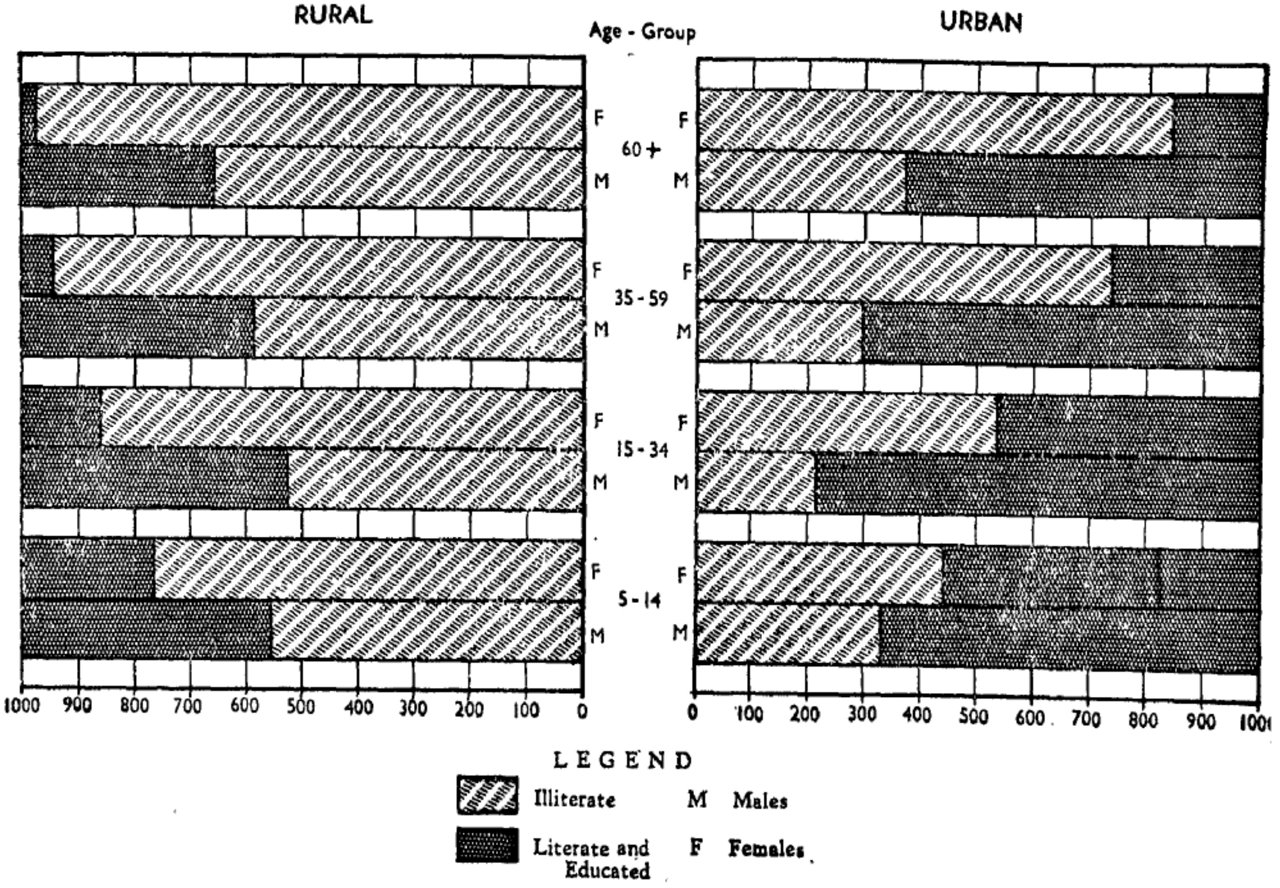
TABLE IX — 20

Distribution of illiterates and literate and educated persons in certain broad age-groups

Age-group	Rural				Urban			
	Illiterate		Literate and educated		Illiterate		Literate and educated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total population (5 +)	561	866	439	134	277	575	723	425
5 — 14	554	765	456	235	329	444	671	556
15 — 34	527	862	473	138	214	534	786	466
35 — 59	589	945	411	55	295	735	705	265
60 +	660	974	340	26	370	843	630	157

Highest proportions of illiterates in both the sexes and in both the rural and urban sectors are to be seen in the age-group 60+. The proportion of literate and educated persons among males is highest in the two sectors in the age-group 15—34. Among females the proportion in the rural and urban sector is the highest in the age-group 5—14. The lesser proportion of illiterates shown by both the sexes in both the sectors in the younger age-groups of 5—14 and 15—34 indicates the rapid improvement that had taken place in education during the last few decades and especially during the last decade during which two Five Year Plans were implemented. The rapid progress made in female education is very clearly seen from the above figures. One can also see the supremacy of males even in literacy and education in both the rural and urban sectors. It can be seen that female literacy has to go a long way to attain the level of males. Urban literate proportions are higher in both the sexes than the rural figures indicating

Distribution of Illiterates and Literate and Educated Persons in Certain Broad Age-Groups



that rural sector has to achieve more in this field.

The table below gives the proportion of illiterates per 1,000 of each sex in the age-group 5—14 and the proportion of workers in the age-group 0—14 for the State and Districts.

TABLE IX — 21

Proportion of illiterates in the age-groups 5-14 and proportion of workers in the age-group 0-14

State/District	Proportion of illiterates in the age-group 5–14				Proportion of workers in the age-group 0–14			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	**554**	**765**	**329**	**444**	**174**	**130**	**68**	**43**
Madras	...	...	211	292	...	...	35	9
Chingleput	593	793	400	533	164	87	73	46
North Arcot	651	848	463	574	179	124	84	34
South Arcot	512	755	366	508	161	101	56	21
Salem	672	854	423	560	249	198	119	95
Coimbatore	577	799	341	472	228	180	75	45
Nilgiri	533	733	411	519	89	95	55	37
Madurai	514	748	320	431	185	133	73	39
Tiruchirapalli	514	784	295	425	183	161	63	29
Thanjavur	522	737	302	423	123	64	55	19
Ramanathapuram	501	748	320	453	140	134	78	84
Tirunelveli	526	692	365	478	126	122	79	86
Kanyakumari	305	367	302	340	81	46	54	44

From the above statement it may be seen that in the districts of Salem and North Arcot where the proportion of child workers is high, the proportion of illiterates is also higher and that in the districts of Madras and Kanyakumari where the proportion of workers in the age-group 0-14 is less, the proportion of illiterates is also less.

It can be inferred that child workers (i. e.) those in the ages 0-14 affect the literacy proportions in as much as those who can be literates by attending schools are deprived of the education so essential to them.

Classification of literate and educated persons in Census

21. In the Census Tables dealing with educational levels, distinction has been made

in the classification of population living in the rural and urban sectors. For the rural population, the following educational levels have been adopted.

1. Illiterate
2. Literate (without educational level)
3. Primary or Junior Basic and
4. Matriculation and above.

Since it is felt that the number of persons coming above Matriculation level will not be significant the classification has been restricted as above.

However, for the urban population in addition to the first three categories, the population have been classified under the following levels also:

1. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
2. Technical diploma not equal to degree
3. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree
4. University degree or post-graduate degree other than Technical degree
5. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree with sub classification for
   a) Engineering
   b) Medicine
   c) Agriculture
   d) Veterinary & Dairying
   e) Technology
   f) Teaching
   g) Others

Such a detailed classification was considered necessary in view of the higher levels of education prevalent in the urban areas and also to find out the magnitude of educated unemployment.

Educational levels of workers in urban areas

22. Subsidiary Table B III Part A-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas. From the subsidiary table it may be seen that at the State level 28.5% of males and 80.3% of females among workers are illiterates. Salem has recorded the highest proportion of illiterates in both the sexes (Males 38.4%; Females 86.2%). Madras and Kanyakumari have recorded lower proportions of illiterates among workers in both the sexes.

Literate without educational level is the prominent educational level having 38.2% of male workers and 9.9% of female workers in the State. Tirunelveli has recorded the highest proportion for males (48.6%) and Kanyakumari (29.7%) for females. The next important educational level is Primary or Junior Basic which has 20% of male workers and 5.5% of female workers. Madras has the highest proportions in both the sexes (Males 29.1% and Females 13.3%). Matriculation or Higher Secondary is the third prominent group. The State as a whole has recorded a proportion of 10.8% for males and 3.5% for females. Madras with 18.2% for males and 16.5% for females has recorded the highest proportion. Tiruchirapalli, Chingleput and Thanjavur have also recorded higher percentages under males and Kanyakumari under females. University degree holders among workers record a percentage of 1.7 for males and 0.3% for females. Madras and Kanyakumari share the first two places in both the sexes under this group. In the educational level Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree, males show a percentage of 0.5 and females 0.4 at the State level. The main sub-divisions are Medicine and Teaching. Engineering which has a figure of 0.2% for males at the State level, is prominent in Madras (0.4%) and South Arcot (0.4.)-Higher figures for females under medicine (0.8-)and Teaching (1.3%) are to be seen in Madras. It appears that Madras City affords good opportunities for those technically qualified in view of the large industrial establishments, Government Departments and Hospitials, Colleges and Schools. Kanyakumari's proportions under teaching also deserves mention. South Arcot is prominent under Engineering because of a large number of engineers employed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Educational levels of urban workers by industrial categories

23. The table below gives the percentage distribution of workers in urban areas in each industrial category by educational levels separately for each sex.

TABLE IX — 22

Percentage distribution of workers in urban areas by educational levels

Eductional Level	Males Industrial category of worker								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	40.7	71.6	54.5	34.7	23.2	35.4	13.1	24.1	29.2
Literate without educational level	43.2	24.1	31.5	51.9	41.9	37.1	44.9	30.8	30.4
Primary or Junior Basic	12.1	4.1	8.1	12.7	25.1	16.7	26.5	22.8	19.2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3.7	0.2	4.6	0.7	8.5	8.2	13.5	19.5	15.6
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	N	..	0.3	N	0.3	0.8	N	0.3	0.4
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	N	...	N	N	...	0.1	N	N	0.2
University Degree	0.3	...	0.6	N	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.3	3.5
Technical Diploma or Degree equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree	N	...	0.4	N	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.5

Educational Level	Females Industrial category of worker								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	89.9	96.5	91.8	77.4	81.3	93.0	86.6	52.9	70.9
Literate without educational level	7.7	2.9	6.9	17.6	12.6	4.6	8.6	8.7	7.2
Primary or Junior Basic	2.2	0.6	1.1	4.9	4.8	1.2	2.8	5.7	10.2
Matric of Higher Secondary	0.2	...	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	28.4	9.5
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	N	...	N	...	N	N	N	N	0.2
Non-technical Diploma	...	...	...	N	N	N	...	0.1	N
University Degree	N	...	N	N	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.5	0.8
Technical Diploma or Degree equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	0.7	1.2

Highest proportion of illiterates among male workers is seen in category II—Agricultural labourer (71.6%). Category III Mining, Quarrying etc. has also more than 50% of the male workers as illiterates. Category VII has the lowest percentage (13.1%). The percentage of illiterates is also lesser in categories V, VIII, IX and VI. Literate without educational level shows a percentage of 24.1 in Category II - Agricultural Labourer and 51.9% in category IV — Household Industry. The percentage for Primary or Junior Basic qualified workers varies from 4.1% in category II — Agricultural labourer to 26.5% in category VII — Trade and Commerce. Workers qualified upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary varies from 0.2% under Category III to 19.5% under Category VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications. University degree holders show a percentage of 3.5 under Category IX - Other Services. Categories VIII and VII have 2.3% and 1.9% under this educational level. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree shows a percentage of 1.5 under Category IX - Other Services and 1.2% under VI - Construction.

More than 70% of female workers in categories I to VII and IX are illiterate. In Categary VIII 52.9% of workers are illiterates. In categories IV and V more than 12% of workers are simple literates. The percentage is as low as 2.9 in Category II - Agricultural Labourer. Even under categories VII, VIII and IX, the percentage ranges from 6.8 to 8.7 only. Workers qualified in Primary or Junior Basic level show a percentage of 10.2 in Category IX - Other Services and Category II - Agricultural Labourer shows the lowest percentage (0.6). Categories IV, V and VIII show percentages ranging from 4.8 to 5.7. Matric or Higher Secondary qualified workers record the highest percentage of 28.4 under Category VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications. 9.5% are qualified in this level in Category IX - Other Services. Workers with University degrees are prominent in Category VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree show a percentage of 1.2 in Category IX — Other Services.

The male superiority in all educational levels and in all industrial categories is to be seen among urban workers with the exception of female workers of category VIII — Transport and communication in educational levels Matriculation or Higher Secondary and University degree.

The technically qualified persons of urban areas are more found in categories VI — Construction and VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications. The Government and the private sector employ a good number of technically qualified persons. Category VII — Trade and Commerce also has a good proportion of its male workers as literates. Presumably, those engaged in this category have to be literate enough to deal with customers. The lesser proportion of female literate workers in Category VII may be due mainly to the inclusion of hawkers and pedlars of articles of daily use and miscellaneous goods in this category along with those engaged in such institutions as reputed wholesale and retail traders and institutions like Banks, Insurance companies, etc.

Among males, more literates are found in Categories I — Cultivator, IV — Household Industry, V — Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI — Construction, VII — Trade and Commerce, VIII — Transport and Communications and IX — Other Services. Among females, illiterates predominate in all industrial categories of workers. Among males, those qualified in Matriculation and above form 10 to 23 percent of total workers in each of the categories of V to IX, Category VIII having 22.3% and Category IX having 21.2%. In the case of females, 32.7% of workers in Category VIII — Transport, Storage and Communications and 11.7% of workers in Category IX — Other Services are having educational qualification of Matriculation and above. In the categories of V — Manufacturing, VI — Construction and VII — Trade and Commerce, they form 1 to 2% of workers under each.

It is a natural phenomenon to find persons with educational qualification of Matriculation and above engaged in Categories VIII and IX where workers in Government departments, Railways, Post & Telegraphs etc. are classified, as for entry in clerical or ministerial services the minimum qualification is fixed as Matriculation (S. S. L. C) or Higher Secondary. In the case of Banks, Insurance Companies and Commercial firms, etc., which come under VII — Trade and Commerc

people with a minimum education of Matric or S. S. L. C. are generally taken. Hence this category also shows a good proportion of matrics.

Educational levels by Industrial category of workers in rural sector

24. Corresponding to the tables for urban sector, the tables below present the percentage distribution of workers in each industrial category for the sexes separately for rural areas.

TABLE IX — 23

Percentage distribution of workers in rural areas by educational levels

Males

Educational Level	Industrial category of worker								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	57.0	77.9	71.9	53.4	38.3	54.8	20.8	27.6	55.9
Literate	37.5	19.9	23.3	40.2	47.8	36.2	62.3	44.9	28.4
Primary or Junior Basic	4.9	2.1	3.7	6.2	11.2	6.5	14.1	16.9	8.9
Matric & above	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	10.6	6.8

Females

Educational Level	Industrial category of worker								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	95.3	97.6	95.3	84.3	87.9	98.0	92.2	77.3	93.3
Literate	4.1	2.1	3.9	12.9	9.9	1.7	6.9	10.3	3.0
Primary or Junior Basic	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.8	3.9	2.6
Matric & above	N	N	N	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	8.5	1.1

Illiterate among male workers records the highest proportion (77.9%) in Category II — Agricultural Labourer. Category VII — Trade and Commerce shows the lowest percentage of illiterates (20.8%). Simple literates have shown the highest percentage of 62.3 under Category VII — Trade and Commerce while the lowest percentage of 19.9 is exhibited by Category II — Agricultural Labourer. Category VIII —Tranport, Storage and Communications records the highest percentage of 16.9 for Primary or Junior Basic and 10.6% for Matric and above. While the category VII — Trade and Commerce has taken the second place under the former level, Category IX — Other Services has taken the second position under the latter educational level.

Category VI — Construction records the highest percentage of illiterates (98.0%) among female workers. It is also to be seen that the percentage of illiterates is much higher in all the categories (i.e.) above 75%. Even Category VIII records such a high proportion as 77.3%. Category IV — Household Industry has the highest percentage of literates without educational level (12.9%) and is followed

by VIII — Transport, storage and Communications (10.3%). Category V — Manufacturing other than Household Industry has shown a percentage of 9.9. Category VIII has also the first place in Primary or Junior Basic. The second place goes to IV — Household Industry. Highest percentage of 8.5 is seen under VIII — Transport, Storage and Communication in the level of Matric and above and the percentage is not significant in any other industrial category.

From the above tables one can see the wide disparity in the proportions exhibited by the sexes in the two sectors. Literacy percentage of females is much lower than males and the literacy percentages of both the sexes are lower in rural sector than in the Urban sector. Percentage of literates in the Primary sector (Categories I, II III) is much lower than in the other industrial categories of workers. This would indicate that for agricultural pursuits not much of education is necessary. It is the industrial categories in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors that show higher percentage of literate and educated persons. the literate and educated persons find suitable opportunities in these industrial sectors.

Educational levels of non-workers in rural and urban areas

25. The table below gives the percentage distribution of non-workers of each sex by educational levels in rural and urban areas of the State.

TABLE IX — 24

Distribution of non-workers by sex and educational levels in rural and urban areas

Educational Level	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	67.5	84.7	47.4	60.4
Literate (without educational level)	22.8	12.2	26.2	23.0
Primary or Junior Basic	8.4	2.9	19.7	14.4
Matric & above	1.3	0.2	6.7	2.2
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree			0.1	N
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree			N	N
University Degree or post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree			0.7	0.1
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree			*0.1*	*N*
Engineering			N	N
Medicine			N	N
Agriculture			N	N
Veterinary & Dairying			N	N
Technology			N	N
Teaching			N	N
Others			N	N

One can see the difference between the two sectors and between the sexes in the matter of literacy and education. Rural non-workers of both the sexes are less literate and educated than their counterparts in urban areas. More than two thirds of male non-workers and more than four fifth of female non-workers in rural sector are illiterates. About half the males and about three fifths of females among the non-workers in urban areas are illiterates. In both the sectors the highest percentage is to be seen in the category of literate without educational level. Primary or Junior Basic level is also significant in the urban sector. The difference in the percentage figures exhibited by the sexes is higher in the rural sector than in the urban areas.

Educational levels of urban workers

26. The Table below gives the percentage distribution of urban workers in each educational level by Industrial categories separately for each sex.

TABLE IX — 25

Percentage distribution of urban workers in each sex and educational level by industrial categories

Educational Level

Industrial Category	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	9.09	9.34	7.19	6.43	3.80	3.37	2.20	0.57	0.43	1.53	1.65	...	1.29	0.19
II	8.65	13.01	2.17	3.20	0.72	1.08	0.08	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	7.15	6.27	3.07	3.78	1.50	1.11	1.59	0.24	4.23	0.25	1.01	...	1.41	0.34
IV	10.43	25.06	11.62	45.91	5.43	23.08	0.52	1.10	0.06	...	0.14	0.75	0.08	0.10
V	17.37	8.76	23.37	10.94	26.71	7.50	16.79	2.92	26.45	1.28	5.75	1.51	10.48	2.92
VI	4.57	2.36	3.57	0.93	3.06	0.44	2.80	0.63	11.96	0.26	3.38	5.26	1.12	0.63
VII	8.28	6.46	21.08	5.20	23.74	3.03	22.42	2.89	4.93	0.51	8.40	...	19.93	5.74
VIII	6.86	0.44	6.53	0.58	9.22	0.69	14.70	5.34	8.72	0.77	8.62	3.76	10.82	7.44
IX	27.60	28.30	21.40	23.03	25.82	59.70	38.90	86.30	43.22	95.40	71.05	88.72	54.87	82.64

TABLE IX — 25 (Contd.)

Percentage distribution of urban workers in each sex and educational level by industrial categories

Educational Level

Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree

Industrial Category	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
I	0.28	...	0.60	0.14	0.58	...	1.19	...	1.32	...	0.49	...	1.61	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	7.64	...	0.13	0.27	23.61	...	3.17	...	1.32	...	0.18	...	0.17	...
IV	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	0.66	...	...	0.05	...	...
V	15.61	...	1.80	0.27	6.91	...	2.38	...	44.74	...	0.88	0.21	1.52	50.00
VI	27.61	9.09	0.04	...	0.38	...	0.40	...	1.97	...	0.04	...	0.93	...
VII	5.45	...	0.93	...	4.61	...	2.39	...	7.89	...	1.18	0.26	3.30	...
VIII	6.16	18.18	3.27	1.23	...	...	...	...	1.31	...	0.94	0.94	1.19	...
IX	37.25	72.73	93.12	98.09	63.91	100.00	90.47	100.00	40.79	...	96.29	98.54	91.28	50.00

Illiaterate male workers of the urban areas of Madras State are mainly absorbed in industrial categories IX - Other Services (27.60%) and in Category V - Manufacturing other than Household Industry. Household Industry has also absorbed 10.43% of illiterate male workers. Among female illiterate workers, 28.30% are absorbed in Category IX - Other Services and 25.06% in Category IV - Household Industry. Category II - Agricultural Labourer has absorbed 13.01% of illiterate female workers. Male workers who are simple literates are evenly absorbed in categories V - Manufacturing other than Household Industry (23.37%), IX - Other Services (21.40%) and in VII - Trade and Commerce (21.08%). Simple literate workers among females are mainly engaged in Household Industry (45.91%) and in Category IX - Other Services (23.03%). Male workers qualified in Primary or Junior Basic level are equally absorbed in Category V - Manufacturing other than Household Industry (26.71%), IX - Other Services (25.82%) and VII - Trade and Commerce (23.74%). Female workers of this educational level are concentrated in Category IX - Other Services (59.70%) and in IV - Household Industry (23.08%). The absorption of the workers of this educational level would indicate that some standard of education is required for being employed in these jobs. Male workers qualified in Matriculation or Higher Secondary are mainly engaged in IX - Other Services (38.90%), VII - Trade and Commerce (22.42%), V - Manufacturing Other than Household Industry (16.79%) and VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications (14.70%). For female workers of this educational level, Category IX-Other Services—is the most important in as much as it absorbs 86.30% of such workers. A little more than 5% of female workers of this level are found engaged in VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications. Categories IX - Other Services, V - Manufacturing other than Household Industry and VI - Construction are significant in respect of male workers who are Technical diploma holders. Females of this educational level are mainly concentrated in IX - Other Services (95.40%). In the case of non-technical diploma holders, Category IX - Other Services is the most significant for both the sexes. University degree holders among male workers are significant in Category IX - which has 54.87% and in Category VII - Trade & Commerce (19.93%). Categories V - Manufacturing and VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications have about 10% each. In the case of females, Category IX has more than 82% and categories VII and VIII have 7% each. Male workers holding Engineering degrees are mostly engaged in IX - Other Services (37.25%), in VI - Construction (27.61%) and in V - Manufacturing (15.61%). 72.73% of female workers of this educational level are engaged in IX - Other Services, 18.18% in VIII–Transport, Storage and Communications and 9.09% in VI - Construction. Workers of both the sexes holding degree in Medicine are mostly engaged in IX - Other Services. Male workers holding degree in Agriculture are to be chiefly found in Category IX - Other Services (63.91%) and in Category III - Mining, Quarrying, etc. (23.61%), while female workers are found only in IX - Other Services. Workers of both the sexes holding Technical degrees in Veterinary and Dairying and Teaching are mainly found in IX - Other Services. Male workers holding technology degree are evenly absorbed in IX - Other Services (40.79%) and in V - Manufacturing and about 8% are to be found engaged in Category VII - Trade and Commerce. There are no females with Technology degree.

The distribution of workers of each educational level more or less follows the distribution of population in the industrial categories. Categories IV to IX are significant in the urban areas and they mostly absorb workers in all educational levels.

Unemployment and Education

27. Table B-VIII Part A gives persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only. This table has been divided into two sections-those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but out of employment now and seeking work. The age-groups for the latter division are slightly different from those adopted for the former category.

Out of a total of 64,397 males seeking employment for the first time, 23,862 are in the age-group 15–19 and 26,232 are in the age-group

20-24 and 10,835 are in the age-group 25-34. There are 4,754 females seeking employment for the first time. Out of this 2,169 females are in the age-group 15-19, 1916 in the age-group 20-24 and 595 in the age-group 25-34. Females are considerably less in this category. This will be evident from the fact that whereas 92,958 males are unemployed (never employed and unemployed taken together) only 6,253 females are so. This indicates that in this State men are considered mainly responsible for the maintenance of the family and that women are economically dependent on men and therefore those going in search of job are few among women.

It is to be noted that the bulk (about 70%) of the urban unemployed persons of both the sexes are illiterates and literates below Matriculation or Higher Secondary standard.

Seeking Employment for the first time

28. From the figures it may be seen that among males, Primary or Junior Basic examination passed persons form the main component of never employed males with a percentage of 34.60 and closely followed by Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination passed persons with a percentage of 30.98. The third highest percentage is seen under simple literates, the percentage being 21.05.

In the case of never employed females, the main share is accounted for by persons with-Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualification with a percentage of 55.22. They are followed by persons with Primary or Junior Basic qualification recording a percentage of 30.82. The third position goes to simple literates with a percentage of 4.73. It may also be noticed that the number of males and females seeking jobs afresh with higher qualification viz., University degrees or Technical diploma or degrees are considerably lesser and the problem is simpler in their cases.

The table below gives the percentage distribution of persons seeking employment for the first time classified by sex, educational levels and broad age-groups.

TABLE IX — 26

Persons aged 15 and above seeking employment for the first time classified by sex, educational level and broad age-groups (each age-group being expressed as percentage to all age-groups taken together) in urban areas of the State

Age-group	Educational level: Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	6,419	2,071	13,552	225	22,281	1,465	19,947	2,625	182	2	18	2	1,890	196
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15 - 19	41.28	29.95	37.09	39.56	40.49	41.78	35.51	52.84	6.04	100.00	5.56	...	3.60	8.16
20 – 24	26.19	29.95	32.91	36.00	39.89	42.59	48.60	38.02	63.73	...	50.00	100.00	70.16	70.41
25 – 29	12.98	16.43	14.46	10.22	11.71	11.47	10.99	6.32	23.63	...	27.78	...	20.10	19 90
30 – 34	5.50	9.18	6.51	9.33	4.01	3,07	2.80	2.25	4.40	...	5.55	...	3.81	1.02
35 +	13.99	14.49	9.03	4.89	3.90	1.09	2.10	0.57	2.20	...	11.11	...	2.33	0.51
A. N. S.	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX — 26 (Contd.)

Persons aged 15 and above seeking employment for the first time classified by sex, educational level and broad age-groups (each age-group being expressed as percentage to all age-groups taken together) in urban areas of the state

Educational level

Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree

Age-group	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total	42	...	23	9	3	...	1	...	8	...	25	23	16	...
	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	...
15 – 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	4.35	...	...
20 – 24	64.29	...	52.17	33.33	66.67	...	...	...	50.00	...	44.00	34.78	50.00	...
25 – 29	30.95	...	43.48	33.33	33.33	...	100.00	...	50.00	...	40.00	34.78	33.33	...
30 – 34	2.38	...	...	33.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	21.74	16.67	...
35 +	2.38	...	4.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	4.35	...	...
A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. denotes negligible figures

The intention behind the above table is to find out at which ages persons of different educational standards begin to seek work for the first time, that is whether the seeking of work is staggered over the ages according to the standard of educational attainment.

About two thirds of males and females who are illiterates fall in the age-group 15-24. Illiterate males begin to seek work even in the first age-period viz., 15-19. As age advances, the percentage also falls. In the case of females, the percentages are similar in the first two age-periods viz. 29.95% each. As in the case of males, the percentage gets reduced in the succeeding age-groups. The higher percentages of females in the age-periods 20-24 onwards over those of males indicate that more illiterate women go in search of jobs in later years which may be due to the loss of the male supporter of the family or the prolonged illness of the head of the household or on account of the economic condition of the family.

Simple literates without any educational standard are also concentrated in the first two age-groups in both the sexes (Males - 70.0%, Females 75.56%) indicating that persons with this educational qualification also start looking for jobs earlier. Female percentages are higher than those of males indicating that females who are simple literates think of securing jobs much earlier than males of this educational level. Primary or Junior Basic educational standard also has concentration in the first two age-periods. This educational level includes all those persons who have qualifications more than Primary level but below Matriculation. The two age-periods are the upper limits for this kind of educational qualification in as much as those going upto S. S. L. C. level but not successful could complete their academic course in these ages.

Coming to the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary, it may be seen that the first two age-periods have the maximum for both the sexes–Males – 84.11%, Females - 90.86%. The figures indicate that members of both the sexes go out in search of jobs soon after they pass the Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination which will normally coincide in the age-period of 15 - 19. The much higher percentage of females in the age-group 15-19 over males would indicate that generally education for urban women stops at this stage and only lesser number of women go in for higher education and that women begin to seek jobs soon after matriculation if they are so interested. The age of matriculation is normally between 15-16. Lesser proportion of males in these two age-groups would indicate that males go for further education and if they do not succeed, they begin to seek jobs by which time they may in all probability come over to the next age-period. The fall in the proportion of females in the age-group 20-24 over that of 15-19 would indicate that either the women get jobs earlier than this age or get married and become housewives. Technical diploma not equal to degree holders among males seeking jobs is chiefly distributed in the age-group 20-24. Normally, Technical diplomas are taken after Matriculation and usually duration of the studies is for a period of three years. They normally are of the age of 20 or 21 when they qualify, and then they begin to look for jobs. Since the implementation of the two Five Year Plans and the expansion of industrial establishments in India and the States, technically qualified persons are in demand and get employed quicker. Most of them would get a job by the time they reach 24 and hence the reduction in the percentage in age-groups of 25-29 onwards. Females are to be found only in the age-group 15-19. Males seeking employment for the first time with non-technical diploma are mainly concentrated in the age-group 20-24 and in the next age-group of 25-29. Females of this educational level are to be seen only in the age-group of 20-24. University degree other than technical degree holders of both the sexes are most prominent in the age-group 20-24. Most of the persons will be completing their degree courses in this age-group and may take some time to get settled in jobs. Age-group 25-29 is also important for this educational level. Those having taken degrees may wait for some time before they get suitable jobs. Males seeking jobs for the first time with Engineering qualification are mostly to be found in the age-group 20–24. By the time they reach the age-group 25-29, they are probably absorbed in jobs. There are no females in this educational level who seek jobs for the first time. Males holding degree in Medicine

are distributed in the age-period 20-24 and 25-29 while for females it is uniformly spread over the period 20-34. Males having degree in Agriculture are found in the age-groups 20–24 and 25-29, while those having degree in Veterinary and Dairying are in age-group 25-29. Males with Technology degrees are concentrated in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 uniformly. There are no females in the above three educational levels seeking jobs for the first time. Males with teaching degrees are prominently seen in the age-periods 20-24 and 25 – 29. In the case of females, the age-periods are 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. Probably women seek jobs afresh even after reaching the age 30. From these figures we may reasonably infer that seeking work is more or less staggered over the ages around which a particular educational qualification may be attained.

Persons employed before and now out of employment and seeking work

29. Out of 28,561 males and 1,499 females who seek re-employment in urban areas, 4,571 males and 274 females are illiterates. 9,476 males and 166 females are simple literates and 9,371 males and 425 females are qualified upto Primary or Junior Basic level. 4,603 males and 549 females are having Matriculation standard.

Similar to table IX-27 a table is presented below in respect of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

TABLE IX — 27

Persons aged 15 and above who were employed before but seeking work in urban areas classified by educational level and age-groups

Age-group	Educational Level: Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	4,571	274	9,476	166	9,371	425	4,603	549	54	5	16	2	424	56
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15 – 19	12.97	11.68	11.21	28.92	15.80	26.59	14.49	36.43	3.70	...	...	50.00	1 41	1.79
20 – 24	12.60	11.68	15.89	21.08	27.61	34.12	33.98	43.53	35.19	60.00	25.00	...	40.80	64.28
25 – 34	21.24	17.15	25.41	17.47	27.51	27.76	26.77	16.03	35.19	20.00	25.00	50.00	37.50	30.36
35 – 44	20.24	17.52	21.95	10.84	16.01	6.59	13.90	2.73	18.52	20.00	18.75	...	12.74	3.57
45 – 59	19.91	19.34	20.72	17.47	11.16	4.00	9.73	0.37	3.70	...	25.00	...	6.37	...
60 +	13.02	22.63	4.82	4.22	1.91	0.94	1.13	0.91	3.70	...	6.25	...	1.18	...
A.N.S.	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX — 27 (Contd.)

Persons aged 15 and above who were employed before but seeking work in urban areas classified by ***educational levels and age-groups***

Educational Level

Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree

Age-group	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total	28	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	19	1	...
	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	...
15 – 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 – 24	32.14	...	25.00	...	...	...	...	...	33.33	...	16.67	42.10	...	...
25 – 34	32.14	...	62.50	33.34	...	...	...	...	33.33	...	50.00	57.90	...	...
35 – 44	21.43	...	...	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.67	...	...	...
45 – 59	14.29	...	12.50	33.33	...	...	...	...	33.34	...	16.66	...	...	...
60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Highest proportion of illiterate males seeking re-employment is to be seen in age-group 25-34 and it is closely followed by 35-44 and 45-59. In the earlier age-periods the proportions are lesser. Higher proportion is seen under 60+ closely followed by 45-59 and 35-44 and 25-34 for females. In the case of literate males, age-groups 25-34, 35-44 and 45-59 are prominent. In the case of females, age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 are prominent. As age advances, in the case of females, lesser proportion seek re-employment presumably because they stick to their jobs whatever may be the conditions of service or they leave the field after marriage. The higher figures for males in these age-groups would mean that after some time they are thrown out and had to seek jobs again. There may also be cases of males trying to change jobs after gaining some experience. For Primary level, in the case of males, the age-groups 20-24 and 25-34 are significant and in the case of females, the age-periods 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34 are significant. In the case of Matriculates, among males the age-periods 20-24 and 25-34 are prominent and in respect of females, 20-24 and 15-19 are the significant ones. Technical diploma holders are significant in 20-24 and 25-34 for males and for females age-period 20-24 has 60%. For University degree holders age-groups 20-24 and 25-34 are important for both the sexes. In addition males have a sizeable percentage in 35-44. The proportions in these age-periods suggest that persons with University Degrees are looking out for change of jobs after gaining some experience and get settled in the latter periods. Engineering degree holders are prominent in age-groups 20-24, 25-34 and to a lesser extent in 35-44. Those seeking re-employment in 45-59 are slso fairly high. There are no females under this educational level. Males having degree in Medicine are concentrated in 20-24 and 25-34 while for females the age-periods 25-34, 35-44 and 45-59 are important with equal proportions. Males with technology degree or diploma are prominent in 20-24, 25-34 and 45-59. The proportions in the age-period 20-24 to 25-34 for technically qualified persons suggest that they are changing jobs till they reach 45. The proportions in 45-59 suggest that the persons coming under this age-period may be retired persons seeking re-employment as 55 was generally the age of superannuation. For persons with teaching degree or diploma the age-period 25-34 is prominent for males and 25-34 and 20-24 for females. Persons with this educational attainment presumably get settled by the time they reach 35.

The figures under the various educational levels and ages are suggestive of two things (1) the throwing out of persons with lesser educational qualification and (2) the tendency on the part of higher qualified persons to change jobs. Further the emergence of the phenomenon of unemployment among women will also be seen even though the number of unemployed women is not very much.

The tables below will reveal the extent of unemployment among persons aged 15 and over possessing various educational levels in urban areas.

TABLE IX — 28

Never employed persons aged 15 and above in urban areas expressed as a percentage of total urban population aged 15 and above in each educational level and sex

Educational Level	Age-group 15 — 19		20 — 24		25 — 29		30 — 34		35 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	3.50	0.04	2.06	0.03	0.90	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.22	N
Literate	5.30	0.11	3.61	0.09	1.45	0.03	0.69	0.03	0.23	0·01

TABLE IX — 28 (Contd.)

Never employed persons aged 15 and above in urban areas expressed as a percentage of total urban population aged 15 and above in each educational level and sex

Educational Level	Age-group 15 — 19		20 — 24		25 — 29		30 — 34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary or Junior Basic	5.99	0.55	8.26	0.78	2.92	0.26	1.19	0.10	0.41	0.02
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	10 76	3.96	11.04	3.29	3.49	1.14	1.25	0.75	0.34	0.13
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	0.90	5.26	3.76	...	2.89	...	0.86	...	0.15	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	0.92	...	3.46	2.25	1.71	...	0.58	...	0.21	...
University Degree or post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	3.55	1.92	9.79	4.68	3.11	2.55	0.89	0.24	0.21	0.10
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree										
Engineering	...	...	3.06	...	1.10	...	0.12	...	0.07	...
Medicine	...	...	3.51	2.59	1.63	1.27	...	1.68	0.07	...
Agriculture	...	...	1.77	...	0.65	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	..	...	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	10.53	...	7.41	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	16.67	5.88	3.22	1.57	0.80	1.28	0.20	1.12	0.03	0.12
Others	...	...	6.12	...	1.09	...	6.13	...	...	. .

TABLE IX — 29

Unemployed aged 15 and above in urban areas expressed as a percentage of total urban population aged 15 and above in each educational level and sex

Educational Level	Age-group 15—19 M	15—19 F	20—24 M	20—24 F	25—34 M	25—34 F	35—44 M	35—44 F	45—59 M	45—59 F	60 + M	60 + F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illiterate	0.78	0.02	0.71	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.56	0.02	0.77	0.03
Literate (without educational level)	1.12	0.06	1.22	0.04	0.91	0.02	0.87	0.02	0.94	0.04	0.52	0.03
Primary or Junior Basic	0.98	0.10	2.41	0.18	1.57	0.12	1.29	0.06	1.37	0.07	0.82	0.06
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1.01	0.57	1.78	0.79	1.15	0.39	1.05	0.21	0.97	0.06	0.32	0.47
Technical diploma not equal to Degree	0.16	...	0.62	2.68	0.79	0.38	1.01	1.05	0.17	...	0.38	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to Degree	...	7.14	1.54	...	0.86	1.18	0.75	...	1.00	...	0.63	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	0.31	0.12	1.28	1.22	0.78	0.72	0.61	0.33	0.32	...	0.15	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree												
Engineering	...	...	1.02	...	0.45	...	0.88	...	0.77	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	0.58	...	0.48	0.24	...	0.49	0.20	1.20	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	2.63	...	1.08	...	...	...	14.29	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	0.29	1.57	0.13	1.03	0.11	...	0.07	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...

Educated unemployment in rural areas

30. There are 37,021 males and 2,344 females in rural areas who are unemployed i. e. those seeking first employment and those employed once and now out of employment. Females are mostly engaged in household duties and agricultural occupations and do not generally present any serious problem of unemployment. Under-employment cannot be taken into account correctly as employment in agricultural operations as well as in household industry being seasonal, those out of work for part of the year are not correctly revealed by the Census statistics.

The table presented at the end reveals that unemployment is largely found among those qualified in Matriculation and above standards, since in rural areas, opportunities in establishments and services of non-agricultural occupations will be much less than in urban areas and rural folk have to move to urban areas for suitable jobs. When we see the distribution of rural unemployed among the districts, rural unemployment for males is of some significance in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. Female unemployment is significant in the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Chingleput and Tiruchirapalli.

Out of 37,021 males unemployed in rural areas, 13,429 are having Matriculation and above educational level, 9,819 are simple literates and 9,406 are qualified in Primary or Junior Basic level. Of the 2,344 females, 1,428 are having qualification Matriculation and above, 526 are of Primary or Junior Basic level and 156 are simple literates.

Among rural male illiterates who are unemployed the proportions in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Tirunelveli are worth mentioning. Among unemployed females who are illiterates, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari are in the forefront. The proportions vary from 6.59% in Tiruchirapalli to 22.19% in Chingleput for males and from 8.12% in Kanyakumari to 31.62% in Ramanathapuram. In the level of simple literates, Tirunelveli, Chingleput, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram under males and Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirapalli, and Madurai under females are the main contributors. The percentage figures for males ranges from 9.04% in Ramanathapuram to 19.72% in Tirunelveli while for females the range is from 6.41% in Madurai to 26.92% in Kanyakumari. Thanjavur, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Tiruchirapalli having percentages from 16.26% to 8.31 under males and Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli under females where the figures range from 26.62% to 6.66% are significant in the rural unemployed with Primary or Junior Basic level. Unemployed males with Matriculation and above standard are prominent in the districts of Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai. The percentage figures range from 7.97% in Madurai to 18.85% in Kanyakumari. In the same educational level under females, Kanyakumari with 68.42% stands distinct. In the districts of Tirunelveli, Chingleput, Madurai and Ramanathapuram the percentage figures vary from 9.04 to 3.08.

TABLE IX — 30

Distribution of rural unemployed among districts classified by educational levels, 1961

State/District	Total unemployed		Percentage		Illiterate		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	**37,021**	**2,344**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**4,357**	**234**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Chingleput	4,278	94	11.56	4.01	967	11	22.19	4.70
North Arcot	2,715	81	7.33	3.46	359	12	8.24	5.13
South Arcot	1,705	23	4.60	0.98	182	5	4.18	2.13
Salem	2,357	52	6.37	2.22	371	11	8.52	4.70
Coimbatore	3,183	82	8.60	3.50	652	23	14.96	9.83
Nilgiri	848	31	2.29	1.32	117	9	2.69	3.84
Madurai	2,490	123	6.73	5.25	207	11	4.75	4.70
Tiruchirapalli	2,962	94	8.00	4.01	287	20	6.59	8.57
Thanjavur	4,814	83	13.00	3.54	269	9	6.17	3.84
Ramanathapuram	2,505	193	6.77	8.23	240	74	5.51	31.62
Tirunelveli	5,160	329	13.94	14.04	583	30	13.38	12.82
Kanyakumari	4,004	1,159	10.81	49.44	123	19	2.82	8.12

TABLE IX — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of rural unemployed among districts classified by eductional levels, 1961

State/District	Educational level: Literate without educational level Males	Females	Percentage Males	Percentage Females	Primary or Junior Basic Males	Females	Percentage Males	Percentage Females	Matriculation and above Males	Females	Percentage Males	Percentage Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras State	9,819	156	100.00	100,00	9,406	526	100.00	100.00	13,439	1,428	100.00	100.00
Chingleput	1,376	9	14.01	5.77	1,230	28	13.08	5.32	705	46	5.25	3.22
North Arcot	700	6	7.13	3.84	740	25	7.87	4.75	916	38	6.82	2.66
South Arcot	367	1	3.74	0.64	499	7	5.31	1.33	657	10	4.89	0.70
Salem	476	6	4.85	3.85	595	13	6.33	2.47	915	22	6.81	1.54
Coimbatore	1,014	8	10.33	5.13	765	9	8.13	1.71	752	42	5.59	2.94
Nilgiri	149	2	1.52	1.28	256	10	2.72	1.90	326	10	2.42	0.70
Madurai	589	10	6.00	6.41	623	57	6.62	10.84	1,071	45	7.97	3.15
Tiruchirapalli	775	16	7.89	10.26	782	35	8.31	6.66	1,118	23	8.32	1.61
Thanjavur	1,031	9	10.50	5.77	1,529	23	16.26	4.37	1,985	42	14.77	2.94
Ramanathapuram	888	17	9.04	10.90	448	58	4.76	11.03	929	44	6.91	3.08
Tirunelveli	1,936	30	19.72	19.23	1,109	140	11.79	26.62	1,532	129	11.40	9.04
Kanyakumari	518	42	5.27	26.92	830	121	8.82	23.00	2,533	977	18.85	68.42

The southern districts of the State and Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore have more rural unemployment in all the educational levels. The literacy percentages are also higher in the southern districts which have lesser industrial activity. All the districts except Kanyakumari are fairly bigger districts mainly depending on agriculture. As such the unemployed figures are considerable in these districts.

Distribution of technical degree holders among workers in urban areas by industrial categories

31. Normally anyone can expect employment of persons with degree in agriculture in categories I and III. In fact, the highest proportions of such persons of both the sexes are to be seen in Category IX — Other Services. Even the proportions in Categories V and VII are higher than in Category I for males. Similarly in the case of persons holding degree or diploma in veterinary and dairying, 905 males out of 1,000 males and all the females are concentrated in Category IX — Other Services. Even the proportions of males in categories V and VIII are higher than that in category I. Engineering degree or diploma holders among male workers are found mainly in categories V, VI and IX and to a lesser extent in categories V, VII and VIII. Females with this qualification are mainly engaged in IX — Other Services and to a lesser extent in VIII — Transport, Storage and Communications. Degree holders in medicine are mainly to be seen in IX — Other Services. Degree holders in Technology under which only males are seen have an equal distribution in categories V and IX. The high proportion in category IX may perhaps be due to Technologists working in Research Institutions, Colleges and Universities and Government Institutions which come under Category IX. Concentration of Teaching degree holders in Category IX — Other Services is only natural.

The maldistribution of degree or diploma holders in Agriculture, Veterniary and Dairying in categories VII and IX is due to that our young men and women with these qualifications take up any job that comes to them. Further these technical degree holders get into Government departments and become administrative officials and come under the classification IX — Other Services. These facts are revealed in the following Table.

TABLE IX — 31

Distribution of 1,000 Technical Degree holders of each sex among workers in urban areas by Industrial categories

	Industrial Category																	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Educational Level	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total of Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree	6	N	...	...	33	1	N	N	60	3	79	1	28	2	28	11	766	982
Engineering	3	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	156	...	276	91	55	...	62	182	372	727
Medicine	6	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	18	3	N	...	10	...	33	12	931	981
Agriculture	6	...	...	..	236	...	...	...	69	...	4	..	46	...	...	...	639	1,000
Veterinary and Dairying	12	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	24	...	...	...	905	1,000
Technology	13	..	...	...	13	...	7	...	447	...	20	...	79	...	13	...	408	...
Teaching	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	9	2	N	...	12	3	9	9	963	985
Others	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	500	9	...	33	...	12	...	913	500

Literacy levels of workers other than at Cultivation in Urban areas

32. Table B-VI gives the population of workers other than Cultivator and Agricultural labourer in each sex, broad age-groups and occupational division classified into different educational levels. Subsidiary Table B VI-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 literate workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only. The discussion that follows is based on the figures presented in Subsidiary Table B VI-1. The discussion is at the State level only.

At the State level, among 100 literate workers of each sex belonging to all divisions, 51.9% of males and 48.5% of females are simple literates. 28.6% of males and 28.2% of females are qualified upto Primary or Junior Basic level. Matriculates form 15.7% of male literate workers and 19.0% of female literate workers. 2.5% of males and 1.7% of females are having university degrees (other than technical degree). 0.8% of males and 2.2% of females have technical degrees or diplomas equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

Higher percentage of simple literates of both the sexes is seen in Divisions 4 — Farmers, Hunters, Loggers and related workers, Division 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and related workers and Division 7-8, Craftsmen, Production process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified. This is natural since for those engaged in these occupations not much education is required. Male workers of Primary or Junior Basic qualification have shown a percentage of 34.9, 33.6 and 30.4 in Divisions 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation workers, 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication occupations and 3 — Sales workers respectively. Among females who are qualified in Primary or Junior Basic level, Division 0 — Professional, Technical and related workers has a percentage of 40.6, Division 9 — Service, sport and Recreation workers has 27.0% and Division 1 — Administrative and Executive Officials has 23.4%. Service, Sport and Recreation workers include servants, waiters, bearers (domestic and institutional), barbers, dhobies, etc. Transport, communication occupations mainly consist of boatmen, boatluskers, transport conductors and drivers, postmen, hackney carriage drivers and hand cart pullers, etc. Sales workers include petty hawkers, pedlars, shop assistants, pawn brokers and money-lenders. These occupations do not need highly qualified personnel. Hence many literates with Primary or Junior Basic level are found in these occupations. The higher percentage of females of this level in Division 0 may be due to persons working as midwives, health visitors, vaccinators, nurses, teachers in K. G., Primary and Elementary Schools, musicians, astrologers, palmists, etc. for which professions also a high standard of education is not required. Primary school teachers, nurses, and midwives, take their training after attaining the middle school certificate (VIII std.) The higher proportion of females of this level in Division 1 – Administrative and Executive Officials – is rather odd. Presumably, working proprietors of business concerns may be responsible for this.

As can be expected, the highest proportion of 44.6% and 33.7% under males is seen in Division 2 — Clerical and related workers and 0 — Professional, Technical and related workers for literate workers with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualification. Division 1 also shows a percentage of 29.0. For females, Division 2 — Clerical and related workers and Division 6 — Transport and Communication workers show 72.3% and 68.9% respectively. Division 0 also accounts for 39.4%. For clerical and related workers in Government departments, Commercial establishments, banks, insurance companies, etc., the minimum qualification is Matriculation or its equivalent. Secondary grade trained teachers and health and sanitation technicians also require this qualification. Administrative and Executive Officials of Government such as Village Officers, Revenue Inspectors, Gram Sevaks and Grama Sevikas who come under Division 1 mostly have this qualification. Females who come under Division 6 will mostly be telephone operators and receptionists for which also this educational level is required. Divisions 4, 7-8 and 9 have the lowest percentage of literate workers with this qualification and this is quite in order. University degree holders are most prominent among males in Divisions 0 and 1 and to a lesser extent in Division 2. Female literate workers of this level are prominent in Divisions 1 and 2 and to a lesser extent in Division 0. Concentration of

technical degree holders of both the sexes is seen in Division 0 which is natural and to a certain extent in Division 1. Technically qualified personnel are also now-a-days engaged in administrative functions in Government, industrial and commercial establishments.

Educational standards and occupations

33. The table given below gives the percentage distribution of urban workers other than at cultivation in each educational level by occupational divisions separately for males and females.

TABLE IX — 32

Educational attainment by Occupational divisions in Urban areas, each Occupational Division being expressed as Percentage to all Occupational Divisions, 1961

Occupational Divisions	Educational level: Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL DIVISIONS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0. Professional, Technical & Related workers	0.64	0.32	3.00	7.01	4.83	50.37	15.12	72.53	54.16	93.50	69.76	87.97	31.09	65.76
1. Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	2.45	0.41	3.15	0.72	4.13	0.87	8.92	1.58	10.55	1.04	4.02	2.26	20.82	6.43
2. Clerical and related workers	2.00	0.12	7.05	0.70	13.17	2.00	42.52	18.43	9.19	2.86	12.34	3.76	33.47	23.48
3. Sales workers	7.83	7.10	19.44	5.06	18.54	2.30	11.83	0.43	1.80	0.26	2.41	...	7.34	1.07
4. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and related workers	9.25	8.15	3.50	5.03	1.39	1.62	0.64	0.07	0.54	...	0.66	...	0.45	0.10
5. Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	0.43	0.33	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	N	0.02	0.26	...	...	N	...
6. Workers in Transport and communication occupations	5.17	0.04	4.89	0.15	6.03	0.41	5.09	2.44	3.48	...	3.72	0.75	2.20	1.07
7–8. Craftsmen, Production Process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	60.24	70.63	49.15	69.46	41.27	34.48	12.31	3.18	18.84	1.56	4.24	4.51	2.06	0.83
9. Service, Sport and Recreation workers	11.89	12.87	9.57	11.56	10.38	7.72	3.22	1.27	0.78	0.52	0.88	0.75	2.19	1.12
X. Workers not classifiable by occupations	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.22	0·19	0.20	0.32	0.07	0.64	...	1.97	...	0.38	0.14

TABLE IX — 32 (Contd.)

Educational Level

(Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree)

	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0	82.94	81.82	96.46	98.90	54.25	100.00	87.15	100.00	52.67	...	90.57	95.53	87.52	50.00
1	10.66	13.64	2.85	0.82	23.36	...	9.64	...	27.33	...	5.46	2.03	6.97	50.00
2	0.25	...	0.13	0.14	4.44	...	0.40	...	4.67	...	2.31	1.67	2.07	...
3	1.54	...	0.35	...	1.94	...	0.81	...	2.00	...	0.49	0.05	1.72	...
4	0.08	...	...	...	13.90	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.02	0.05	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	0.82	4.54	0.04	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	0.10	0.05	1.03	...
7–8	3.46	...	0.13	0.14	1.35	...	0.80	...	11.33	...	0.25	0.05	0.26	...
9	0.17	...	...	...	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	0.76	0.52	0.34	...
X	0.08	...	0.04	...	0.38	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.04	0.05	0.09	...

N. — denotes negligible figures.

Illiterate workers other than in cultivation in urban areas are chiefly concentrated in Division 7-8, Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified (M-60.24%; F-70.63%) and in Division 9–Services, Sports and Recreation workers (M-11.89%; F-12.87%). Division 4 – Farmers, Hunters, Loggers and related workers and Division 3 – Sales workers have also more than 7% in each. Division 7-8 and Division 3 have 49.15% and 19.44% of male workers who are simple literates. In the case of female workers of this educational level, Divisions 7-8 and Division 9 have 69.46% and 11.56% respectively.

In the level of Primary or Junior Basic, Division 7-8 and Division 3-Sales workers are significant for male workers with 41.27% and 18.54% respectively. For females of this level, Division 0-Professional, Technical and related workers and Division 7-8 are prominent, the percentages being 50.37 and 34.48 respectively. Male matriculate workers show 42.52% and 15.12% in Division 2-Clerical and Related workers and in Division 0 respectively. Female workers of this level show 72.53% in Division 0 and 18.43% in Division 2 respectively. 12.31% and 11.83% of males are also engaged in Divisions 7-8 and 3 respectively. Technical diploma holders among male and female workers are concentrated in Division 0 with 54.16% and 93.50% respectively. Division 7-8 with 18.84% and Division 1-Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers with 10.55% are also significant for males. Non-technical diploma workers of both the sexes are prominent in Division 0 with 69.76% for males and 87.97% for females. Male workers with University degree are mainly distributed in Division 0, 1 and 2 with 31.09%; 20.82% and 33.47% respectively. Female workers of this level are mainly concentrated in Division 0 with 65.76% and in Division 2 - with 23.48%.

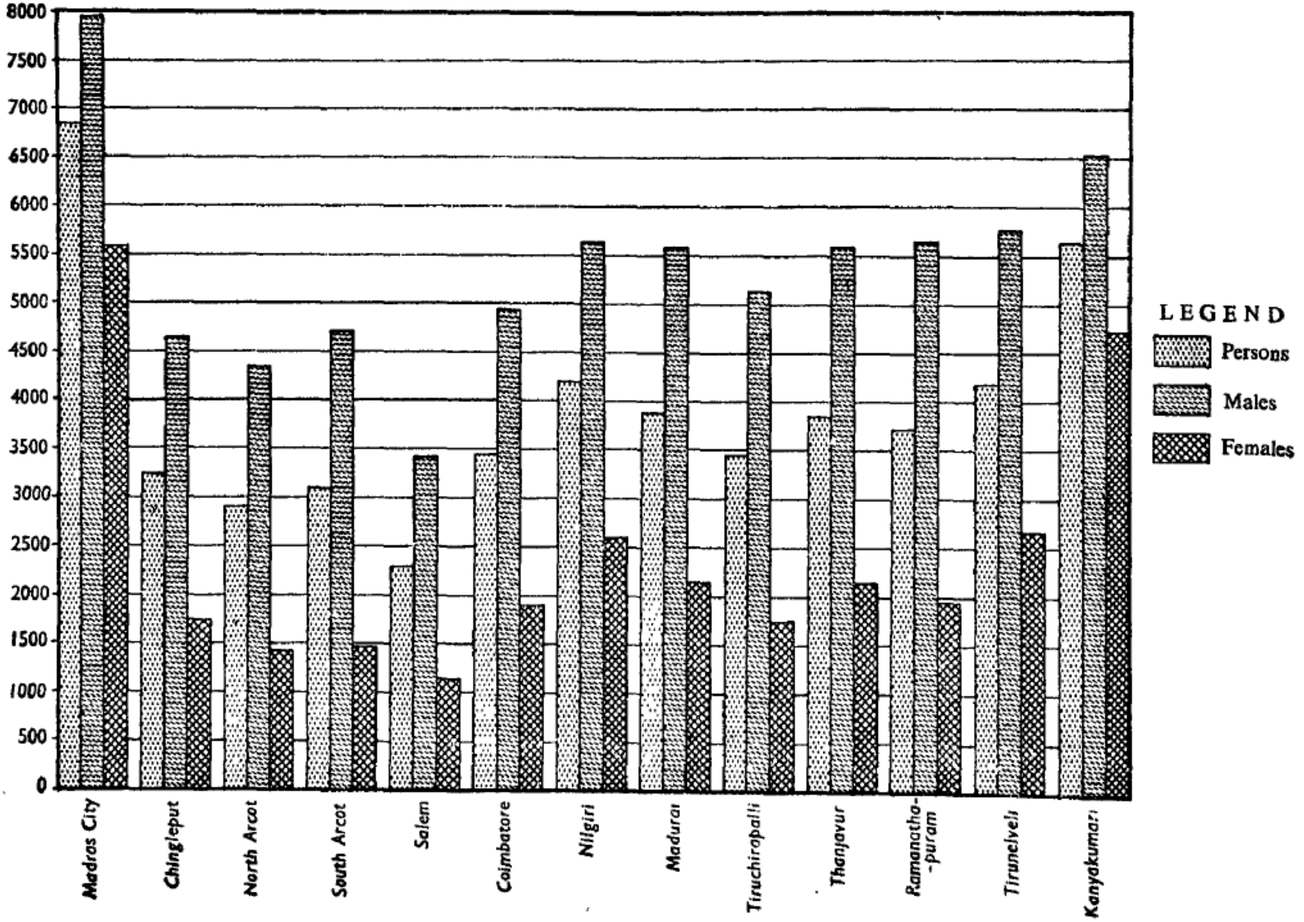
Coming to Technically qualified workers, Engineering degree holders are mainly found in Division 0 with 82.94% for males and 81.82% for females. The other division which is prominent for both the sexes is Division 0 with 10.66% for males and 13.64% for females. Medical degree holders among workers are prominent in Division 0 with 96.46% for males and 98.90% for females. Male workers with Agriculture degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree is prominent in Division 0 with 54.25% followed by Division 1 with 23.36% and thirdly in Division 4-Farmers, Hunters, Loggers and related workers with 13.90%. A little more than 4% are also to be seen in Division 2-Clerical and related workers. All the females of this educational level are concentrated in Division 0. Workers with Veterinary and Dairying qualification is prominent in Divisions 0 and 1 for male workers with 87.15% and 9.64% respectively while all females are seen in Division 0. Males with technology degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree show 52.67% under Division 0, 27.33% in Division 1 and 11.33% in Division 7-8. No female with this degree is to be seen among workers. Workers with teaching degree of both the sexes are concentrated in Division 0 with 90.57% for males and 95.53% for females. Division 1 has also 5.46% for males and 2.03% for females.

The different spheres of male and female employment by educational levels can be seen from the above discussion. That males have a greater choice of profession which is not open to females whose sphere of employment is limited can also be noticed. The distribution of workers with such technical qualification as Agriculture, Technology and teaching in Administrative and Executive workers, Clerical and Related workers, sales workers etc., will indicate that persons taking these degree are not employed in the profession for which they are qualified but they choose any profession which will give them food and shelter. It follows that to them education is not an end in itself but a means to an end—a means of earning their livelihood.

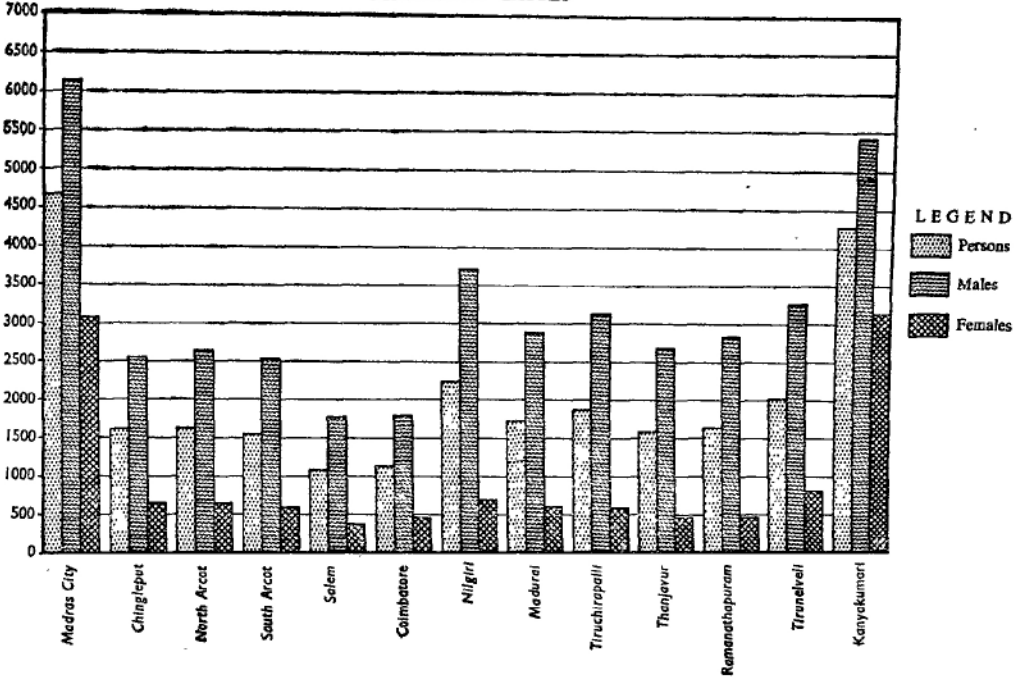
Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

34. Scheduled Castes represent those communities which suffer or have suffered from untouchability in one form or other chiefly by birth or caste or by the profession they practise and have been subjected to social disabilities. Similarly, Scheduled Tribes represent simple folk, living in hills and forests in seclusion representing relics of past civilization more or less untouched by the passage of time. The classification of both tribe and caste is based on the concept of caste a

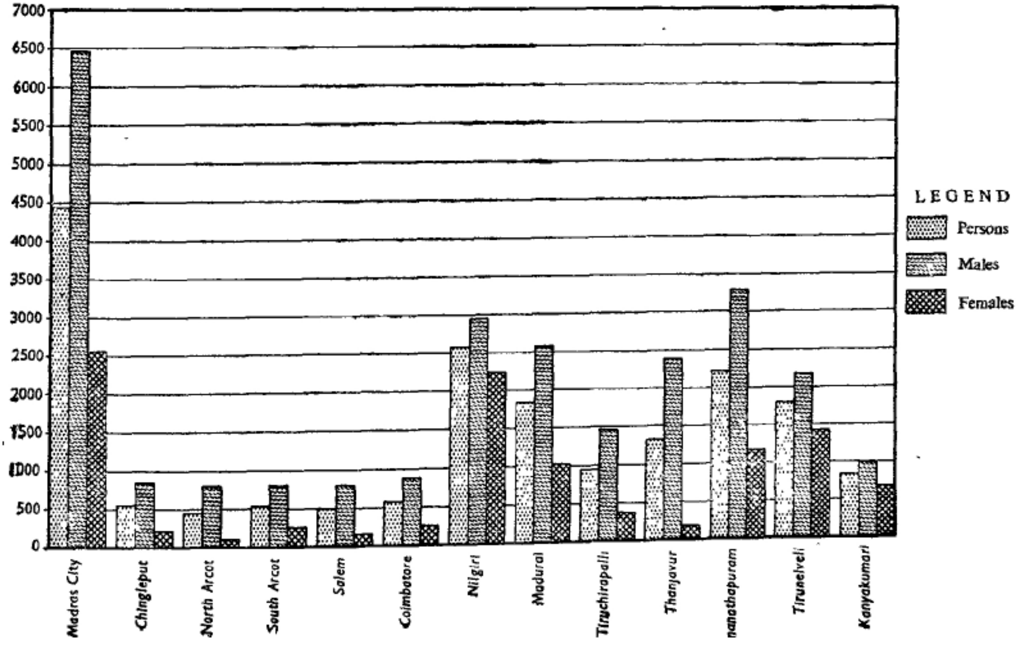
Proportion of Literates per 10,000 (Persons, Males and Females) among the GENERAL POPULATION



Proportion of Literates per 10,000 (Persons, Males and Females) among the SCHEDULED CASTES



Proportion of Literates per 10,000 (Persons, Males and Females) among the SCHEDULED TRIBES



practised in India. Though on principle and policy no direct reference is made to caste in official records, it remains a reality of Indian life that caste is still a dominating force, more so in rural areas of India.

An important disability for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is their backwardness in literacy and education. The Governments of India and the State have been giving considerable attention for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes especially in the matter of education and employment. In this section a short analysis of the literacy levels of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is given.

Out of 33,686,953 persons inhabiting the State in 1961, 6,067,327 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and 251,991 persons belong to scheduled tribes. In terms of percentage, 18.01% and 0.75% of the population of the State belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Literacy figures of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in the following tables:

C VIII Part A	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.
C VIII Part B	–do– among Scheduled Tribes
SCT III Part A (i)	Education in urban areas for Scheduled Castes
SCT III Part A (ii)	Education in urban areas for Scheduled Tribes
SCT III Part B (i)	Education in rural areas for Scheduled Castes
SCT III Part B (ii)	Education in rural areas for Scheduled Tribes
SCT VI Part (i)	Educational levels by age-groups for Scheduled Castes
SCT VI Part (ii)	Educational levels by age-groups for Scheduled Tribes
SC I	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes

Literacy proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

35. The table below indicates the proportion of literates among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population. For purposes of this table population in the age-group 0 – 4 have been left out since there will be no literates in this age-period.

TABLE IX — 33

Proportion of literates per 10,000 (persons, males, females) among the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and the General Population

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of each sex among: Scheduled castes			Scheduled tribes			General population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**1,720**	**2,754**	**671**	**694**	**1,041**	**323**	**3,639**	**5,159**	**2,106**
Madras	4,680	6,159	3,082	4,455	6,478	2,571	6,855	7,976	5,594
Chingleput	1,621	2,551	654	546	862	198	3,249	4,663	1,762
North Arcot	1,643	2,645	648	461	793	105	2,896	4,345	1,429

TABLE IX — 33 (Contd.)

Proportion of literates per 10,000 (persons, males, females)among the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and the General Population

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of eaeh sex among								
	Scheduled castes			Scheduled tribes			General population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femals	Prsons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot	1,557	2,521	583	529	803	255	3,117	4,720	1,481
Salem	1,091	1,772	378	497	816	158	2,314	3,435	1,164
Coimbatore	1,152	1,814	470	580	881	265	3,457	4,947	1,910
Nilgiri	2,247	3,724	717	2,617	2,967	2,240	4,210	5,651	2,607
Madurai	1,729	2,884	570	1,848	2,584	1,034	3,879	5,596	2,162
Tiruchirapalli	1,886	3,156	607	961	1,475	380	3,442	5,139	1,759
Thanjavur	1,597	2,692	478	1,339	2,400	175	3,863	5,614	2,145
Ramanathapuram	1,655	2,855	465	2,227	3,296	1,170	3,731	5,647	1,942
Tirunelveli	2,031	3,279	822	1,818	2,181	1,438	4,185	5,778	2,685
Kanyakumari	4,274	5,429	3,157	855	1,004	681	5,651	6,550	4,734

The literacy level of Scheduled Castes is 1,720 per 10,000 as compared to 3,639 of the General Population. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes is as low as 694. The difference is more marked in the case of females, the proportions being 671 for Scheduled Castes and 323 for Scheduled Tribes in comparison with 2,106 for the General Population. Literacy levels of the Scheduled Caste population is higher than the State average level in the districts of Madras, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. In addition to these districts, the proportion in Madurai also is slightly higher. In other districts the proportions are below the State average. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the proportions are higher than the State average in the districts of Madras, Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. These facts indicate the low level of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the districts where there is greater concentration of their population.

Ranking of district by literacy level of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

36. The ranking of districts on the basis of literacy levels among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the General Population is given below:—

TABLE IX — 34

Rank of districts in literacy level

District	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General population
1	2	3	4
Madras	1	1	1
Chingleput	9	10	10
North Arcot	8	13	12
South Arcot	11	11	11
Salem	13	12	13
Coimbatore	12	9	8
Nilgiri	3	2	3
Madurai	6	4	5
Tiruchirapalli	5	7	9
Thanjavur	10	6	6
Ramanathapuram	7	3	7
Tirunelveli	4	5	4
Kanyakumari	2	8	2

Rank in literacy level for Scheduled Castes is higher than that for the General Population in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli. Rank of Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur are below that of the General Population. Rank in the literacy level of Scheduled Tribes is ahead of the rank in General Population in the districts of Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli and definitely higher in Ramanathapuram. The rank of Kanyakumari for literacy level of Scheduled Tribes is much below that of the General Population.

Differences between the literacy proportions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General population

37. The differences in the proportions of literates among Scheduled Castes and the General Population on the one hand and between the Scheduled Tribes and the General Population on the other are presented for the State and districts in the table given below:

TABLE IX — 35

Difference between the proportion of literates among Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and General population

State/District	Scheduled castes and General population	Scheduled tribes and General population
1	2	3
Madras State	**1,919**	**2,945**
Madras	2,175	2,400
Chingleput	1,628	2,703
North Arcot	1,253	2,435
South Arcot	1,560	2,588
Salem	1,223	1,817
Coimbatore	2,305	2,877
Nilgiri	1,963	1,593
Madurai	2,150	2,031
Tiruchirapalli	1,556	2,481
Thanjavur	2,266	2,524
Ramanathapuram	2,076	1,504
Tirunelveli	2,154	2,367
Kanyakumari	1,377	4,796

The difference is well marked in the districts of Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madras, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Nilgiri for Scheduled Castes. For Scheduled Tribes the difference is very much higher in Kanyakumari district. This may be due to the higher level in Kanyakumari district for the General Population.

Literacy proportions in rural and urban sectors among the three categories of population

38. Table below presents the literacy proportions among the three categories by rural-urban break up.

TABLE IX — 36

Literacy levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas

State/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		General Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	**1,472**	**3,107**	**553**	**2,955**	**2,861**	**5,767**
Madras	...	4,680	...	4,455	...	6,855
Chingleput	1,434	3,270	521	733	2,684	5,386
North Arcot	1,439	3,073	456	858	2,378	4,932
South Arcot	1,512	2,296	413	2,196	2,787	5,432

TABLE IX — 36 (Contd.)

Literacy levels of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas

State/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		General Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	4	5	6
Salem	975	2,266	494	7,568	1,831	4,811
Coimbatore	718	2,495	564	715	2,661	5,432
Nilgiri	1,795	2,711	1,168	6,054	3,406	5,224
Madurai	1,587	2,497	1,580	2,838	3,017	5,743
Tiruchirapalli	1,756	2,980	873	4,080	2,766	5,954
Thanjavur	1,551	2,228	1,461	...	3,324	5,959
Ramanathapuram	1,582	2,254	1,000	2,640	3,126	5,558
Tirunelveli	1,926	2,540	1,414	2,198	3,589	5,498
Kanyakumari	4,303	4,083	806	1,831	5,471	6,659

(Proportion has been worked out excluding population in the age-group 0-4)

As in the case of the General Population, higher literacy proportions are seen in Urban sector of the State and districts both among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

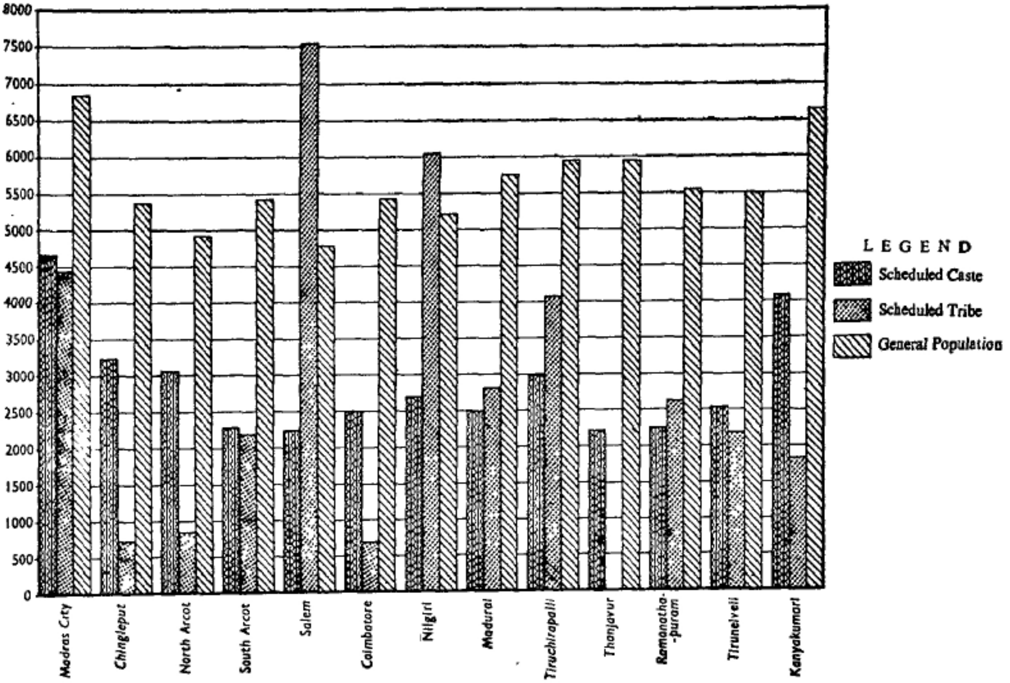
The difference in the proportions between General Population and Scheduled Castes is more in the Urban sector than in the rural sector in all the disticts. Even though the Scheduled Castes in urban areas are better than their rural counterparts, they still lag behind the General Population and the gap is more marked in urban areas than in rural. The difference in the rural area is the highest in Coimbatore and is followed by Thanjavur. The difference is the lowest in Salem. To a certain extent the improvement in literacy level is determined by the general level of the population in which they live. In the urban sector, the difference in the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore is higher.

In the case of Scheduled Tribes also, the difference in the proportions is higher in urban than in the rural sector. In the case of urban areas of Salem, Nilgiri and Tiruchirapalli a different trend is to be seen. The highest difference in rural areas is to be seen in Kanyakumari and Salem shows the lowest. In the urban areas, Kanyakumari and Tiruchirapalli show the highest and lowest. In the districts of Salem and Nilgiri the proportion of literates is higher among Scheduled Tribes than among the General Population. Scheduled Tribes in urban areas may be mainly immigrants and literacy aids in migration.

Level of literacy at different age-groups for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

39. The table below presents the literacy proportions per 10,000 population in each age-group for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the General Population for the State as a whole.

Literacy Levels of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population in Urban Areas



Literacy Levels of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population in Rural Areas

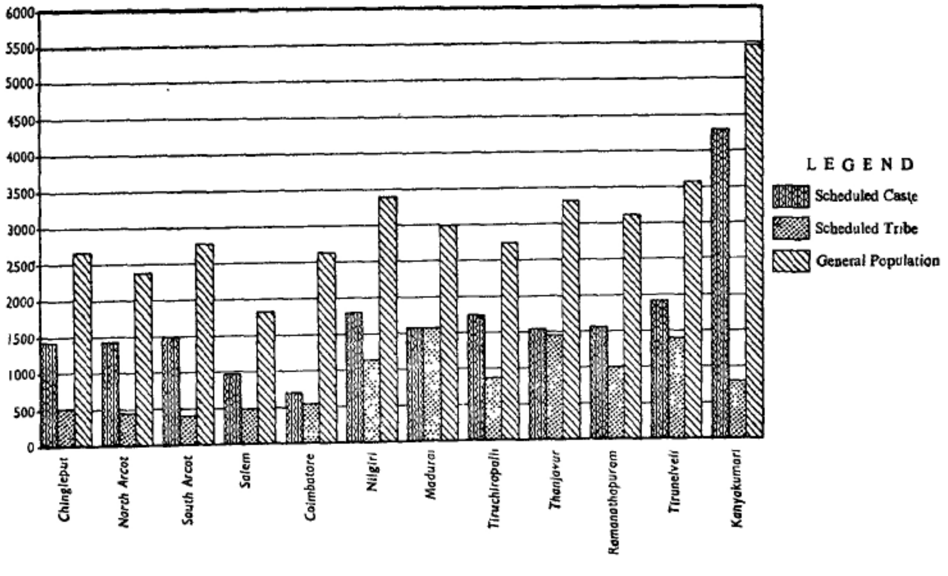


TABLE IX — 37

Proportion of literates per 10,000 of population in certain age-groups among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population

Category of Population	Proportion per 10,000 persons in each age-group					
	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 19	20 — 29	30 — 44	45 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Castes	2,044	2,694	2,079	1,679	1,379	940
Scheduled Tribes	923	1,042	637	614	487	369
General Population	3,360	5,082	4,367	3,842	3,370	2,649

The general trend is that after attaining a certain level in the age-group 5-9 depending on enrolment in schools of children in the school-going ages, the level rises in the age-period 10-14 and then falls in the later age-groups. The higher proportions in the earlier age-periods indicate the greater attention paid to education during the last decade. The increase in the proportion in the age-group 10-14 over that of 5-9 is very much in the General Population as compared to the increase shown by both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The decrease in the age-group 15-19 is rather sharp in the case of Scheduled Tribes. While the proportions for Scheduled Castes and the General Population in the age-group 15-19 is higher than the proportions in 5–9, for Scheduled Tribes the proportion is much less than in 5-9. Presumably a good number of persons among Scheduled Tribes stop their education in 10-14 age-period.

Literates by educational levels among the Scheduled Classes

40. The table below will give the distribution of 10,000 literates in the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population by certain educational standards for the State.

TABLE IX — 38

Distribution of 10,000 literates among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population by certain educational levels

Category of population	Total, Rural Urban	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior basic	Matriculation and above
1	2	3	4	5
General Population	T	6,834	2,428	738
	R	7,892	1,780	328
	U	5,396	3,309	1,295
Scheduled Castes	T	7,713	2,079	208
	R	8,298	1,570	132
	U	6,165	3,428	407
Scheduled Tribes	T	7,958	1,938	104
	R	8,570	1,381	49
	U	6,123	3,611	266

Literates without any educational standard is more among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than among the General Population. This category mainly comprises persons who have returned themselves as able to read and write. In the levels of Primary or Junior Basic and Matriculation and above, the proportions in the General Population are considerably higher than those shown by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One can see the difference especially in the level of Matriculation and above which indicates that the educational level of Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes has to rise subtantially before reaching the level of attainment among the General Population.

For urban areas further details of educational levels above matriculation are available. The small table below gives the proportion per 10,000 persons who have educational qualification Matriculation and above by certain educational levels for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the General Population.

TABLE IX — 39

Distribution of 10,000 persons with Matriculation and above qualification among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population by certain educational levels

	Distribution of 10,000 persons		
Educational Level	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8,378	9,488	9,394
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	174	37	101
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	36	2	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	1,093	420	404
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post - graduate Degree	319	53	101

The lesser number of persons with Technical qualifications and of those with University degrees among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be clearly evident from the above table.

Unemployed and educational levels among Scheduled Castes

41. The table below presents the never employed and unemployed persons in each sex among Scheduled Castes for the rural and urban areas and their distribution according to educational levels.

TABLE IX — 40

Distribution of never employed and unemployed persons among Scheduled castes by educational levels

Educational Level	Rural				Urban			
	Never employed		Unemployed		Never employed		Unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	3,812	176	1,062	73	6,582	846	2,867	190
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	722	33	340	47	1,475	514	917	95
Percentage	18.94	18.75	32.02	64.38	22.41	60.76	31.99	50.00
Literate (without educational level)	789	9	344	11	1,638	20	846	26
Percentage	20.70	5.12	32.39	15.07	24.89	2.37	29.51	13.69
Primary or Junior Basic	1,294	66	250	13	2,573	220	939	59
Percentage	33.94	37.50	23.54	17.81	39.09	26.00	32.75	31.05
Matriculation or higher Secondary	861	64	103	2	829	82	152	8
Percentage	22.59	36.36	9.70	2.74	12.59	9.69	5.30	4.21
Above matriculation or Higher secondary	146	4	25	...	67	10	13	2
Percentage	3.83	2.27	2.35	...	1.02	1.18	0.45	1.05

Illiterates and simple literates of both the sexes in rural areas are higher in unemployed category than under never employed. Greater number of never employed persons are seen under Primary or Junior Basic. Percentage of never employed with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualification in both the sexes is higher than those of unemployed. While a gradual decrease of percentage is seen from Primary or Junior Basic to Matriculation in the case of never employed, a sudden decrease in the percentage is seen under unemployed category.

In the urban sector, illiterate males among unemployed show a higher percentage than among never employed. In the case of females, the trend is otherwise. Percentage of literates without educational level in both the sexes are higher under unemployed. Primary or Junior Basic educational level shows higher percentages in both the sexes and in both the categories. The percentage figures are less in the educational level Matriculation or Higher Secondary compared to the previous educational level. Percentages under unemployed are lower than under never employed. As in the case of rural sector, a definite decrease in the proportions is seen under this level.

For a detailed study of the literacy levels of the Scheduled population, the readers are requested to refer to the report contained in the volume on

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Report and Tables) published separately as Part V-A (i) of the Census publications relating to Madras State.

Return of Scientific and Technical personnel

42. At the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, particulars on the scientific and technical personnel were collected in connection with 1961 Census. The following is the card used for this purpose and it contained questions on qualifications, branch of specialisation, employment status, etc.

Census of India 1961 : Scientific & Technical Personnel

(Only a person with a recognised Degree or Diploma in Science, Enigneering, Technology or Medicine should fill in this card).

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING IN. TICK ( ) WITHIN BRACKETS PROVIDED WHERE APPLICABLE

CENSUS LOCATION CODE

1. Name
2. Date of Birth
3. Designation & Office Address (If Employed)
4. Permanent Address
5. (a) Male/
   (b) Female
6. (a) Never married/
   (b) Married
7. On Feb. 1, 1961 Were you :
   (a) Employed ? If so, monthly total income Rs.
   (b) Full time Student ?
   (c) Unemployed ? If so, how long ? Yrs. mths.
   (d) Retired ?
8. Academic Qualifications (Answer Fully)

Degree/Diploma	Subjects taken	Division	Year of passing

If employed fill in Qs. 9-12.

9. Nature of employment :
   a. Teaching in school ( )
   b. ,, in College ( )
   c. Technical in Industry ( )
   d. Technical outside Industry
   e. Non-technical
10. Any Research Assignment ?
    Yes ( ) / No ( )
11. Where employed ?
    a. Public Sector ( )
    b. Private Sector ( )
    c. Self employment ( )
12. How employed ?
    a. Permanent ( )
    b. Temporary ( )
    c. On Contract ( )
    d. Research Scholar, etc. ( )
    e. Otherwise ( )

Date

Signature

The card was given to persons possessing the following qualification:

(i) Science: Anyone holding B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc., or higher degrees like Ph. D., etc. in Science subjects like Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Agriculture, Geology, Geography, Zoology, Botany, etc.

(ii) Engineering: Anyone holding a recognised degree or diploma in Engineering.

(iii) Technology: Anyone holding a degree or diploma in technical subjects like Chemical Technology, Leather Technology, Glass and Ceramic Technology, etc.

(iv) Medicine: Persons holding degree or diploma or Post-graduate degree in medicine and/or Surgery and other allied subjects (both Indian and Allopathic).

Under-graduates and persons holding certificates other than diplomas were not required to fill in this card.

Special instructions were issued to the Enumerators as to how these cards should be distributed and how they should be collected after filling in. Question No. 6 of the Census individual slip dealing with educational qualification indicated the presence of any scientific or technical personnel in the household. The Enumerator gave a card to each such person during his first visit to the households between 10th and 28th February, 1961. If the scientific and technical personnel could not be contacted, the card was given to any other member of the household. Along with the card, an appeal to the person concerned explaining the dearth of data about scientific and technical personnel and the necessity to collect these particulars now in the context of our Five Year Plans was also issued.

These cards were collected by the Enumerators during their revisional round between 1st and 5th March, 1961. But a number of persons had not filled in the cards by that time and in such cases, they were requested to fill in the particulars and to send them by post. They were not, however, required to pay the postage as the card was devised in the form of a 'Business Reply Card'.

Altogether, about 3,20,000 cards were distributed among the Charge Officers for the enumeration of scientific and technical personnel. More cards were distributed in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The actual number of filled in cards received by us was only 25,709. The enumeration of scientific and technical personnel was voluntary. As such, the coverage was inadequate. These cards were tabulated at Delhi and eight tables were prepared dealing with various characteristics of the enumerated technical personnel as described below:

TABLE 1:	Classification of qualified persons by branch and sub-branch of science and technology
TABLE 2:	Type of activity and marital status of the persons in each branch of science and technology
TABLE 3:	Year of graduation or of obtaining Post-Graduate degree
TABLE 4:	Engineering and technical personnel qualified in Physical Sciences
TABLE 5:	Nature and sector of employment of qualified persons
TABLE 6:	Monthly incomes of employed persons
TABLE 7:	Tenure and sector of employment of employed persons
TABLE 8:	Age and period of unemployment of unemployed persons.

Table No. 1 presents the total number of qualified persons in each branch and sub-branch of science and technology. They have been classified into 58 categories based on the main branch of study. Under each of the main branches of study, the sub-branches of specialisation with the number of people qualified in each of them have also been indicated.

Table No. 2 classifies the technically qualified people as employed, unemployed and retired. Persons in each of these categories have been further classified according to their marital status. Persons qualified in each branch of study are shown separately.

Table No. 3 deals with the year of graduation. In the case of Graduates in Physical Sciences, year of obtaining Post-graduate degrees have also been given. The years of graduation have been classified as before 1920, 1920 to 29, 1930 to 39,

1940 to 44, 1945 to 49, etc. A residuary column of 'year not stated' has also been given.

Table No. 4 deals with the double graduates. Graduates in Engineering and Technology who also hold degrees in selected branches of Physical Sciences like Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Zoology, etc., are detailed according to their branch of study.

Table No. 5 deals with the nature and sector of employment of persons qualified in each branch of science and technology. The employed persons have been classified according to the sector of employment i.e. public sector, private sector or self-employment. Persons in each of these sectors have been further classified according to their nature of employment, that is, whether engaged in teaching, whether employed in industry or outside industry. Whether the employment is with research assignment or without research assignment has also been indicated.

Table No. 6 presents the monthly incomes of employed persons. Here again, the employed persons in public and private sectors and self-employed persons are shown separately. The technicians in each of the sectors of employment have been classified according to their monthly incomes.

Table No. 7 deals with the tenure and sector of employment. The employed persons have been classified according to their tenure of employment as permanent, temporary, on contract, research scholar, etc. Figures for the three sectors of employment are furnished separately.

Table No. 8 deals only with the unemployed persons. It cross-classifies the age of the unemployed persons with the periods of unemployment. Here again, figures are given separately for persons qualified in the various branches of science and technology.

Distribution of scientific personnel by main groups

43. The table below presents the distribution of technical personnel by main branches of study.

TABLE IX — 41

Scientific and technical personnel by main groups of science or technology

	Total			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All branches	25,709	23,250	2,459	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Graduates in general Science and Post-graduates in science	13,472	11,718	1,754	52.40	50.40	71.33
2. Engineering and technolgy Degree or Diploma	8,304	8,252	52	32.30	35.49	2.11
3. Medicine Degree, Diploma, modern and other systems including veterinary	3,726	3,097	629	14.49	13.32	25.58
4. Unclassifiable	207	183	24	0.81	0.79	0.98

Out of 25,709 persons possessing technical degrees or diplomas, 23,250 or 90.44% are males and 2,459 or 9.56% are females. Their distribution shows that general science claims 13,472 persons or 52.40% of the total. 50.40% males of all branches and 71.33% of all females are in this group. Engineering and technology have 8,304 persons (Males 8,252 and Females 52). The percentages of persons coming under this group to total of all branches is 32.30%, 35.49% for males and 2.11% for females. The low percentage of females in this group is to be noted. Generally, the course of instruction and training requires physical labour and strain and as such females generally do not prefer this course. 3,726 persons comprising 3,097 males and 629 females come under the group - Medicine, inclusive of modern, Unani and Ayurvedic systems and veterinary. The percentage figures for females (25 58%) is worthy of mention. Females have begun to study medicine in larger numbers and compete with men in this field. This is also due to the increasing hospitalisation of ailing persons and provision of medical and public health facilities in the State. The group General sciences includes Physics, Mathematics, Statistics, Agriculture, Biosciences, Chemistry, geology and other sciences and constitute the largest percentage of all branches. Adequate facilities for education in these subjects are available in the State. With the implementation of the Five Year Plans, a number of institutions teaching these subjects have been opened. In the case of Engineering and Medicine there is shortage of institutions where such courses are taught and admissions to such institutions are limited. Therefore, the persons coming under these two groups are less. Even among these two groups the latter has a much lesser percentage indicating that the facilities for qualifying in medicine and Veterinary Sciences are still less than for engineering studies.

More than 70% of females enumerated under different branches of science or technology are graduates and post-graduates in general science and another 25.58% are qualified in medical sciences. Women take up education in general sciences and medicine wherein physical labour is much less than in Engineering or Technology and males take more to engineering and technological branches in which more physical labour is involved.

Among the degree or diploma holders in Engineering and Technology, Civil Engineering takes a lion's share. Out of 8,304 persons coming under this group, 3,041 persons are qualified in Civil Engineering and out of this 3,041 persons 1,632 are Civil Engineering diploma holders. Next comes Mechanical Engineering with 1,641 persons closely followed by Electrical engineering with 1,601 persons. The larger number coming under Civil Engineering inclusive of Draughtsmen, Overseers, Surveyors and Computors, etc., indicates the technological and industrial development taking place in the different sectors of the State and the great movement in construction and building activities in public and private sectors during the past decade. 287 persons come under automobile engineering while 228 persons come under Chemical engineering and technology.

Advancement of Scientific and technical education

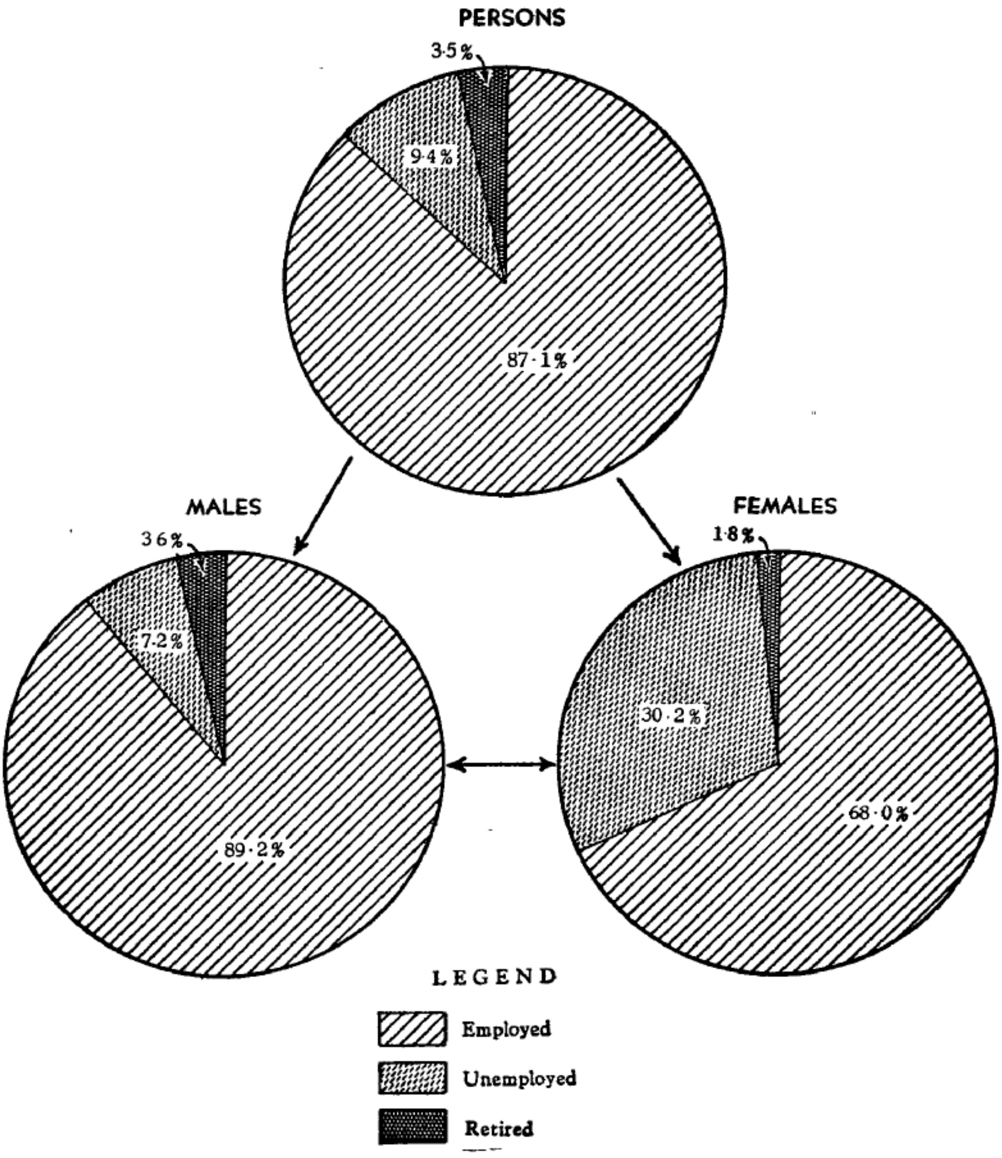
44. In the small table presented below the distribution of technical and scientific personnel in certain branches are given by the year of obtaining degrees.

TABLE IX – 42

Post-graduates in physical sciences and graduates and doctorates in engineering, technology and medicine by year of graduations

Branch of Science or Technology	Total			Before 1920			1920 – 29			1930 – 49			1950 – 60		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	6,915	6,313	602	69	67	2	275	261	14	1,627	1,498	129	4,793	4,344	449
Post-graduates in science	1,394	1,202	192	19	18	1	87	85	2	324	291	33	945	791	154
Engineering and technology	3,351	3,332	19	28	28	...	97	95	2	723	719	4	2,431	2,418	13
Chemical engineering and technology	183	181	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	39	38	1	140	139	1
Civil engineering	1,409	1,406	3	22	22	...	48	47	1	262	261	1	1,045	1,044	1
Electrical engineering	642	640	2	2	2	...	9	9	...	154	154	...	463	461	2
Mechanical engineering	696	692	4	3	3	...	23	23	...	112	111	1	548	545	3
Medicine (modern system and veterinary)	2,170	1,779	391	22	21	1	91	81	10	580	488	92	1,417	1,135	282

Technical and Scientific Personnel by Type of Activity



These figures highlight the progress of scientific and technical education which has been given the greatest attention during the decade 1950-60 due to the implementation of various schemes in the first two Five Year Plans; greater industrialisation, greater demand for personnel with technical and scientific education to run the private and public sector undertakings and the all-time increase of setting up of a number of institutions for educating the persons in sciences and technology.

The progress in the advancement of technical and scientific education during the past decade can be well assessed from the fact that while 68.81% of all males dealt with above have taken their degrees during 1950-60 only 23.73% have obtained their degrees during 1930-49. Among females also we see that while 74.58% of all females have got their degrees during 1950-60 only 21.43% have obtained the degrees during 1930-49. Percentage of persons of both the sexes who have obtained their degrees prior to 1930 is very small. The very low percentage of females with higher education in sciences may probably reflect the social customs and conditions prevalent then in that higher education in scientific and technical subjects were considered superfluous to the fair sex and they were expected to look after the home than to go out to learn and earn their livelihood.

Technical and scientific personnel by type of activity

45. The table below gives the type of activity-employed or unemployed or retired – of the technically qualified personnel.

TABLE IX — 43

Technical and scientific personnel by type of activity

Type of activity	Total			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	25,709	23,250	2,459	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	22,403	20,730	1,673	87.14	89.16	68.04
Unemployed	2,415	1,673	742	9.39	7.20	30.17
Retired	891	847	44	3.47	3.64	1.79

More than 87% of technical personnel are employed. Unemployed form 9.39%. Employed females form only 68.04% and about 30.17% females are unemployed. In other words, every one in fourteen of the technically or scientifically qualified males was unemployed while one in three women so qualified was unemployed. It may be seen that unemployment among technical and scientific personnel is not a serious problem. Further, the figures indicate the advantage of technical and scientific personnel in securing employment over persons who possess non-technical qualification.

Technical and Scientific personnel by type of activity and marital status

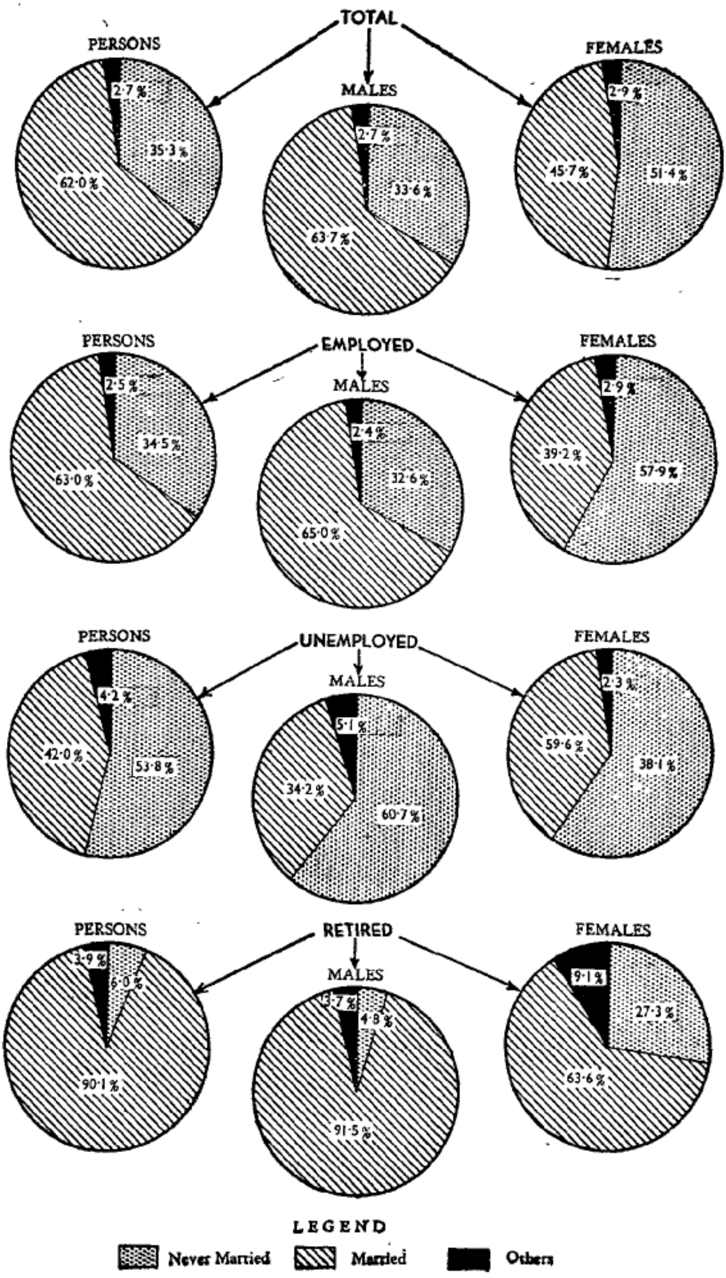
46. The table below shows the distribution of scientific and technical personnel by type of activity and marital status.

TABLE IX—44

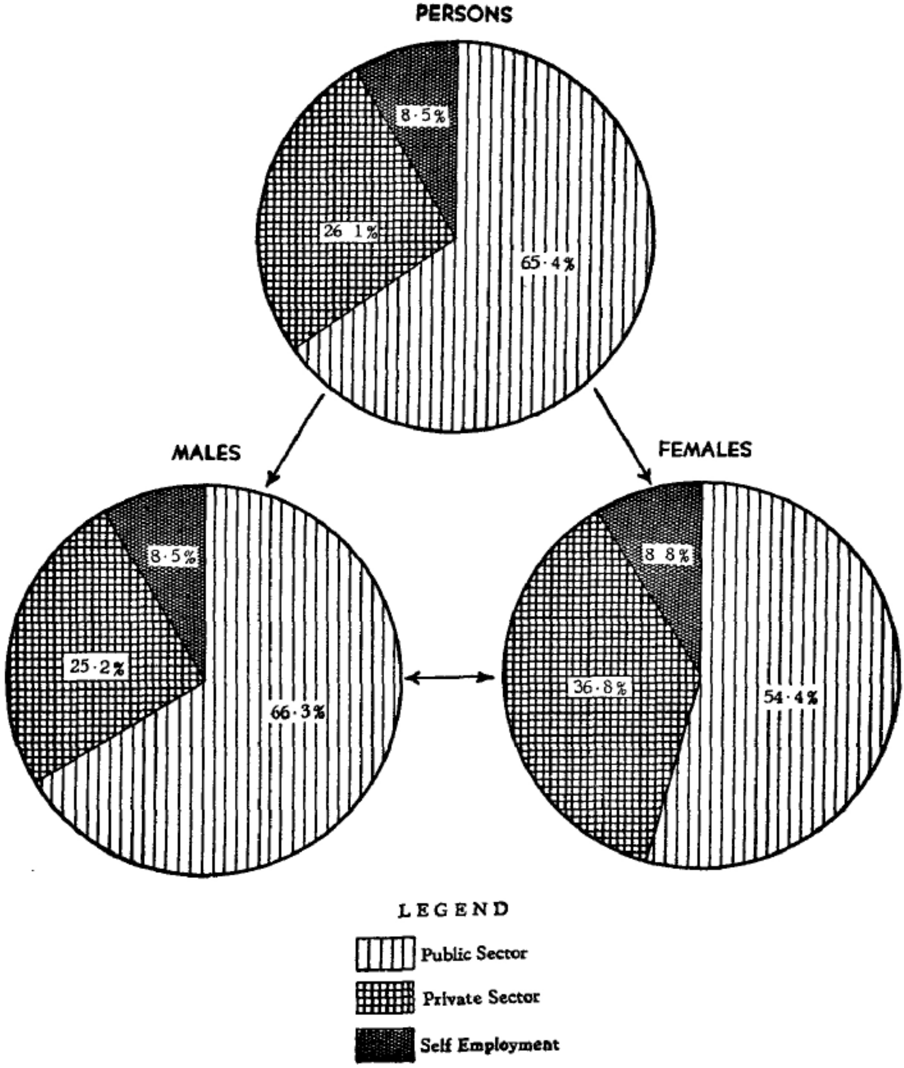
Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by type of activity and marital status

Marital status	Total			Employed			Unemloyed			Retired		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	25.709	23,250	2,459	22,403	20,730	1,673	2,415	1,673	742	891	847	44
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never married	9,076	7,812	1,264	7,724	6,755	969	1,299	1,016	283	53	41	12
Percentage	35.30	33.60	51.40	34.48	32.59	57.92	53.79	60.73	38.14	5.95	4.84	27.27
Married	15,941	14,816	1,125	14,124	13,469	655	1,014	572	442	803	775	28
Percentage	62.01	63.72	45.75	63.04	64.97	39.15	41.99	34.19	59.57	90.12	91.50	63.64
Others	694	622	70	555	506	49	102	85	17	35	31	4
Percentage	2.69	2.68	2.85	2.48	2.44	2.93	4.22	5.08	2.29	3.93	3.66	9.09

Technical and Scientific Personnel by Type of Activity and Marital Status



Distribution of Scientific and Technical Persons by Sectors of Employment



Percentage of never married among employed females is much higher than married which shows a percentage of 39.15%. Males who are never married among the employed category show a percentage of 32.59. The variation in the percentage of never married among the sexes, especially among females show that women remain single even when they are employed. This tendency may be due to their desire to help the parents. To a certain extent this tendency may also be due to difficulty in getting a suitable life partner who will also be a good match in age, education as well as in employment. It is not known whether desire for economic independence has anything to do with their tendency to remain single.

Among unemployed, we will find more males remaining single rather than females.

Sectors of employment of scientific and technical personnel

47. Out of 22,403 persons of all categories 14,652 persons or 65.40% are employed in Public Sector. 5,845 persons or 26.09% are engaged in Private sector. Self employment shows a percentage of 8.51. That the largest employer of scientific and technical personnel is the Public Sector is clearly seen. Public sector means the Government departments, undertakings and statutorily formed corporations which have increased their activities in various spheres of economy of the country after independence.

TABLE IX — 45

Distribution of scientific and technical persons by sectors of employment

Sector of employment	Total			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	22,403	20,730	1,673	100.00	100.00	100.00
Public Sector	14,652	13,741	911	65.40	66.29	54.45
Private Sector	5,845	5,230	615	26.09	25.23	36.76
Self employment	1,906	1,759	147	8.51	8.48	8.79

66.29% of the working male scientists are engaged in the public sector as against 54.45% of women scientists. On the contrary 36.76% of women scientists are employed in private sector as against 25.23% of male technical and scientific personnel.

Scientific and technical personnel by nature of employment

48. The table below gives the distribution of technical personnel by the nature of employment in the three different sectors.

TABLE IX — 46

Technical personnel by nature of employment

Nature of employment	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment
1	2	3	4	5
Total	22,403	14,652	5,845	1,906
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Teaching in school	3,136	1,734	1,377	25
% to Total	14.00	11.83	23.56	1.31
Teaching in College	2,053	1,080	949	24
% to Total	9.16	7.37	16.24	1.26
Technical in industry	4,961	3,004	1,820	137
% to Total	22.14	20.50	31.14	7.19
Technical outside industry	6,783	5,009	783	991
% to Total	30.28	34.19	13.39	51.99
Non-technical	5,470	3,825	916	729
% to Total	24.42	26.11	15.67	38.25

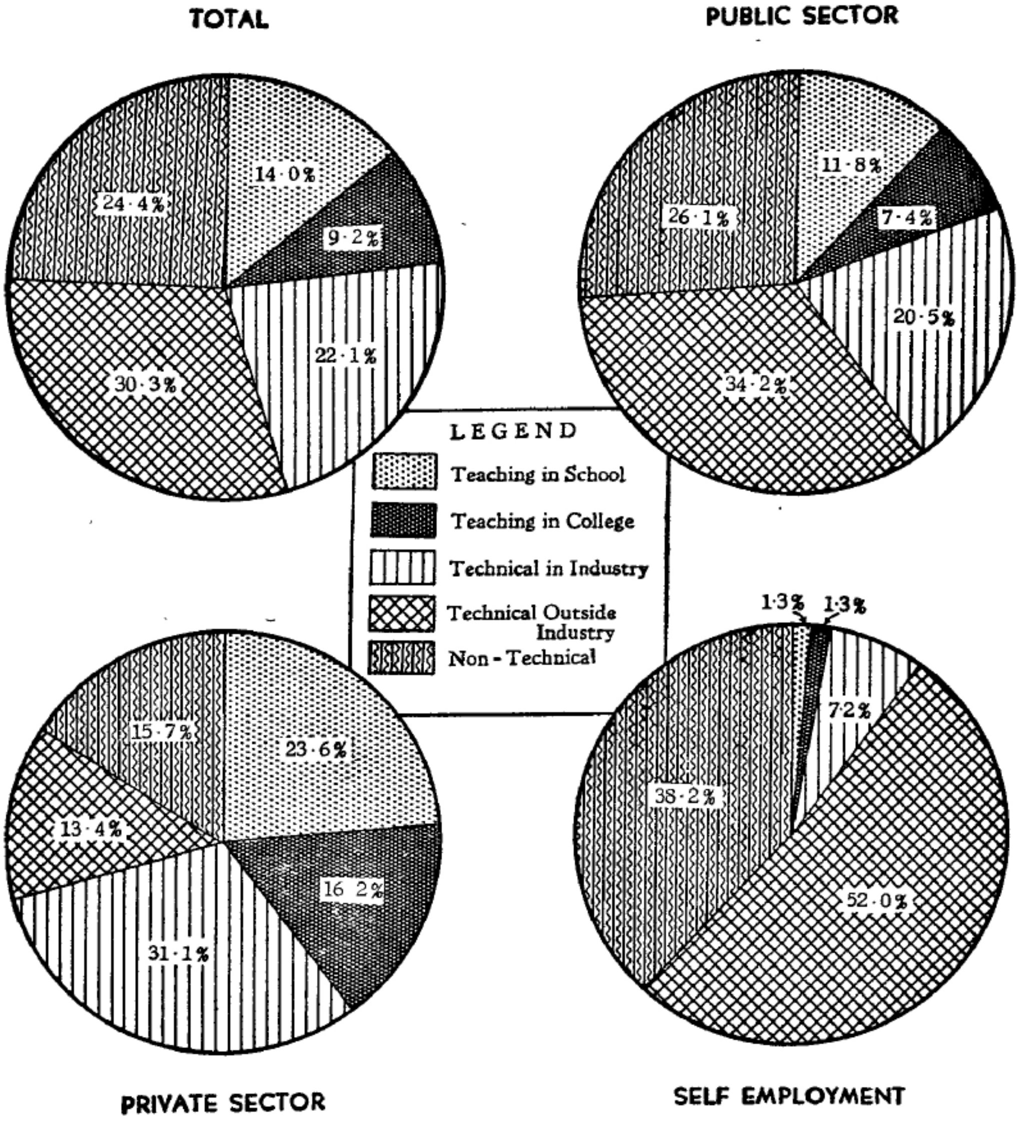
Purely academic type (i.e.) teaching in schools and Colleges engaged 23.16% of qualified personnel. Non-technical employment takes away 24.42% of technically qualified persons. Technical employment both within and outside industry accounts for 52.42%. That about one fourth of technical and scientific personnel are employed in non-technical jobs vividly points out that these persons are not utilised for the purpose for which they are qualified and trained. That technical jobs inside or outside industry can absorb more people of this type is also to be seen.

Technical personnel engaged in research work is very much less since only 5.95% of such persons do come under this. More than 94% are not connected with research. These figures reflect not only the lack of adequate research facilities in India but also lack of interest of technically qualified in research.

Scientific and technical personnel by branches of science and employment

49. The table presented below gives the distribution of technical personnel in each branch of science and sector of employment.

Technical Personnel by Nature of Employment.



Scientific & Technical Personnel by Main Groups of Science or Technology

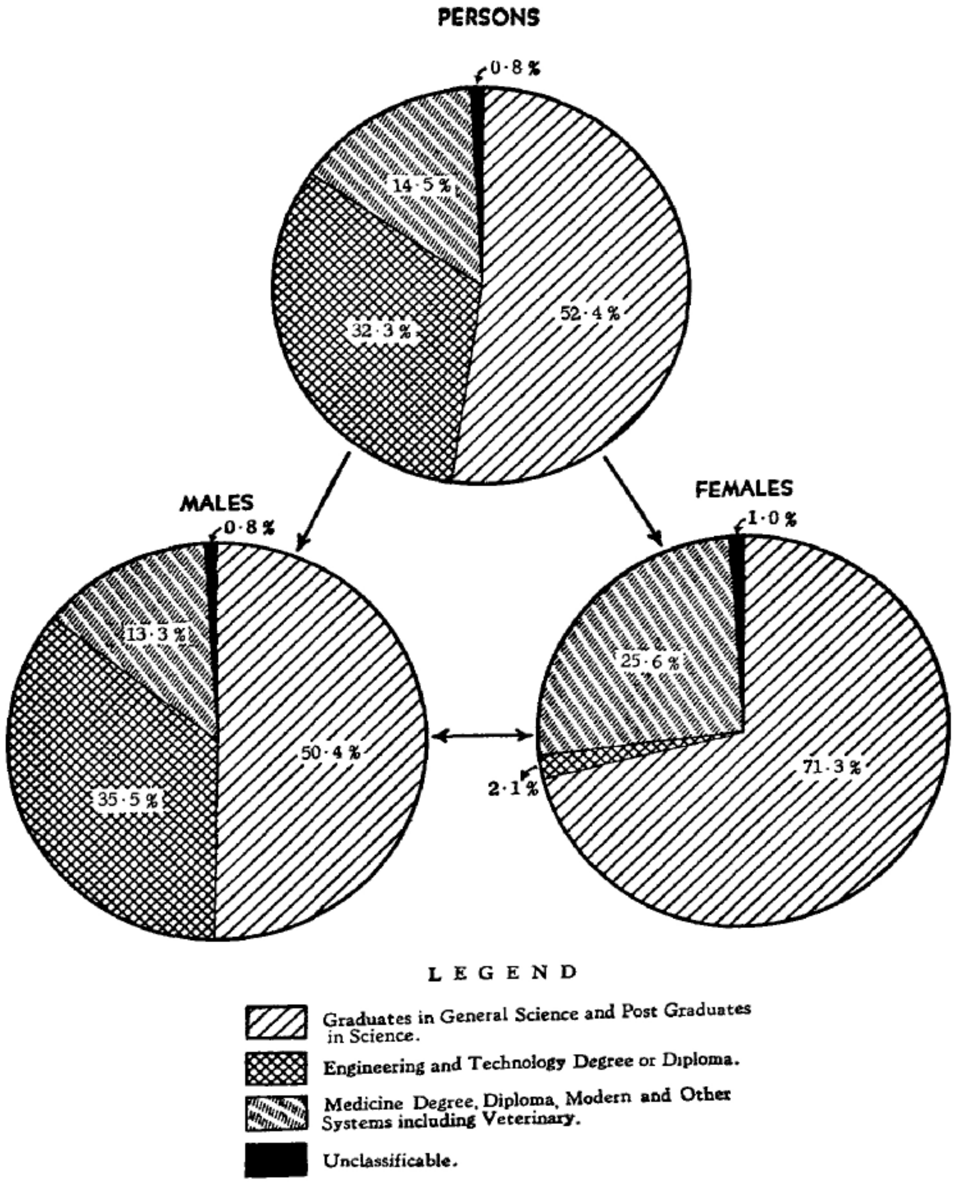


TABLE IX — 47

Scientific and technical personnel in each branch of science or technology by sector of employment

	Branch of Science or Technology	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment
	1	2	3	4	5
	All branches	22,403	14,652	5,845	1,906
0–8	Post-graduates and Doctorates in Science	1,218	670	505	43
9	Graduates (B.A., B.SC. and Hons.) in General Science subjects	10,088	6,393	2,950	745
10—14	Degrees and Diplomas Aeronautics, Agriculture, Engineering, Applied Geology, Geography, Sciences, Architecture and Regional Planning, Automobile	36	19	12	5
15—16	Chemical Engineering and Technology	164	79	79	6
17—18	Civil engineering	1,336	1,152	144	40
19—20	Electrical engineering	616	472	132	12
21—25	Electrical Mechanical engineering, Food, Sugar and Dairying Technical, Fuel and Petrolum Tech., Glass, Slicab Ceramics and Cement Tech., Leather Tech.	144	85	51	8
26—27	Mechanical Engineering	668	428	218	22
28—33	Metallurgy, Mining Naval, Architecture and Marine Engineering, Pharmaceuitcals and Fine Chemicals, Textiles and others	202	84	107	11
34—47	Engineering and Technology Diplomas	4,409	3,150	1,142	117
48	Engineering, Technology, Certificate courses	116	85	27	4

TABLE IX — 47 (Contd.)

Scientific and technical personnel in each branch of science or technolgy by sector of employment

	Branch of Science or Technology	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment
	1	2	3	4	5
49-51	Medicine (Modern system) College, Bachelors degree and above	1,788	1,111	232	445
52	Animal Husbandry, Livestock and Veterinary	220	213	6	1
53-55	Medicine (Modern system) Diploma including, Livestock, Veterinary, animal Husbandry	729	383	112	234
56	Ayurvedic, Unani and other systems of medicine	493	216	81	196
57	Unclassifiable	176	112	47	17

Among technical and scientific personnel employed in the Public Sector, 59.11% are graduates and post-graduates in general science subjects, 37.91% are qualified in various branches of engineering and 13.13% in medicine including animal husbandry, veterinary and livestock. In the Private Sector, out of the technical and scientific personnel, graduates and post-graduates account for 48.20% those qualified in various engineering subjects form 32.71% and 7.38% in Medicine. In the self employed category, 45.96% are taken away by medicine and 41.35% are graduates and post-graduates in general science subjects. That Medicine is the significant category under self employment reveals that those qualified in Medicine can earn more independently than by being employed in Public Sector or Private Sector.

Scientific and technical personnel classified by income

50. The table presented below gives the income range and the number of persons engaged in the three sectors of employment.

TABLE IX — 48

Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by income and sector of employment

Income range (in Rs.)	Total		Public sector		Private sector		Self employment	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	22,403	100.00	14,652	100.00	5,845	100.00	1,906	100.00
Less than 100	399	1.78	222	1.52	142	2.43	35	1.84
100 - 299	12,379	55.26	8,755	59.75	3,281	56.13	343	18.00

Distribution of Scientific and Technical Personnel by Income and Sector of Employment

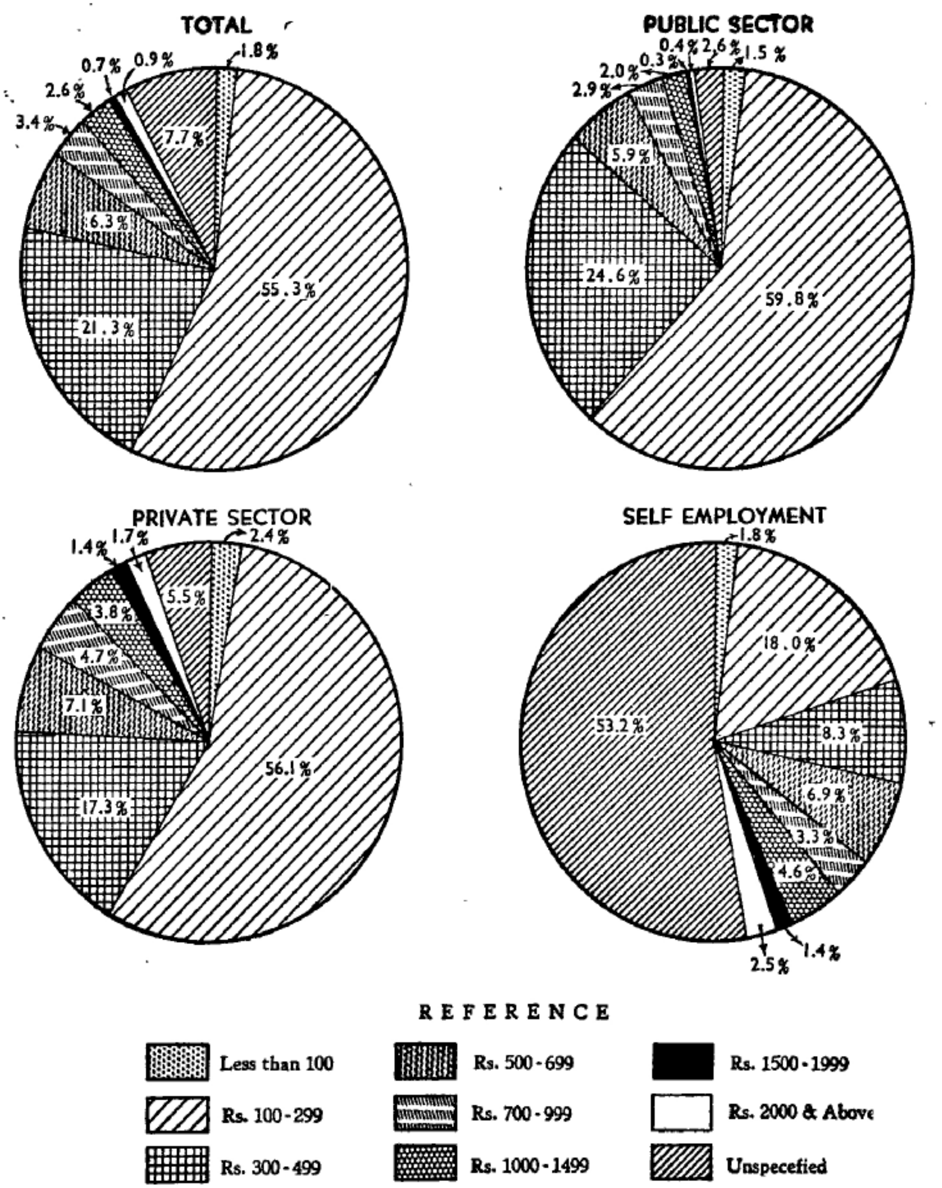


TABLE IX — 48 (Contd.)

Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by income and sector of employment

Income range (in Rs.)	Total		Public sector		Private sector		Self employment	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
300 - 499	4,777	21.32	3,605	24.60	1,013	17.33	159	8.34
500 - 699	1,411	6.30	863	5.89	417	7.14	131	6.87
700 - 999	765	3.41	430	2.94	272	4.65	63	3.30
1000 – 1499	593	2.65	285	1.95	220	3.77	88	4.62
1500 – 1999	151	0.67	46	0.31	79	1.35	26	1.36
2000 +	207	0.93	60	0.41	100	1.71	47	2.47
Unspecified	1,721	7.68	386	2.63	321	5.49	1,014	53.20

It is seen that over 75% of the scientific and technical personnel are in the income range of 100-499. In the Public Sector, 84.35% of employed come under this range as compared to 73.46% in the Private Sector and 26.34% under Self employment. 10.78% of those employed in the Public Sector come in the income range of 500-1499 while 15.56% of those working in Private Sector figure in this range. In the next higher income ranges 1500-1999 and 2000+, the percentage figures in the Private Sector point out that for qualified persons better emoluments can be got in private sector than in Public Sector. The disparity in the payment for their services of equal educational attainment between those engaged in the Private Sector and in the Public Sector will be clearly noticeable in income range of 700 and above. The highest percentage in the unspecified income range for Self employed persons indicate that these persons are not prepared to divulge their real income for reasons better known to themselves.

Scientific and technical personnel by tenure of employment

51. The distribution of scientific and technical personnel by tenure of employment - permanent, temporary, on contract, research scholar, etc. is presented below.

TABLE IX — 49

Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by tenure and sector of employment

Tenure of employment	Total		Public Sector		Private Sector		Self Employment	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All tenures	22,403	100.00	14,652	100.00	5,845	100.00	1,906	100.00
Permanent	12,835	57.29	8,995	61.39	3,840	65.70	...	...
Temporary	6,071	27.10	4,722	32.23	1,349	23.08	...	...
On Contract	608	2.71	246	1.68	321	5.49	41	2.15
Research Scholar	113	0.51	75	0.51	34	0.58	4	0.21
Others	2,776	12.39	614	4.19	301	5.15	1,861	97.64

Over 57% of all technical and scientific personnel are employed on a permanent basis. Permanency is higher in Private Sector than in the Public Sector. This indicates the delayed nature of confirming personnel in specified posts in the Public Sector which entails a lot of formalities. Percentage of persons engaged on contract basis is considerably higher under Private Sector than in Public Sector which indicates that in the Private Sector unless absolute necessity arises, technical personnel are not employed permanently and they are kept on contract till a plant is commisssioned or factory is set up and then their services terminated. This would also indicate the prudence displayed by the Private Sector in employing highly paid technical persons for limited periods of time to ensure economy in expenditure.

In the case of Self employment the question of permanency or otherwise does not arise. Almost all come under the residuary category of "Others".

Unemployment among persons qualified in science or Technology

52. There are 2,415 unemployed persons out of a total of 25,709 persons qualified in technical and science subjects. The percentage of unemployed to total of scientific and technical personnel works out to 9.39%. The unemployed among males comes to 7.20% while the percentage among females works out to 30.17%. Females who are qualified in scientific and technical subjects are showing higher percentage of unemployed than males. Probably they enter the married status and wish to be better occupied with household chores than be wedded to official discipline.

Data on unemployment for 1,673 males and 725 females are available by age-groups and period of unemployment. Out of the total unemployed, males constitute 69.77% and females 30.23%. From the data available it is seen that unemployment in both the sexes is highest in the age-group 21-25 and to a lesser extent in the age-group 26-35. It may be seen that 74.39% of all unemployed are found in the age-group 21-35. The high percentage of unemployed among the highly qualified persons is indicative of the fact that even such persons have to wait for some period after graduation to get employment. To certain extent the unemployment of these persons may be due to their waiting for suitable opportunities of getting better jobs and thereby better income. 14.22% of all unemployed are in the age-group 36-55 and about 4.42% in the later age-period of 56 and above.

Analysing the sex-wise data by age-groups among all unemployed females, 78.62% are in the age-group 21-35 while for males the percentage is 72-57%. In the age-group 36-55 males record 14.64% of all unemployed males and females 13.24%. Lesser percentage of females is found unemployed in the age-group 56 and above than males.

Let us now see the duration of unemployment. The periods taken up for consideration are 1-6 months, 7 to 12 months, 1-2 years, 2 years and more and period not stated. Persons unemployed for more than 2 years after their taking the degrees or diplomas form 25.23% of all unemployed. Females record 29.93% compared to 23.19% for males.

Period not stated has also recorded the same percentage. Figures under period not stated for females is on the high side accounting for about one-third of the total unemployed.

Scientific and technically qualified personnel unemployed for 1-6 months show about one-sixth of the total and those unemployed and waiting to be employed for a period of 7-12 months has within its ambit, 18.85% of all unemployed. Persons without employment for less than one year after obtaining their degrees or diploma constitute about one-third of all unemployed. The percentages shown by males are higher compared to females. Unemployed persons in the duration 1 to 2 years form 14.68%. Even in this duration, percentage for males is higher.

A high percentage of 25.23 is seen under period not stated. This makes it rather difficult to assess the real position in regard to the period of waiting for employment for technical and scientific personnel as compared to non-technical personnel. Unemployment for these highly qualified persons can be assigned to a number of causes like the preference of the individual for particular jobs or employment, terms and conditions of pay, service, place of duty, etc. It needs a more detailed study.

Women Scientific and Technical Personnel

53. Out of 25,709 persons qualified in Science and Technology, 2,459 or 9.56% are females. Even though this is only about one tenth of all such persons, the emergence of Indian women is worth noticing. No longer are women content to look after the family. A good number turn to higher and scientific or technological study and join the rank of bread-winners.

Women form 13.02% of all graduates and post-graduates in General Science subjects. In the case of medicine, they form 16.88% of all such qualified persons. Only 0.63% of all engineering or technology degree or diploma holders are women. Preference by women for subjects requiring lesser manual labour and physical strain is but natural.

From the figures presented elsewhere, it may be seen that the number of women taking to science and other technical subjects has increased steeply. It reflects the changed outlook of women.

About a third of the women scientists and technicians are unemployed compared to about one in fourteen among men. More than a third of women scientists are employed in private sector as against one-fourth of men scientific and technical personnel. 873 out of 1,673 women scientists (52.18%) employed are employed in schools and colleges whereas 4,316 out of 20,730 (20.82%) men scientists are employed in schools and colleges. The preference of women to take up teaching in schools and colleges is clearly seen. 6% of the men scientists are in research assignments while about 5.3% of the women scientists are engaged in research. Women compete more or less successfully with men in the highest level of education.

Scientific and technical personnel in selected States

54. The table below gives comparative figures of the returns from the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal.

TABLE IX — 50

Scientific and technical personnel in selected States

State	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage Persons	Percentage Males	Percentage Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	25,709	23,250	2,459	100.00	90.44	9.56
Andhra Pradesh	19,609	18,317	1,292	100.00	93.41	6.59
Gujarat	14,495	13,848	647	100.00	95.54	4.46
Kerala	20,324	16,506	3,818	100.00	81.21	18.79
Maharashtra	38,544	35,858	2,686	100.00	93.03	6.97
Mysore	21,146	19,855	1,291	100.00	93.89	6.11
West Bengal	26,802	25,710	1,092	100.00	95.93	4.07

From the above figures it may be seen that Kerala leads in the percentage of women scientific personnel in that 18.79% of all scientific and technical personnel are women. The second place is taken by Madras and this percentage is better than those shown by all the other States including Maharashtra.

Distribution of scientific personnel in selected States by branch of Science or technology

55. The table below gives the scientific personnel by each branch and sub-branch of science or technology and their percentages to total of all branches.

TABLE IX — 51

Scientific personnel by branch of science or technology

Branch of study	Madras			Gujarat			Maharashtra			West Bengal			Kerala		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All branches	25,709	23,250	2,459	14,495	13,848	647	38,544	35,858	2,686	26,802	25,710	1,092	20,324	16,506	3,818
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Graduates in general science and post-graduates in science	13,472	11,718	1,754	5,721	5,390	331	16,273	14,817	1,456	14,384	13,582	802	13,790	10,427	3,363
Percentage	52.40	50.40	71.33	39.47	38.92	51.16	42.22	41.32	54.21	53.67	52.83	73.44	67.85	63.17	88.08
Engineering and technical Degree, Diploma and Certificate	8,304	8,252	52	5,562	5,524	38	15,219	15,051	168	8,202	8,151	51	4,374	4,281	93
Percentage	32.30	35.49	2.11	38.37	39.89	5.87	39.48	41.97	6.25	30.60	31.70	4.67	21.52	25.94	2.44
Medicine Degree and Diploma (modern and other systems including veterinary)	3,726	3,097	629	3,137	2,863	274	6,612	5,601	1,011	4,008	3,775	233	2,138	1,780	358
Percentage	14.49	13.32	25.58	21.64	20.68	42.35	17.15	15.62	37.64	14.95	14.68	21.34	10.52	10.78	9.38
Unclassifiable	207	183	24	75	71	4	440	389	51	208	202	6	22	18	4
Percentage	0.81	0.79	0.98	0.52	0.51	0.62	1.14	1.09	1.90	0.78	0.79	0.55	0.11	0.11	0.10

In the States of Madras, Kerala and West Bengal, graduates and post-graduates in General Science constitute more than half the total of all scientific and technical personnel. They are less than 50% in the other two States. Correspondingly, a higher percentage is seen in Engineering and Medicine in the two States. Both Gujarat and Maharashtra have more industrial and research establishments and as such have higher percentages of such technical persons. Mostly women confine themselves to general science subjects. Except in Kerala in other states we find higher female proportion under Medicine compared to the figures shown by males.

Graduates and post-graduates in science and technology

56. In the following table, comparative figures of graduate and post-graduate degree holders by certain branches of study for the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and West Bengal have been presented. For purposes of easy reference, percentages have been also given.

TABLE IX — 52

Graduate and post-graduate Degree Holders of each sex by Branch of study among the States

Branch of study	Madras			Andhra Pradesh			Gujarat		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Graduates in science (0-8)	12,078	10,516	1,562	8,136	7,416	720	4,820	4,532	288
Percentage	100.00	87.07	12.93	100.00	91.15	8.85	100.00	94.02	5.98
Post-graduates in science (including Doctorates) (9)	1,394	1,202	192	1,340	1,226	114	901	858	43
Percentage	100.00	86.23	13.77	100.00	91.49	8.51	100.00	95.23	4.77
Engineering (Graduates and Doctorates) (10-33)	3,351	3,332	19	2,601	2,591	10	2,408	2,390	18
Percentage	100.00	99.43	0.57	100.00	99.62	0.38	100.00	99.25	0.75
Medicine (Bachelors Degree and above excluding nursing) (49-50 and 52)	2,170	1,779	391	2,222	1,944	278	1,506	1,385	121
Percentage	100.00	81.98	18.02	100.00	87.49	12.51	100.00	91.97	8.03

TABLE IX — 52 (Contd.)

Graduate and-post graduate Degree Holders of each sex by Branch of study among the States

Kerala			Mysore			Maharashtra			West Bengal		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12,642	9,513	3,129	8,206	7,373	833	1,317	11,981	1,190	11,702	11,159	543
100.00	75.25	24.75	100.00	89.85	10.15	100.00	90.96	9.04	100.00	95.36	4.64
1,148	914	234	997	908	89	3,102	2,836	266	2,682	2,423	259
100.00	79.62	20.38	100.00	91.07	8.93	100.00	91.42	8.58	100.00	90.34	9.66
1,275	1,267	8	3,175	3,159	16	6,680	6,579	101	4,101	4,085	16
100.00	99.37	0.63	100.00	99.50	0.50	100.00	98.49	1.51	100.00	99.61	0.39
1,161	970	191	1,201	1,077	124	3,835	3,259	576	2,919	2,749	170
100.00	83.55	16.45	100.00	89.68	10.32	100.00	84.98	15.02	100.00	94.18	5.82

In all the States which have been represented in the Table, we see the superiority of males in all branches of study. In the States except Kerala we find the highest proportion of women in Medicine. In the case of Kerala it is the graduates in Science who show the highest percentage. More than 75% of graduates in all branches of study are men in all the States. In the States of Gujarat, and West Bengal, the proportion of women graduates in all branches of study is considerably lesser. Kerala and Madras have recorded higher percentages of women graduates in science than the other States. Under Engineering, women graduates and doctorates show a percentage of 1.51 in Maharashtra while in all other States it is less than 0.80%. Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal show a low proportion of about 0.40% under this branch of study. In the case of Medicine, Madras leads other States with a percentage of 18.02 and West Bengal takes the last place recording 5.82%.

Progress of scientific education in the States

57. The table on the next page indicates the number of post-graduate scientific and technical personnel by the year of graduation. The years have been grouped into Before 1920, 1920-29, 1930-49, and 1950-60 for purposes of our study.

TABLE IX — 53

Post-graduates in Physical science and graduates and doctorates in Engineering, Technology and Medicine by year of graduation

State	Total			Before 1920			1920 - 29			1930 - 49			1950 - 60		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	p	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madras	6,915	6,313	602	69	67	2	275	261	14	1,627	1,498	129	4,793	4,344	449
Gujarat	4,815	4,633	182	56	55	1	184	181	3	1,034	1,003	31	3,435	3,290	145
Kerala	3,584	3,151	433	34	34	...	113	109	4	768	686	82	2,616	2,271	345
Maharashtra	13,617	12,674	943	155	153	2	588	573	15	3,228	3,051	177	9,364	8,636	728
West Bengal	9,702	9,257	445	215	214	1	709	707	2	2,684	2,638	46	5,873	5,490	383

The table clearly indicates the rapid advancement of scientific study in the thirties and the phenomenal spurt in the current decade 1950–60 in all the States under study.

The period 1950-60, as has been observed earlier, coincides with the post-independence era of India's industrial growth and peoples welfare. It coincides also with the first two Five Year Plans outlined and implemented by the Union and State Governments for the welfare of the population in all fields of activity including scientific and technical education. The impetus given to education has resulted in the increasing number of scientific and technical personnel now found than was the case a few decades ago.

Distribution of scientific aud technical personnel in selected States by type of activity

58. In the table furnished below, the scientific and technical personnel enumerated in the States of Madras, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal have been distributed by their activity—Employed, Unemployed and Retired. For easy reference percentages have been worked out and shown side by side.

TABLE IX — 54

Scientific and Technical personnel in selected States by nature of activity

Type of activity	Madras			Gujarat			Kerala			Maharashtra			West Bengal		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	25,709	23,250	2,452	14,495	13,848	647	20,324	16,506	3,818	38,544	35,858	2,686	26,802	25,710	1,092
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	22,403	20,730	1,673	13,141	12,669	472	16,278	13,676	2,602	34,616	32,783	1,833	21,915	21,239	676
	87.14	89.16	68.04	90.66	91.49	72.95	80.09	82.86	68.15	89.81	91.43	68.24	81.77	82.61	61.90
Unemployed	2,415	1,673	742	1,005	834	171	3,518	2,336	1,182	2,937	2,127	810	4,020	3,608	412
	9.39	7.20	30.17	6.93	6.02	26.43	17.31	14.15	30.96	7.62	5.93	30.16	15.00	14.03	37.73
Retired	891	847	44	349	345	4	528	494	34	991	948	43	867	863	4
	3.47	3.64	1.79	2.41	2.49	0.62	2.60	2.99	0.89	2.57	2.64	1.60	3.23	3.36	0.37

It may be seen that unemployment among the scientifically and technically qualified personnel is not so serious a problem in the States of Madras, Gujarat and Maharashtra. In the State of Kerala, it is somewhat higher perhaps due to the absence of big private industrial establishments and public sector undertakings. It is however surprising to find that West Bengal is also showing a high percentage of unemployed inspite of its vast industrial establishments located within its boundaries. Perhaps, qualified personnel wait for a better opportunity to get employed locally thus explaining the process of movement to places outside their locality in search of better employment.

While among males a high percentage is found to be employed (more than 80%) in all the States among females about two thirds are employed. That means, about a third of women qualified in science or technology are not employed. The causes may be many but marriage, social position may perhaps be the chief ones.

Scientific personnel by sector of employment

59. Figures for the States of Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and West Bengal together with their percentages are presented below.

TABLE IX — 55

Scientific and Technical Personnel by Sector of Employment

Sector of employment	Madras			Gujarat			Maharashtra			West Bengal			Kerala		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	22,403	20,730	1,673	13,141	12,669	472	34,166	32,783	1,833	21,915	21,239	676	16,278	13,676	2,602
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Public	14,652	13,741	911	7,319	7,071	248	18,279	17,482	797	13,164	12,750	414	9,917	8,553	1,364
Sector	65.40	66.29	54.45	55.69	55.81	52.54	52.81	53.33	43.48	60.07	60.03	61.24	60.92	62.54	52.42
Private	5,845	5,230	615	4,089	3,937	152	11,895	11,274	621	6,774	6,556	218	4,962	3,907	1,055
Sector	26.09	25.23	36.76	31.32	31.08	32.20	34.36	34.39	33.88	30.91	30.87	32.25	30.48	28.57	40.55
Self-employment	1,906	1,759	147	1,733	1,661	72	4,442	4,027	415	1,977	1,933	44	1,399	1,216	183
	8.51	8.48	8.79	13.19	13.11	15.26	12.83	12.28	22.64	9.02	9.10	6.51	8.60	8.89	7.03

Public Sector emerges as the prominent employer in all the States under review. While in the case of all States other than Madras about a third are employed in private sector, about a fourth are so employed in private sector in Madras. Gujarat and Maharashtra are to be noted for self employed category which indicates that scope for self-employment appears to be better in these two States.

Scientific personnel by income range and sector of employment in the States

60. The distribution of scientific and technical personnel by their income and sector of employment in the States of Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal is given below.

TABLE IX — 56

Percentage distribution of scientific and technical personnel by Income range and sector of employment

Income Range (in Rupees)	State and Sector of Employment: Madras				Gujarat				Maharashtra			
	All Sectors	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment	Al sectors	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment	All sectors	Public sector	Private sector	Self employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	22,403	14,652	5,845	1,906	13,141	7,319	4,089	1,733	34,616	18,279	11,895	4,442
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 100	399	222	142	35	166	96	56	14	302	145	130	27
Percentage	1.78	1.52	2.43	1.84	1.26	1.31	1.37	0.81	0.87	0.79	1.09	0.61
100 – 399	15,660	11,247	3,963	450	8,633	5,536	2,657	440	19,337	12,404	6,044	889
Percentage	69.90	76.76	67.80	23.61	65.70	75.64	64.98	25.39	55.86	67.86	50.81	20.01
400 – 999	3,672	2,406	1,020	246	2,232	1,176	883	173	8,412	4,140	3,673	599
Percentage	16.39	16.42	17.45	12.91	16.98	16.07	21.59	9.98	24.30	22.65	30.88	13.49
1000 – 1999	744	331	299	114	485	188	230	67	2,077	731	1,067	279
Percentage	3.32	2.26	5.12	5.98	3.69	2.57	5.63	3.87	6.00	4.00	8.97	6.28
2000 +	207	60	100	47	176	55	74	47	788	179	422	187
Percentage	0.93	0.41	1.71	2.46	1.34	0.75	1.81	2.71	2.28	0.98	3.55	4.21
Unspecified	1,721	386	321	1,014	1,449	268	189	992	3,700	680	559	2,461
Percentage	7.68	2.63	5.49	53.20	11.03	3.66	4.62	57.24	10.69	3.72	4.70	55.40

TABLE IX — 56 (Contd.)

Percentage distribution of scientific and technical personnel by Income and sector of employment

State and Sector of Employment

Income Range (In Rupees)	West Bengal				Kerala			
	All Sectors	Public Sector	Private Sector	Self Employment	All Sectors	Public Sector	Private Sector	Self Employment
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	21,915	13,164	6,774	1,977	16,278	9,917	4,962	1,399
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 100	580	257	280	43	980	549	313	118
Percentage	2.65	1.95	4.13	2.18	6.02	5.54	6.31	8.44
100 – 399	12,117	8,528	3,000	589	12,205	7,577	3,896	732
Percentage	55.29	64.78	44.29	29.79	74.98	76.40	78.52	52.32
400 – 999	5,550	3,169	2,135	246	1,859	1,298	425	136
Percentage	25.33	24.08	31.52	12.44	11.42	13.09	8.57	9.72
1000 – 1999	1,522	666	769	87	280	154	90	36
Percentage	6.94	5.06	11.35	4.40	1.72	1.55	1.81	2.57
2000 +	382	96	246	40	72	29	24	19
Percentage	1.74	0.73	3.63	2.02	0.44	0.29	0.48	1.36
Unspecified	1,764	448	344	972	882	310	214	358
Percentage	8.05	3.40	5.08	49.17	5.42	3.13	4.31	25.59

Public sector appears as a poor employer and private sector pays well their technical and scientific personnel. This may be seen from the difference in the figures of income ranges Rs. 400 and above between Public and Private sectors. Income range of Rs. 1000-1999 and Rs. 2000 and above clearly focuses the disparity in the income levels of scientific and technical personnel employed in Public and Private sectors. These trends are seen in all the States. Further, it is seen that those employed in Public sector are less paid in Madras and Kerala than in the other States as more than 75% come under the range of less than Rs. 400 and that for those employed in Private sector, Maharashtra and West Bengal with their vast industrial and commercial undertakings provide better climate of employment. In all the States the income levels of self-employed persons have not been specified.

Administrative statistics relating to scholars and Institutions

61. Before we conclude this Chapter, it will be of interest to the readers to have an idea of the number of institutions of learning, number of scholars, the distribution of pupils in institutions by race or groups and the expenditure from all sources on education. The administrative data gathered from the Annual Statistical Abstract of the Government of Madras for the years 1957-58 and 1960-61 have been presented below with a brief analysis. The year 1957-58 has been chosen since from that year statistics for the reorganised Madras State is readily available. I do hope the readers will understand the efforts of the State and Central Governments to spread education to all classes of population and the enthusiasm shown by the population in achieving the desired effect.

Institutions of learning

From the statement presented, it may be seen that during the period 1957-58 to 1960-61, even though there is not much increase under colleges, there is considerable increase under schools. From 27,188 in 1957-58, the number has risen to 30,177 resulting in an increase of 9.90%. Institutions for males have shown an increase of 9.89% over this period and women institutions 11.30% over the same period.

Scholars attending institutions

Increases are seen in University, Collegiate and Secondary school levels under both the sexes. From 23,83,017 male scholars in 1957–58 the number has risen to 28,61,386 in 1960-61. Under females from 1,241, 338 the number of scholars has increased to 1,590,757. The increase under males is 20.07% and under females 28.15%. There has been a good increase under women scholars.

Scholars in different types of educational institutions—University and Collegiate group

Number of Universities remains constant during the period under consideration. Male scholars in Universities have increased from 3,340 in 1957-58 to 3,927 in 1960-61 and women scholars from 278 to 336 during the period. Scholars of Arts and Science colleges have increased under males from 29,309 to 36,077 during the period and females from 6,095 to 8,380 showing greater spurt in women education. The number of institutions have not shown increase under men while there is a reduction of 1 under women.

Number of professional colleges for women has remained stationary while two more have come up for men during 1957-58 to 1960-61. Looking into the figures of scholars under males, there is an increase of 2,978 or nearly about a third more while under females the increase is 362 or about a fourth during the period under review.

The number of colleges for special education remained constant. The increase is only under women and decrease is seen under men.

School education

The number of schools imparting general education for boys has increased from 24,817 in 1957-58 to 28,265 in 1960-61. The increase under girls institutions is from 226 in 1957-58 to 254 in 1960-61. Coming to scholars, the number of boys studying in these institutions has risen by 21.38%. The increase under girl scholars is 28.33%.

The number of schools for professional education for boys have shown increase. The number of scholars studying have registered the following increases:

Boys from 40,702 to 46,992.

Girls from 11,677 to 15,393.

Considerable increase for boys and girls is seen under Basic Training Schools and under Industrial schools for boys and under commercial schools for girls.

Schools for special education

Considerable decrease will be seen both for men and women mainly due to the decrease in adult schools.

On the whole, both the number of institutions and scholars has increased considerably. It indicates the all round educational development of Madras State.

Educational institutions and scholars in rural areas

The number of colleges and schools has increased from 22,385 in 1957-58 to 25,241 in 1960-61. The increase is 12.31%. When we look into the increase under scholars during the same period it will be seen that the increase comes to 26.68%. Both the number of institutions and scholars have shown a good increase in the rural areas of the State which is the most welcome feature.

Growth of educational institutions by categories of management

Phenomenal increase is seen under District Board-Panchayat Union managed institutions, while Government and Municipal Council managed institutions show slight increases. There is a decrease under private management institutions during the period 1957-58 to 1960-61.

Attendance

The percentage of average daily attendance in 1957-58 was 82.12% and this percentage has increased to 85.13%.

Pupils by sex and social groups

Out of 3,624,355 scholars in colleges and schools in 1957-58, 477,949 or 13.19% belonged to Scheduled classes (Castes) and 11,873 or 0.33% to Scheduled Tribes. In 1960-61, 626,833 or 14.08% out of 4,452,143 scholars belong to Scheduled classes and 16,017 or 0.36% to Scheduled Tribes. Both Brahmins and Indian Christians who were considered most forward in education during the earlier years do not figure now. Brahmins who formed 6.07% of the total pupils in 1957-58 formed 5.72% in 1960-61 and Indian Christians (other than backward) have decreased from 5 19% in 1957-58 to 4.04% in 1960-61. It may also be seen that the proportion of pupils belonging to Backward groups of all religions and Scheduled classes have increased during the period under review thereby indicating the spread of education among people who were considered socially and educationally backward. This also indicates the achievements of the two five year plans in which considerable amount has been spent on the uplift of backward and scheduled classes of population for their welfare especially in the matter of educating the so-called downtrodden sections of the population.

Expenditure from all sources in educational institutions

The expenditure on direct charges of all institutions has increased from Rs. 1,70,453.517 in 1957-58 to Rs. 2,26,957,484 and indirect charges from Rs. 6,04,96,505 to Rs. 9,03,68,180/-.

TABLE IX — 57

Total number of institutions in the Madras State

Type of institution	1957 – 58	1958 – 59	1959 – 60	1960 – 61
1	2	3	4	5
1 Recognised institution—				
Universities	2	2	2	2
Colleges				
Males	92	94	94	94
Females	20	20	19	19
Schools—				
Males	26,882	28,043	29,105	*29,832
Females	306	309	319	345
Total—				
Males	26,976	28,139	29,201	29,928
Females	326	329	338	364
2 Unrecognised institutions—				
Males	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...
3 Total of recognised and unrecognised institutions—				
Males	26,976	28,139	29,201	29,928
Females	326	329	338	364

* Includes all elementary and basic schools intended for both boys and girls.

(Source : Madras State Administration report 1957 – 58, 1959 – 60 and 1960 – 61 Part I.)

TABLE IX — 58

Total number of scholars attending institutions in the Madras State

Type of institution	1957 – 58	1959 – 60	1960 – 61
1	2	3	4
Universities—			
Males	3,340	3,658	3,927
Females	278	311	336
Colleges—			
Males	40,037	43,458	45,727
Females	7,639	9,304	10,404
Schools—			
Males	2,339,640	2,649,075	2,811,732
Females	1,233,421	1,455,762	1,580,017
Total—			
Males	2,383,017	2,696,191	2,861,386
Females	1,241,338	1,465,377	1,590,757
Un-recognised institutions—			
Males	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...
Total number of scholars attending recognised and un-recognised institutions			
Males	2,383,017	2,696,191	2,861,386
Females	1,241,338	1,465,377	1,590,757

(Source: Madras State Administration report 1957 – 58, 1959 – 60 and 1960 – 61 Part I)

TABLE IX — 59

Classification of Colleges and Schools and number of Scholars attending them in the Madras State during 1957-58 and 1960-61

Type of institution	1957-58 No. of institutions	1957-58 Scholars Males	1957-58 Scholars Females	1957-58 Scholars Total	1960-61 No. of institutions	1960-61 Scholars Males	1960-61 Scholars Females	1960-61 Scholars Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Recognised:—								
Universities	2	3,340	278	3,618	2	3,927	336	4,263
Colleges for Arts and Science for Males	42	29,309	1,061	30,370	42	32,150	1,191	33,341
Colleges for Arts and Science for Females	16	...	5,034	5,034	15	...	7,189	7,189
Total Males	42	29,309	1,061	30,370	44	36,077	1,527	37,604
Total Females	16	...	5,034	5,034	15	...	7,189	7,189
Colleges for Professional Education:								
Males	12	912	63	975	12	1,050	98	1,148
Females	4	...	477	477	4	...	549	549
Engineering (includes Indian Institute of Technology, Madras)	6	2,934	3	2,937	8	4,815	3	4,818
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	6	2,793	664	3,457	6	3,274	858	4,132
Veterinary	1	410	3	413	1	637	6	643
Agriculture	1	420	15	435	1	586	22	608
Forestry	1	168	...	168	1	192	...	192

TABLE IX — 59 (Contd.)

Classification of Colleges and Schools and number of Scholars attending them in the Madras State during 1957-58 and 1960-61

Type of institution	1957-58				1960-61			
	No. of institutions	Scholars			No. of institutions	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	1,049	14	1,063	1	1,152	32	1,184
Physical Education	2	374	101	475	2	332	134	466
Total Males	**30**	**9,060**	**863**	**9,923**	**32**	**12,038**	**1,153**	**13,191**
Total Females	**4**	...	**477**	**477**	**4**	...	**549**	**549**
Colleges for Special Education :—								
Music	2	19	105	124	2	18	146	164
Oriental Studies	15	1,339	71	1,410	14	1,032	132	1,164
Social Education	1	52	12	64	2	121	15	136
Other Rural Institutions	2	258	16	274	2	368	29	397
Total	**20**	**1,668**	**204**	**1,872**	**20**	**1,539**	**322**	**1,861**
Schools for General Education :—								
High Schools for boys	777	384,314	54,173	438,487	1,037	487,320	83,891	571,211
High Schools for girls	178	4,533	87,247	91,780	216	5,159	112,567	117,726
Middle Schools for boys	185	32,842	16,219	49,061	117	26,450	13,676	40,126

TABLE IX — 59 (Contd.)

Classification of Colleges and Schools and number of Scholars attending them in the Madras State during 1957-58 and 1960-61

Type of institution	1957–58				1960–61			
	No. of institutions	Scholars			No. of institutions	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Middle Schools for Girls	17	942	3,152	4,094	9	584	2,559	3,143
Post-Basic for boys	2	122	31	153	3	125	37	162
Post-Basic for girls	1	...	60	60	1	...	73	73
Senior Basic Schools	422	76,800	51,459	128,259	682	141,463	94,252	235,715
Junior Basic Schools	2,419	179,683	108,550	288,233	3,322	266,718	168,963	435,681
Elementary Schools (includes Higher Elementary.)	20,012	1,574,765	892,749	2,467,514	23,104	1,808,197	1,081,384	2,889,581
Nursery Schools	30	1,066	960	2,026	28	1,264	1,141	2,405
Total Boys	**24,817**	**2,248,526**	**1,123,181**	**3,371,707**	**28,265**	**2,730,273**	**1,442,203**	**4,172,176**
Total Girls	**226**	**6,541**	**91,419**	**97.960**	**254**	**7,007**	**116,340**	**123,347**
Schools for Professional Education:								
Normal Training Schools for masters	15	2,050	133	2,183	7	1662	16	1,678
Normal Training Schools for mistresses	25	...	2,498	2,498	17	44	2,063	2,107
Basic Training Schools for masters	64	7,949	53	8,002	75	10,547	102	10,649
Basic Training Schools for mistresses	33	...	3,971	3,971	48	...	6,508	6,508

TABLE — IX - 59 (Contd.)

Classification of Colleges and Schools and number of Scholars attending them in the Madras State during 1957-58 and 1960-61

Type of institution	1957-58				1960-61			
	No. of institutions	Scholars			No. of institutions	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Technology-Polytechnics	10	3,978	5	3,983	21	5,924	...	5,924
Engineering	2	501	...	501	2	724	...	724
Industrial Schools for males	53	3,710	152	3,862	53	5,276	331	5,607
Industrial Schools for females	1	...	92	92	1	...	94	94
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Arts and Crafts for females	15	14	857	871	17	7	834	841
Commercial Schools	350	22,410	3,916	26,326	415	22,745	5,445	28,190
Physical Education	1	90	...	90	1	63	...	63
Total Males	495	40,688	4,259	44,947	574	46,941	5,894	52,835
Total Females	74	14	7,418	7,432	83	51	9,499	9,550
Schools for Special Education—								
Other Fine Arts	3	419	45	464	3	500	32	552
Oriental Studies for males	9	457	130	587	11	561	159	720
Oriental Studies for females	1	...	61	61	1	...	47	47
Social Education for males	3	405	...	405	1	218	...	218
Social Education for females	1	...	26	26	1	...	44	44
Schools for defectives	12	887	466	1,353	14	1,155	536	1,691

TABLE IX — 59 (Contd.)

Classification of Colleges and Schools and number of Scholars attending them in the Madras State during 1957-58 and 1960-61

Type of institution		1957-58 No. of institutions	1957-58 Scholars Males	1957-58 Scholars Females	1957-58 Scholars Total	1960-61 No. of institutions	1960-61 Scholars Males	1960-61 Scholars Females	1960-61 Scholars Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Adult Schools		1,529	37,860	5,672	43,532	949	21.160	4,272	25,432
Reformatory schools for males		6	2,720	121	2,841	7	2,738	130	2,868
Reformatory schools for females		3	...	596	596	4	...	742	712
Jail Schools for males		8	1,123	...	1,123	8	1,125	...	1,125
Jail Schools for females		1	...	27	27	1	...	42	42
Music Schools (females)		...	...	...	...	1	3	77	80
Total	Males	1,570	43,871	6,434	50,305	993	27,457	5,129	32,586
	Females	6	...	710	710	8	3	952	955
Grand total of colleges and schools	Males	26,976	2,376,462	1,136,280	2,512,742	29,928	2,854,325	1,456,228	4,310,553
	Females	326	6,555	105,058	111,613	364	7,061	134,529	141,590

(Source : Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957–58 and 1960–61)

TABLE IX — 60

Classification of Colleges and Schools in rural Areas and number of Scholars attending them in Madras State during 1957 — 58 and 1960 — 61

Type of institutions	1957—58 No. of institutions	1957—58 Scholars	1960—61 No. of institutions	1960—61 Scholars
1	2	3	4	5
Recognised institutions —				
For males —				
Universities	1	2,301	1	3,561
Colleges for General Education	4	2,126	4	2,504
Colleges for Professional Education and Special Education	17	2,249	19	2,873
Schools for General Education — High Schools	285	95,245	508	170,030
Post Basic	2	60	3	162
Middle Schools	119	26,161	61	23,310
Senior Basic	250	60,547	414	107,193
Primary Schools (Non-Basic)	18,251	1,658,393	20,542	2,005,314
Junior Basic Schools	1,901	175,777	2,643	270,367
Schools for Professional and Special Education — Basic Training Schools	32	3,802	37	4,851
Normal and Training Schools	3	436	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	1,460	39,653	920	24,339
Other types of Schools	35	2,663	48	4,811

TABLE IX — 60 (Contd.)

Classification of Colleges and Schools in rural Areas and number of Scholars attending them in Madras State during 1957—58 and 1960—61

Type of institution	1957—58 No. of institutions	1957—58 Scholars	1960—61 No. of institutions	1960—61 Scholars
1	2	3	4	5
For females —				
Colleges for General Education	2	154	1	234
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education — High Schools	8	2,773	18	4,862
Post-Basic Schools	...	...	1	73
Middle Schools	2	146	1	113
Senior Basic Schools	...	...	..	...
Nursery Schools	2	92	2	126
Schools for Professional and Special Education —				
Basic Training Schools	3	457	11	1 218
Normal Training Schools	2	150	1	376
Arts and Crafts	4	269	4	256
Other types	2	53	2	91
Total	22,385	2,073,507	25,241	2,626,664

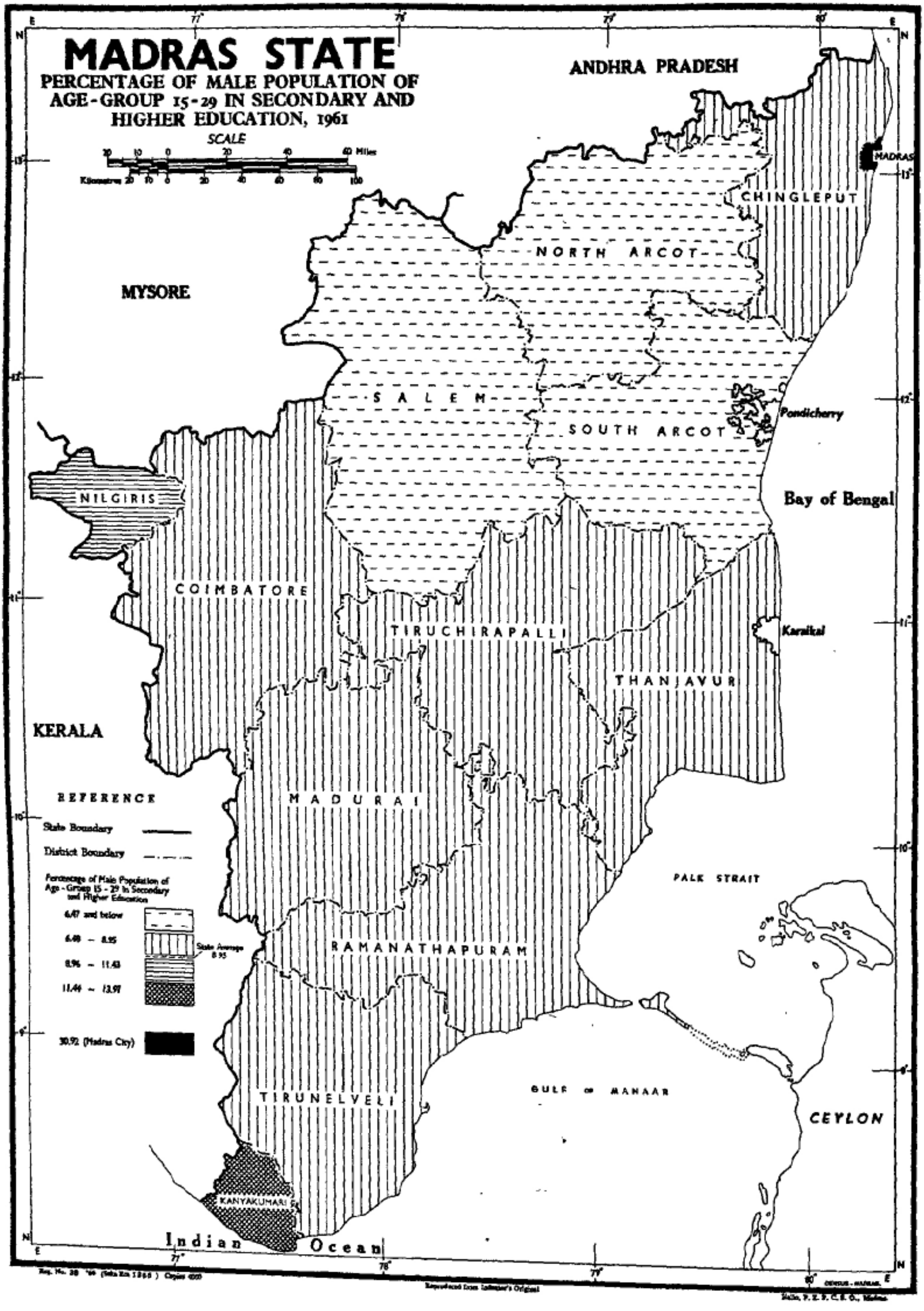
(Source : Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957-58 and 1960-61.)

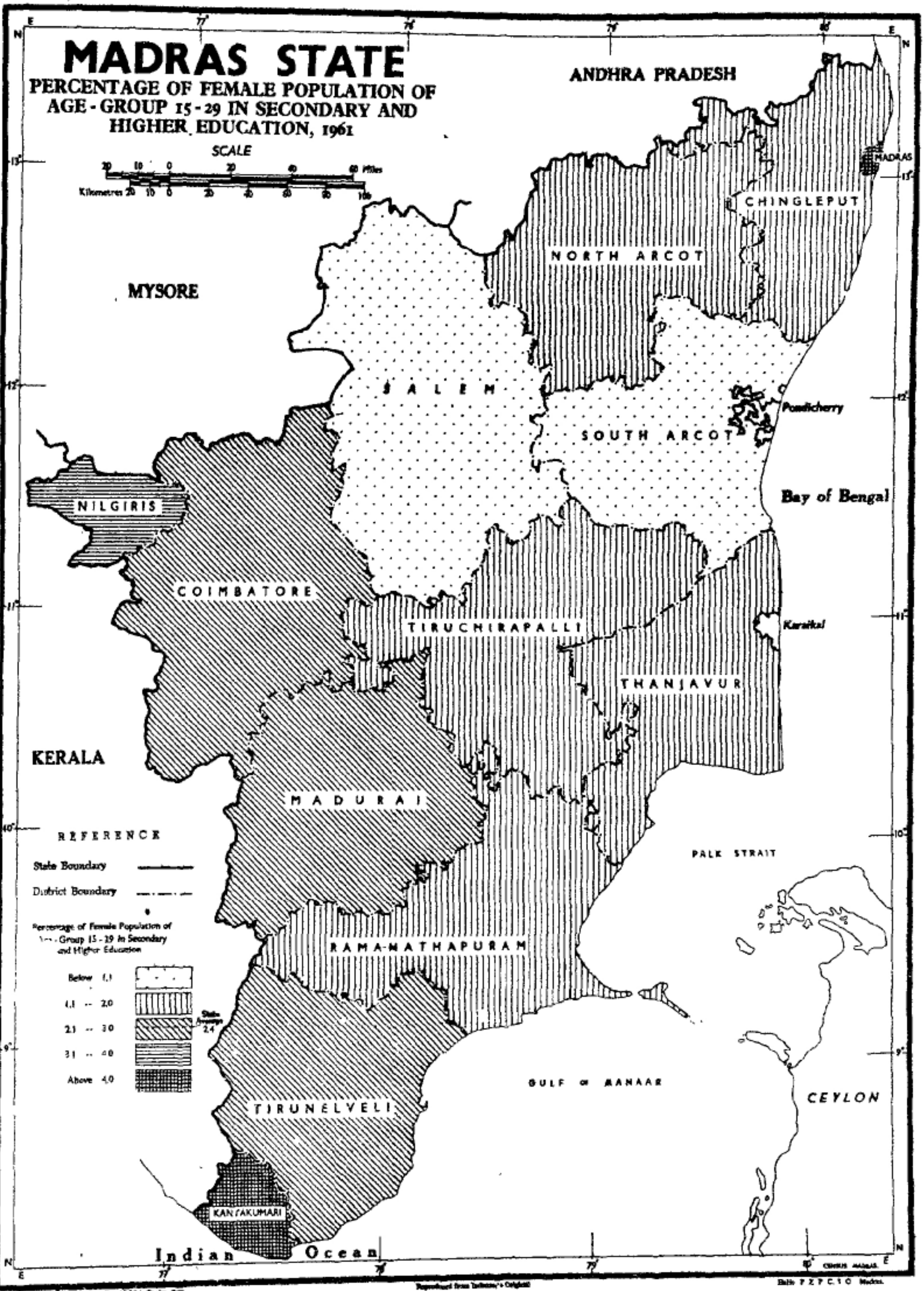
TABLE IX — 61

Number of recognised educational institutions under the management of Government and local board and under private management and of unrecognised institutions and number of scholars in the Madras State during 1957 – 58 and 1960 – 61

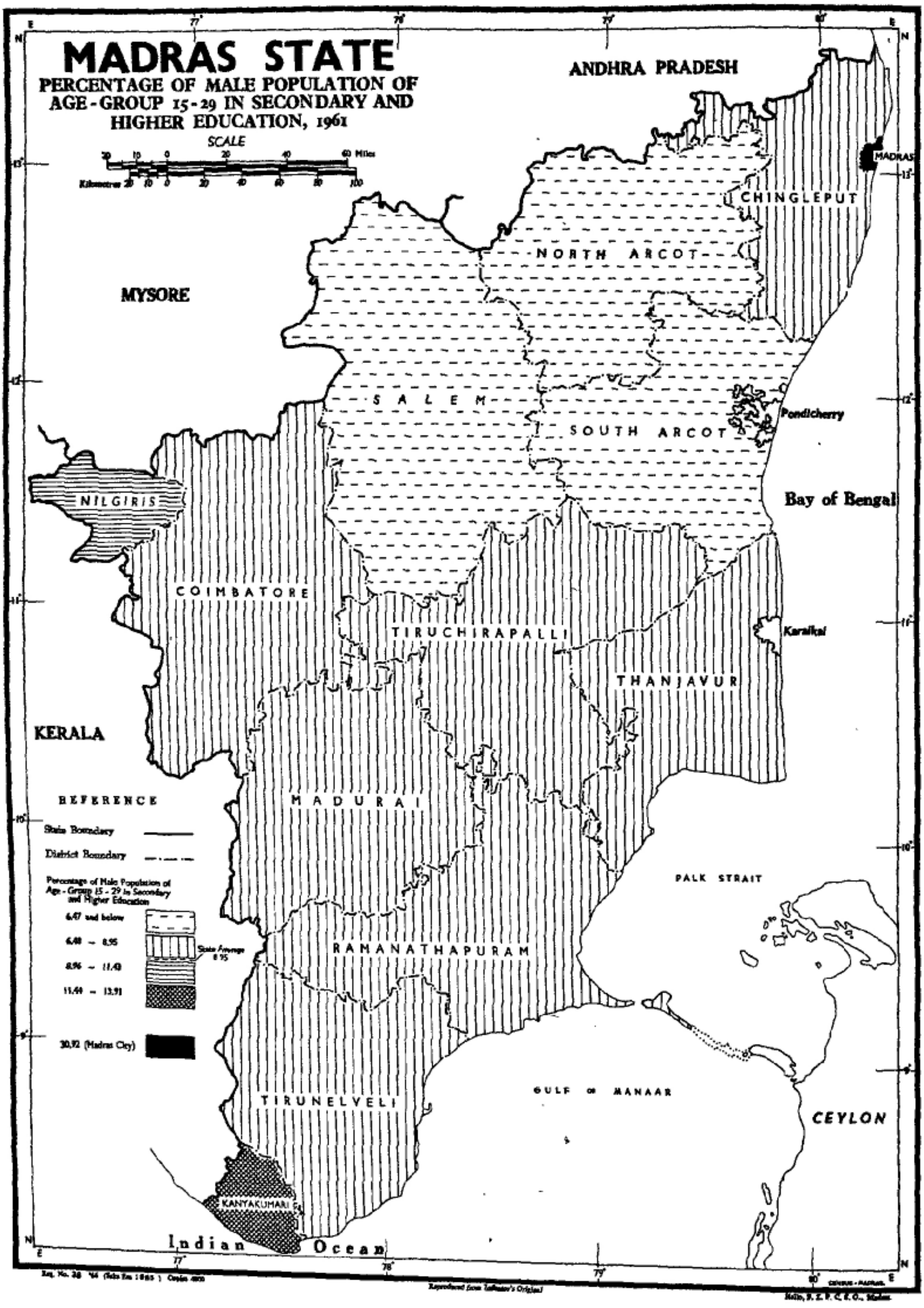
Institutions managed by	1957 – 58 No. of institutions	1957 – 58 No. of scholars on rolls on 31st March	1957 – 58 Average daily attendance	1960 – 61 No. of institutions	1960 – 61 No. of scholars on rolls on 31st March	1960 – 61 Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Recognised :—						
Under Public Management—						
Government	1,775	297,208	253,056	1,788	333,727	286,846
District Board, Panchayat Union	14,302	1,372,228	1,051,313	17,368	1,787,167	1,447,833
Municipal Council	1,078	326,159	277,961	1,155	389,629	347,108
Under private management—						
Aided by Govt. or by Local Fund or Municipal Bodies	9,728	1,591,889	1,361,163	9,488	1,894,610	1,666,631
Unaided	419	36,871	32,874	494	47,010	41,713
Total	**27,302**	**3,624,355**	**2,976,367**	**30,293**	**4,452,143**	**3,790,131**
No. of girls in institutions for boys	...	1,136,280	...	...	1,456,228	...
No. of boys in institutions for girls	...	6,555	...	...	7,061	...

(Source : Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957 – 58 and 1960 – 61)

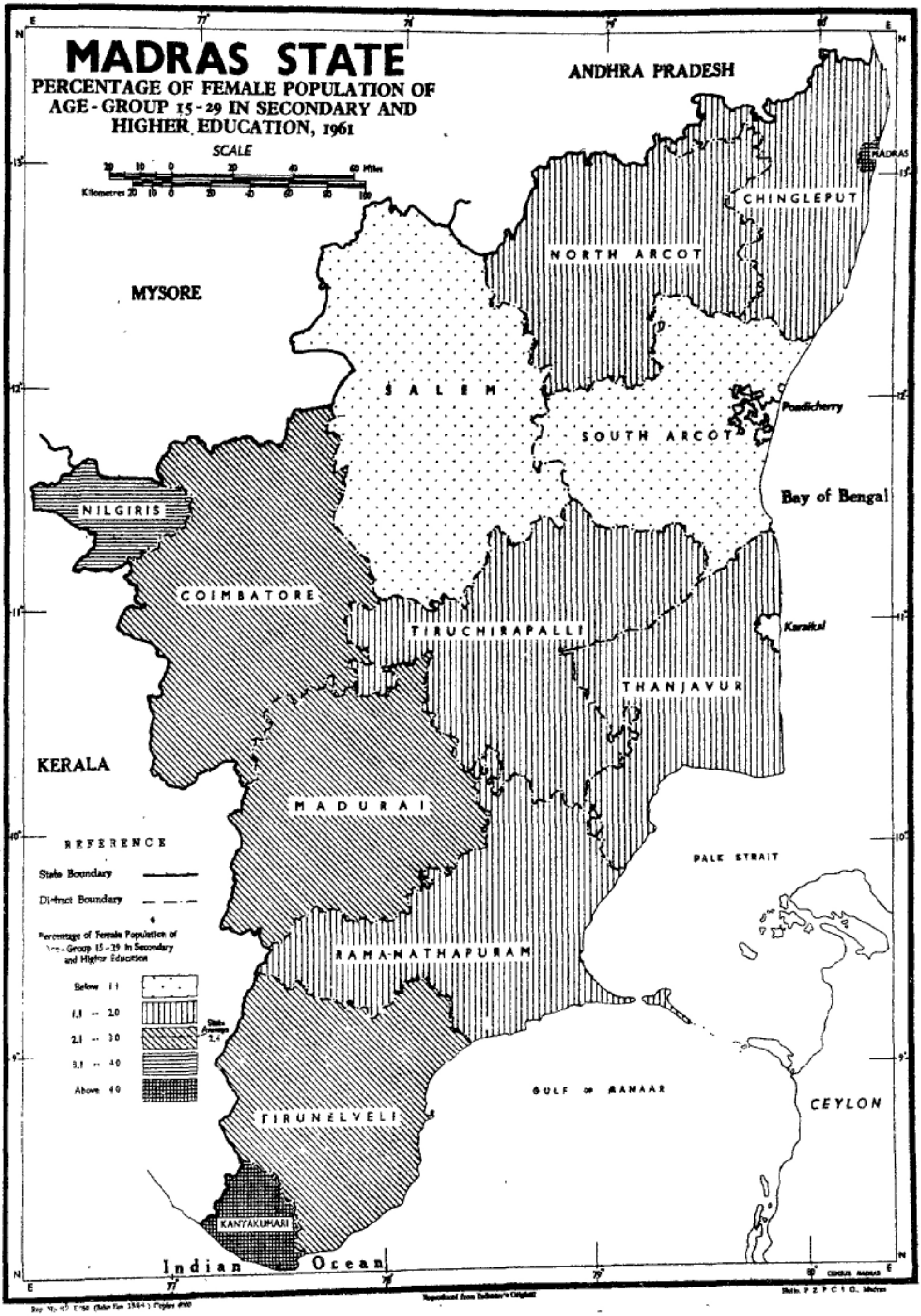

MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961
SCALE
20 10 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
Karaikal
Bay of Bengal
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Male Population of Age-Group 15-29 in Secondary and Higher Education
6.47 and below
6.48 – 8.95
8.96 – 11.43
11.44 – 13.91
State Average 8.95
30.92 (Madras City)
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°



MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Female Population of Age-Group 15-29 in Secondary and Higher Education
Below 1.1
1.1 -- 2.0
2.1 -- 3.0
3.1 -- 4.0
Above 4.0
State Average 2.4



MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
TIRUNELVELI
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Male Population of Age-Group 15-29 in Secondary and Higher Education
6.47 and below
6.48 – 8.95
8.96 – 11.43
11.44 – 13.91
State Average 8.95
30.92 (Madras City)



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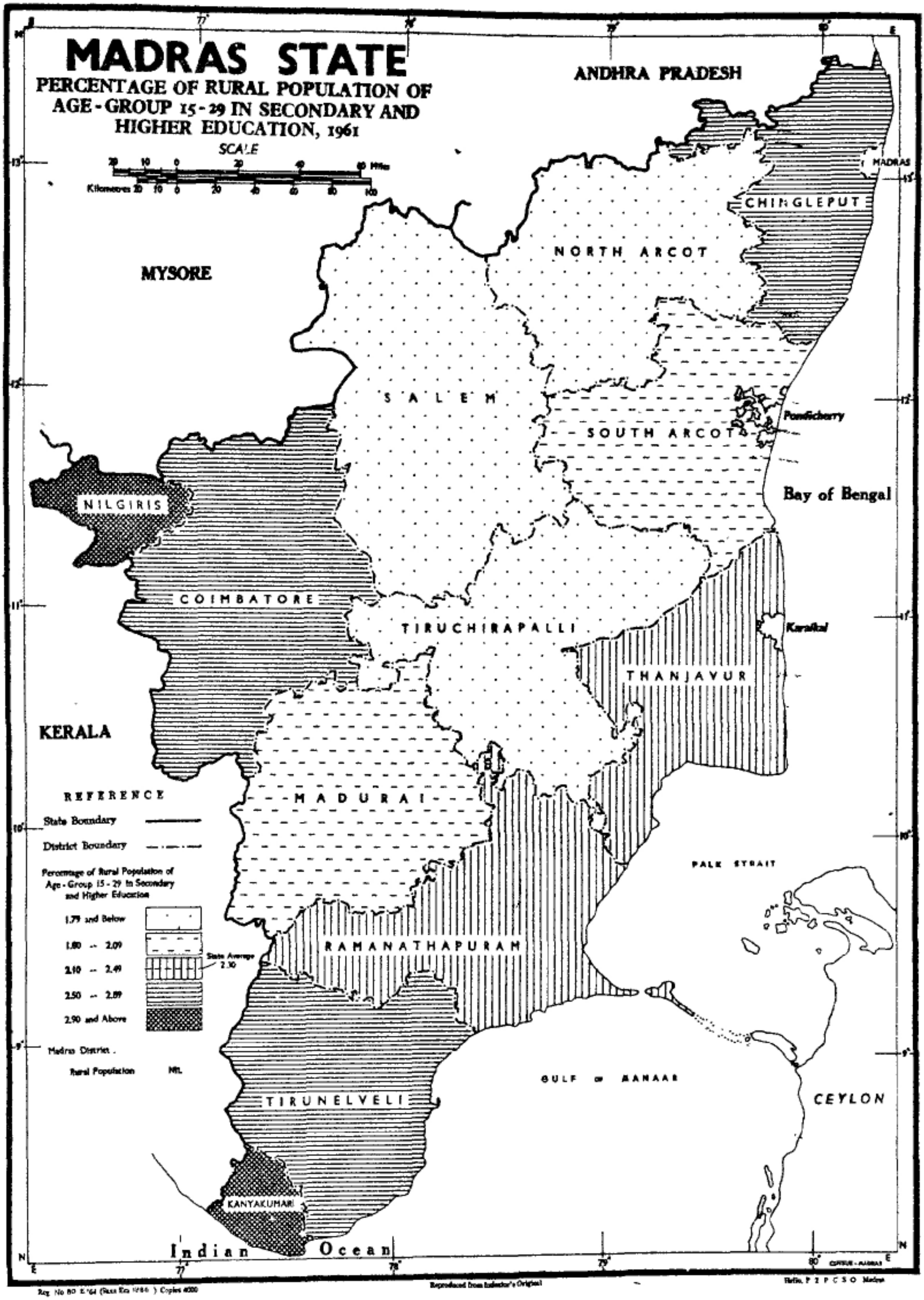

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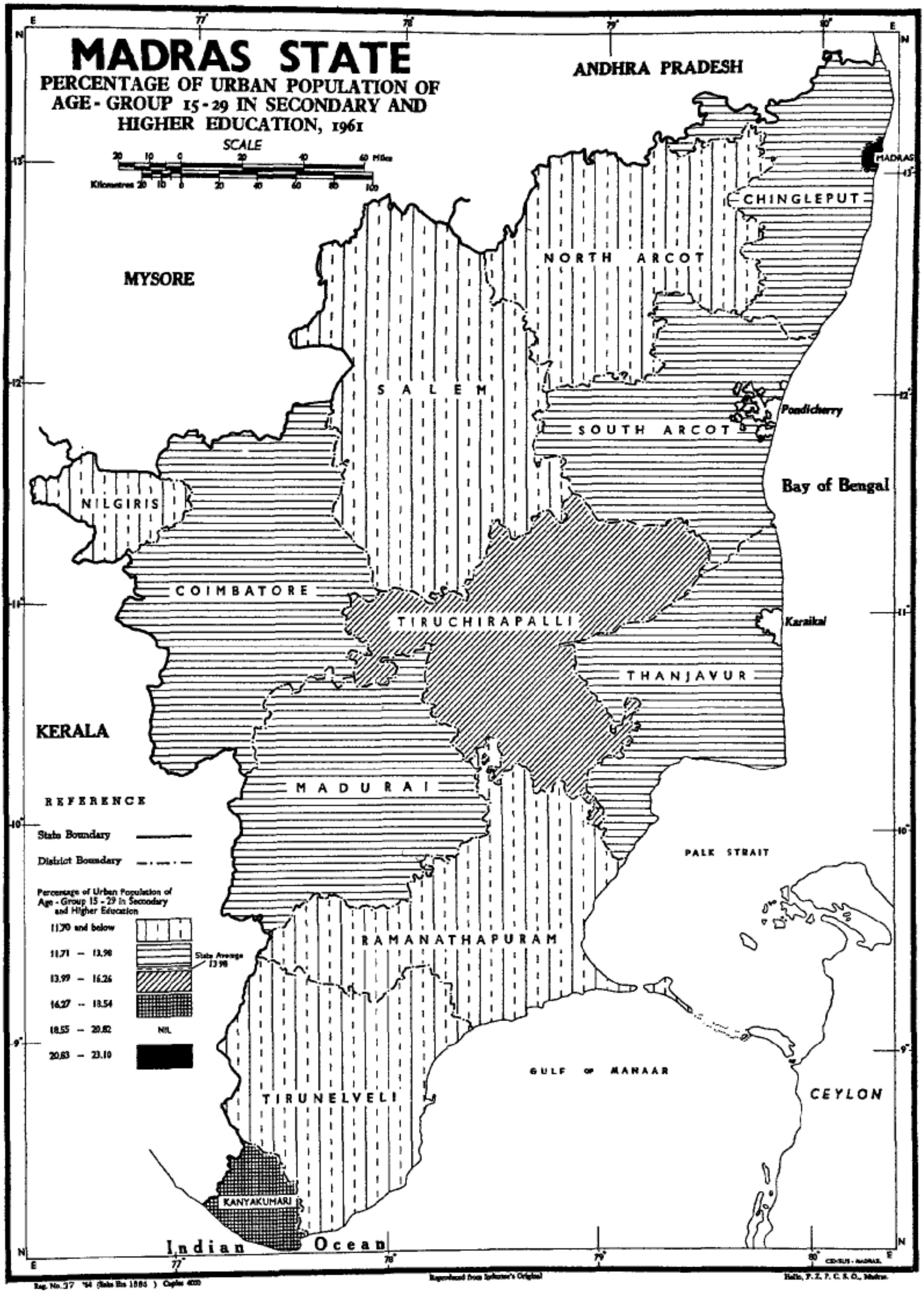

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TABLE IX — 62

Number of pupils classified according to sex, race or Indian creed in the Madras State

Name of community	Scholars 1957 – 58 Men	Women	Total	1960 – 61 Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled castes	336,832	141,117	477,949	419,215	207,618	626,833
Scheduled tribes	8,182	3,691	11,873	10,578	5,439	16,017
Non-Brahmin—						
Other than Backward	686,344	380,232	1,066,576	793,384	445,284	1,238,668
Backward	902,402	406,911	1,309,313	1,125,277	571,611	1,696,888
Brahmins	124,273	95,653	219,926	146,275	108,337	254,612
Muslims—						
Other than Backward	74,145	41,614	115,759	79,662	45,973	125,635
Backward	65,290	32,279	97,569	79,342	42,765	122,107
Indian Christians— Other than Backward	105,612	82,672	188,284	101,889	78,100	179,989
Backward	69,876	50,550	120,426	94,027	77,041	171,068
Jains	3,591	1,751	5,342	4,828	3,001	7,829
Anglo-Indians	4,419	4,269	8,688	4,448	5,103	9 551
Others	2,051	599	2,650	2,461	485	2,946
Total	2,383,017	1,241,338	3,624,355	2,861,386	1,590,757	4,452,143

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957 – 58 and 1960 – 61)

TABLE IX —63

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	1957—58				September—December 1960.			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. A. degree examination (old regulations)	3,958	891	2,709	700	335	40	230	32
B. Sc. degree examination (,,)	2,758	428	1,194	267	59	5	55	5
B. Com. degree examination (,,)	1,648	...	671	...	213	...	104	...
B. A. degree examination (new regulations)	...	...	...	...	874	137	393	79
B. Sc. degree examination (,,)	...	...	...	...	1,456	291	529	160
B. Com. degree examination (,,)	...	...	...	...	224	...	122	...
Intermediate examination	4,801	1,387	538	199	710	51	239	21
Pre-university examination	13,047	2,502	5,760	1,354	6,637	1,105	2,528	465
B. L. degree examination	834	15	410	9	260	...	144	...
M. S. degree examination	65	1	15	...	4	...	3	...
M.B.B.S. degree examination (new regulations)	...	...	...	...	228	98	119	6
M.B.B.S. degree examination (old regulations)	510	190	233	94	8	2	1	1
B.D.S. degree examination	11	...	9	...	14	1	11	1
B. Pharmacy examination	15	...	8	...	3	...	4	...
B.S.Sc. degree examination	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	1957—58 Number examined Males	1957—58 Number examined Females	1957—58 Number passed Males	1957—58 Number passed Females	September—December 1960. Number examined Males	September—December 1960. Number examined Females	September—December 1960. Number passed Males	September—December 1960. Number passed Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.Sc. Nursing	.	13	...	13	...	3	...	3
Intermediate (Nursing)	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4
B.T. degree examination	1,008	346	644	309	220	47	129	31
B.T. degree examination (basic)	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
B.Sc. degree examination in Agriculture	129	1	102	1	34	...	34	...
Pre-medical examination	...	...	...	...	284	66	206	46
Pre-veterinary examination	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...
Pre-agriculture examination	...	...	...	...	28	2	19	2
Pre-technology examination	...	...	...	...	16	...	12	...
Gynaecology and Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	19
Veneriology examination	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Ophthalmology examination	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Oto-rhyno-laryngology	..	...	...	...	3	...	2	...

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	1957—58				September—December 1960				
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Radiology	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	
Anaesthesia	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	
Child health	...	...	...	...	8	4	5	4	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
B.V.Sc. degree examination	120	1	78	...	58	...	44	...	
Engineering									
Civil Branch					72	...	40	...	
Mechanical Branch	625	...	326	...	98	...	57	...	
Electrical Branch					36	...	18	...	B.E.
Tele-Communication					1	...	11	...	
Mining and Metallurgy					7	...	5	...	
	January-July 1958				January-July 1961				
Matriculation Examination	956	255	289	152	1,618	329	368	206	
Pre-University Examination	...	...	...	...	16,683	3,417	6,630	1,724	

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	January—July 1958				January—July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intermediate Examination	...	...	...	...	520	41	141	12
B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination	472	56	443* 20	53 2*	39	2	28*	2
B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination	91	14	84 3*	14	1	2	1	2
M. A. (Arts)	289	57	217	43	90	6	48	4
M. A. (Science Subjects)	41	9	39	9	4	1	4	1
M. Sc. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)	39	9	39	9	66	15	63	15
M. Sc. Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)	...	...	...	...	789	221	207	102
B. Sc. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)	...	...	...	...	227	9	33	4
B. Com. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)	42	...	41	...	117	...	47	...
B. Com. (Hons) Degree			1*					
B. A. Degree Examination (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	1,911	143	709	88
B. Sc. Degree Examination (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	3,064	684	1,474	342

* 6 Recommended for the B. A. Degree

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

Examinations	University of Madras January–July 1958				January–July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Femaels	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Com. Degree Examination (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	657	...	350	...
Afzal-Ul-Ulama	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...
Munshi-I-Fazil	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Siromani	...	...	...	...	21	...	18	...
Oriental Title Final Examination	546	47	392	21	549	62	328	44
Adibi-I-Fazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. D. Degree Examination	51	21	3	4	54	1	12	...
M. S. Degree Examination	...	...	...	...	60	5	10	...
M. Sc. Degree Examination (Higher Specialities)	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Anatomy	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	...
Physiology	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bacteriology	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Pathology	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...
Pharmacology	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

Examinations	University of Madras January—July 1958				January—July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
M. B. B. S. Degree Examination (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	216	63	93	35
M. B. B. S. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	1
B. D. S. Degree Examinations	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
B. Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...
Intermediate (Nursing)	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7
B. Sc. Degree Examination (Nursing)	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
M. V. Sc. Degree Examination	...	...	...	...	26	...	17	...
B. V. Sc. Degree Examination	...	...	...	...	113	...	63	...
M. L. Degree Examination	34	...	6	...	30	1	10	...
B. L. Degree Examination	...	...	...	...	583	11	318	8
Pre-Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	101	20	84	27
Pre-Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Pre-Agriculture Examination	...	...	...	...	137	4	102	...
Pre-Engineering Examination	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pre-Technology Examination	...	...	...	...	54	...	37	...

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	January—July 1958				January—July 1961.			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gynaecology and Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Opthalmology	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Oto-rhyno-laryngology	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...
Child Health	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1
Anesthesia	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Clinical Pathology	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Engineering								
Civil Branch	...	...	...	...	259	...	144	...
Mechanical Branch	...	...	...	...	299	...	185	...
Electrical Branch	...	...	...	...	211	...	126	...
Tele-Communication	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Mining and Matallurgy	...	...	...	...	24	...	13	...

TABLE IX – 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	January—July 1958				January—July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Highway Branch	The only candidate applied for the examination was absent.							
M. Sc. Degree (Agriculture)	...	...	...	...	38	...	37	...
B. Sc. Degree (Agriculture)	...	...	...	...	141	4	112	3
M. Ed.	...	...	...	...	11	9	11	8
B. T. Degree Examination	...	...	...	...	951	392	683	321
B. T. Degree Examination (Basic)	...	...	...	...	27	...	21	...
B. Sc. (Technology) (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...
B. Sc. (Technology) (Old Regulations)	78	...	61	...	6	...	6	...
B. O. L. Degree	18	5	9	1	...	...	...	...
B. O. L. (Honours) Degree	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
B. Mus. degree	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
M. Ed. Degree	22	1	17	1	...	...	...	...
Journalism	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
French	...	...	...	...	9	2	9	2

TABLE IX – 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

Examinations	University of Madras January—July 1958				January—July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
German	...	...	...	...	15	3	13	3
Indian Music	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	16
Geography	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Anthropology	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	59	...	57	...
Business Management	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...
Economics	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Politics and Public Administration	...	...	...	...	20	...	17	...
Statistics	...	...	...	...	15	1	12	1
Social Service	...	...	...	...	28	13	21	12
Certificate Examination								
Sciences and Humanities	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	6
French	...	...	...	...	24	9	20	9
German	...	...	...	...	31	4	22	4

TABLE IX — 63 (Contd.)

Results of Certain Prescribed University Examinations in Madras State

University of Madras

Examinations	January—July 1958				January—July 1961			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anthropology	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Librarianship	...	...	...	...	19	1	19	1
Research Degrees (By thesis and Examinations)								
	August 1960				January 1961			
M. Sc. (Technology)	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
M. Sc. (Agriculture)	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
M. Sc. (Veterinary Science)	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
M. Sc. (Medicine)	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
M. A. (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	330	100	238	88
M. Sc. (New Regulations)	...	...	...	...	360	109	205	70
M. Com.	...	...	...	...	44	...	34	...
Ph. D. (Technology) (1958)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957-58 and 1960-61.)

TABLE IX — 64

Results of the Prescribed University Examinations

Annamalai University

Examinations	1957–58 Number examined		1957–58 Number passed		1960–61 Number examined		1960–61 Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M. A. (by examination)	...	...	...	...	65	10	63	10
M. Sc. (by examination)	16	5	16	5	110	20	100	18
M. Com.	...	...	...	...	20	...	15	...
B. A (Hons)	94	12	91+3	12	78	5	75+2	5
B. Sc. (Hons.)	78	16	72+4	16	33	4	26+4	4
B. Com.(Hons.)	23	...	23	...	43	...	33+10	...
B. A.	99	2	45	...	204	...	100	...
B. Sc.	79	5	28	4	129	10	83	7
B. Com.	33	...	18	...	74	1	36	1
B. Ed. Theory	67	7	56	5	75	18	66	18
B. Ed. Practical	57	5	57	5	70	18	68	18
B. O. L.	5	...	2	...	16	...	11	...
M. O. L.	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
Diploma in P. O. L. (bearing on linguistics)	2	...	2	...	6	2	4	2
,, P. O. L. History of Tamil Country	2	...	2	...	8	2	4	2
,, P. O. L. Dravidian Philology	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Saiva Siddhanta Pulavar	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...

TABLE IX — 64 (Contd.)

Results of the Prescribed University Examinations

Annamalai University

Examinations	1957–58				1960–61			
	Number examined		Number passed		Number examined		Number passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saiva Pulavar	19	3	16	3	30	8	24	7
Saiva Siromani	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diploma in Teaching	26	...	26	...	32	8	32	8
Diploma in Painting	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Bachelor of Music	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Certificate course in—								
French	1	...	...	...	11	2	5	2
German	12	1	8	1	12	...	9	...
Linguistics	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...
Sangeetha Bushana	4	7	3	7	14	2	13	1
Tamil Music (Oriental Course)	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Bachelor of Engineering Degree—								
Civil	22	...	20	...	61	...	59	...
Mechanical	17	...	15	...	49	...	49	...
Electrical	10	...	10	...	27	...	27	...
Bachelor of Engineering-Chemical	25	...	23	...	46	...	45	...

*Recommended for the respective Pass Degree

(Source-Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957–58 and 1960–61)

TABLE IX — 65

Results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination (Madras State)

Year of Examination	Number appeared			Number appeared taking subjects qualifying for University courses of study			Number declared eligible		
	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total	From recognised institutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				BOYS					
October 1957	...	20,617	20,617	...	15,472	15,472	...	5,185	5,185
March 1958	35,503	3,500	39,003	35,503	2,322	37,825	20,532	517	21,049
October 1959	...	...	22,767	...	...	19,550	...	...	4,012
March 1960	...	...	44,031	...	...	42,681	...	...	2,080
October 1960	...	18,250	18,250	...	15,652	15,652	...	3,800	3,800
March 1961	47,352	13,516	60,868	47,352	9,690	57,042	26,164	2,201	28,365
				GIRLS					
October 1957	...	4,409	4,409	...	2,355	2,355	...	707	707
March 1958	8,821	784	9,605	8,821	364	9,185	5,857	58	5,915
October 1959	...	...	5,169	...	...	3,530	...	...	774
March 1960	...	...	12,524	...	...	12,110	...	...	6,665
October 1960	...	4,590	4,590	...	3,241	3,241	...	600	607
March 1961	13,150	2,875	16,025	13,150	1,672	14,822	7,788	316	8,104

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957–58 Page 99 and 1960–61 Page 123)

TABLE IX — 66

Statistics relating to recognised Industrial Schools in the Madras State 1957-58 and 1960-61

	Government Institutions No. of institutions	Government Institutions Number on rolls Boys	Girls	Aided Institutions (Boys) No. of institutions	No. on rolls Boys	Girls	Aided Institutions (Girls) No. of institutions	No. on rolls
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7
				1957-58				
	12	1,549	32	...	...		...	692
	1 (a)	...	92	44	2,580(b)	165	14	...
Total	**13**	**1,549**	**124**	**44**	**2,580**	**165**	**14**	**692**
				1960-61				
	14	1,515	106	47	3,389		16	979

(a) Under "Government Institutions" there is an Industrial Training Centre (Stree Seva Mandir, Madras,) which imparts training only for women.

(b) In certain Private Aided Industrial Schools, Training is imparted to both boys and girls. In such cases all are shown under "boys."

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State 1957-58—page 102 and 1960-61—page 130.)

TABLE IX — 67

Total Expenditure (Direct Charges) from All Sources on Each Class of Educational Institutions in the Madras State, 1957-58 and 1960-61.

Class of Institutions	1957–58 Institutions for		1960–61 Institutions for	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Universities	70,11,291	...	93,79,490	...
Board of Secondary Education	15,34,741		15,87,782	...
Colleges for General Education				
Arts and Science	90,48,616	24,51,730	1,22,58,232	32,09,303
Colleges for Professional Education	80,10,169	2,68,905	1,23,56,868	3,30,369
Education	7,48,459	2,68,905	9,12,321	3,30,369
Engineering	22,97,393	...	47,11,114	...
Technology	...	...	...	...
Medicine	35,11,436	...	49,69,661	...
Veterinary	5,66,329	...	6,78,054	...
Agriculture	2,71,601	...	4,42,644	...
Forestry	3,20,493	...	3,36,952	...
Law	1,57,208	...	1,59,108	...
Physical Education	1,37,250	...	1,47,014	...

TABLE IX — 67 (Contd.)

Total Expenditure (Direct Charges) from All Sources on Each Class of Educational Institutions in the Madras State, 1957-58 and 1960-61.

Class of Institutions	1957–58 Institutions for Men	1957–58 Institutions for Women	1960–61 Institutions for Men	1960–61 Institutions for Women
1	2	3	4	5
Colleges for Special Education–	**4 93,517**	...	**6,71,015**	...
Music	1,07,555	...	1,99,211	...
Oriental Studies	2,21,345	...	1,99,229	...
Social Education	55,921	...	94,885	...
Others (Rural institutions)	1,08,696	...	1,77,690	...
for General E ducation–	**12,54,63,828**	**80,65,715**	**15,75,67,785**	**1,10,35,814**
High Schools	3,53,10,402	75,33,378	5,12,61,459	1,07,63,372
Middle Schools	22,81,199	3,26,714	19,23,815	2,37,646
Post-Basic	46,893	45,255	55,135	13,860
Senior Basic	49,11,772	...	...	...
Junior Basic	77,71,541	...	1,23,63,480	...
Primary Schools (Non-Basic)	7,51,42,021	...	6,04,39,042	...
Higher Elementary Schools	...	...	3,15,24,854	...
Nursery	...	16,0,368	...	20,936

TABLE IX — 67 (Contd.)

Total Expenditure (Direct Charges) from All Sources on Each Class of Educational Institutions in the Madras State, 1957–58 and 1960–61.

Class of Institutions	1957–58 Institutions for Men	1957–58 Institutions for Women	1960–61 Institutions for Men	1960–61 Institutions for Women
1	2	3	4	5
Schools for Professional Education–	55,31,259	11,23,993	17,32,16,144	1,25,63,769
Normal Training	2,06,052	3,08,191	1,74,743	2,12,718
Basic Training	1,304,296	664,174	18,24,713	9,68,474
Polytechnic	15,57,519	...	28,68,540	...
Engineering	3,27,384	...	2,71,320	...
Industry and Arts and Crafts	13,37,912	38,175	15,60,766	1,58,336
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Commerce	7,69,877	...	8,93,070	...
Arts and Crafts	...	1,13,453	...	...
Physical Education	28,219	...	25,580	...
Schools for Special Education–	13,43,202	1,06,551	12,33,352	15,1,160
Other Fine Arts	1,27,422	...	1,44,126	...
Oriental Studies	78,910	8,337	1,07,826	7,564
Social Education	50,462	11,868	9,977	17,024

TABLE IX — 67 (Contd.)

Total Expenditure (Direct Charges) from All Sources on Each Class of Educational Institutions in the Madras State, 1957-58 and 1960-61.

Class of Institutions	1957–58 Institutions for		1960–61 Institutions for	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
Schools of Defectives	2,17,552	...	2,83,298	...
Adult Schools	4,07,412	...	2,92,816	...
Reformatory Schools	4,45,658	85,359	3,76,456	1,18,346
Music Schools	...	...	...	7,038
Others (Jail Schools)	15,786	987	18,853	1,188
Indirect Charges–	5,25,98,558	78,97,947	8,21,12,211	82,55,969
Direction	6,70,472	...	10,04,290	...
Inspection	33,09,261	...	38,38,099	...
Buildings, etc.	2,27,92,148	25,50,100	3,70,68,993	29,28,197
Scholarships and financial concessions	81,63,565	23,56,298	1,46,22,101	24,15,123
Hostel charges	1,21,52,301	29,91,549	1,02,18,453	29,12,649
Miscellaneous	55,10,811	...	1,53,60,275	...
Grand Total	21,10,35,181	1,99,14,841	29,28,15,094	2,45,10,570

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957 - 58–page 103 and 1960-61–page 130)

TABLE IX — 68

Sources of Expenditure on Education in the Madras State, 1957-58 and 1960-61

1957–58

Institutions	Government funds	District Board funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Under Public Management—							
Managed by Government	17,037,244	8,000	...	4,611,468	2,093	110,012	21,768,817
Managed by District Board	25,633,946	18,913,388	...	2,392,608	43,118	41,500	47,024,560
Managed by Municipal Board	4,390,794	5,252	9,370,965	946,040	836	3,480	14,717,367
Under Private Management—							
Aided by Government	51,241,986	1,000	3,738	21,050,166	11,874,993	993,828	85,165,711
Un-aided	...	...	...	1,342,813	427,911	6,338	1,777,062
Direction-Inspection-Buildings - Miscellaneous	35,832,885	2,862,099	2,122,363	7,963,286	10,882,948	832,924	60,496,505
Total Expenditure	**134,136,855**	**21,789,739**	**11,497,066**	**38,306,381**	**23,231,899**	**1,988,082**	**230,950,022**

TABLE IX — 68 (Contd.)

Sources of Expenditure on Education in the Madras State, 1957-58 and 1960-61

1960 - 61

Institutions	Government funds	District Board funds	Municipal Board funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Under Public Management—							
Managed by Government	2,37,41,850	...	...	51,80,792	61,402	89,181	2,90,73,225
Managed by District Board	3,46,88,445	2,31,25,588	...	29,10,987	7,850	60,330	6,07,93,200
Managed by Municipal Board	69,23,273	...	1,29,65,916	10,83,786	18,306	6,724	2,09,98,005
Under Private Management—							
Aided by Government	7,29,98,511	...	...	24,37,814	1,50,93,438	13,63,416	11,38,30,179
Unaided	...	...	...	17,18,232	5,12,171	32,472	22,62,875
Direction-Inspection-Buildings-Miscellaneous	6,36,00,318	11,04,001	19,61,503	58,94,129	1,70,73,294	8,24,935	9,03,68,180
Total Expenditure	**20,19,52,397**	**2,42,29,589**	**1,49,27,419**	**4,10,72,740**	**3,27,66,461**	**23,77,058**	**31,73,25,664**

(Source: Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957-58 - Page 104 and 1960-61 - Page 132)

TABLE IX — 69

Total Expenditure on Education in the Madras State 1957-58 and 1960-61

Institution	Total expenditure 1957–58	1960–61
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Under Public Management :–		
Managed by Government	2,17,68,817	2,90,73,225
Managed by District Board	4,70,24,560	6,07,93,200
Managed by Municipal Board	1,47,17,367	2,09,98,005
Under Private Management :–		
Aided by Government	8,51,65,711	11,38,30,179
Un-aided	17,77,062	22,62,875
Direction-Inspection-Buildings-Miscellaneous	6,04,96,505	9,03,68,180
Total expenditure	**23,09,50,022**	**31,73,25,664**

(Source : Annual Statistical Abstract for Madras State for 1957-58–page 104 and 1960-61 page—135)

CHAPTER – X

LANGUAGE

General

Mother-tongue is perhaps the more sensitive index of the ethnic origin than is the birth place because linguistic differences tend to persist until complete cultural assimilation has taken place. Important ethnic groups not only among the foreign born but also among the native born can be distinguished by language differentials. This is the view expressed in the Demographic Year Book of 1956. Actually in a country like India, mother-tongue has a greater significance in that it is the language spoken by the mother at home to the child and this language is always associated with the citizen wherever he may be found. It does not necessarily follow that he can read or write that language. To my mind, it is a much more dependable index of the migration of the people than the birth place data we have collected during this Census because birth place can mask or inflate the degree of migration which has taken place. Data on other languages known to the people have also been collected. In our country the question of linguistic minorities and the official language have given rise to a lot of controversy. This problem does not exist in Madras State, but it is still desirable to know the exact segment of population who speak the principal or official language of the State, so that proper safeguards can be given to the linguistic minorities. It also throws light on the bilingual and multilingual potentialities of the population.

Questionnaire on mother-tongue and Bilingualism

2. Question 7 in the Individual Slip covered mother-tongue and bilingualism. Mother-tongue has been defined as the language spoken by the person since early childhood. This was elicited under Question 7 (a). Under Question 7 (b) information on any other language or languages, Indian or foreign, known by the person has been elicited. This covers those languages which a person speaks and understands best and can use with facility in communicating with others. The instructions issued for the enumeration of the mother-tongue and other languages known are reproduced below:—

Question 7 (a): Mother-tongue is the language spoken by the person since early childhood. Record the answer given by him even if the language mentioned by him is a dialect of any of the main languages spoken in the State. In the case of infants or deaf-mutes, ascertain the language spoken by the mother of the infant or deaf-mute and record it against this question. The following abbreviations may be used to record answers against this question —

Mother-tongue

T	for	Tamil
A	for	Telugu
K	for	Kannada
M	for	Malayalam
U	for	Urdu
E	for	English

For the other languages, record the languages in full. In the case of dialects of all languages, the dialects may be written in full.

Question 7 (b) : In addition to the mother-tongue, a person may know some other language or languages, Indian or foreign. This question has been framed with a view to collect the data regarding the language, other than mother-tongue which a person speaks and understands best and can use with facility in communicating with others. Not more than two such languages should be recorded against this question. These languages should not include dialects of the same language. The following questions may be put in eliciting an answer:—

any other language (S)

i) Do you know any other language? If so, what are the languages?

ii) Supposing he answers that he knows more than one language, then put this question "Which one do you know

best"? Record the answers in the order of the languages he knows best;

iii) In case of persons who do not know any other language other than their mother-tongue, mark 'X' against this question. The same abbreviations to be used against Question 7(a) will be used here also.

Precautions taken for correctness of language returns

3. No special difficulty was experienced in the collection of data relating to mother-tongue. A large amount of freedom was given to the enumerator in the sense that he had only to return whatever language was mentioned by the enumerated. It was not his responsibility to classify any language, not even the known languages of the State. Actually, the language was decided by the person enumerated and that is why such languages as Chetti Bashai have been returned. No undue apprehension was expected in Madras State on the possibility of controversy regarding languages. But this aspect was however kept in mind. In order to ensure a complete coverage, early steps were taken to have the instructions issued in regional languages of the State. It covered Kanyakumari, Gudalur and Thalavadi firka of Coimbatore district where the next important regional language was Malayalam. Certain northern parts of Chingleput and North Arcot districts were bilingual in that Telugu was the predominant language. The Tamil-Telugu problem has been amicably settled by the Pataskar Award which the Governments of Madras and Andhra Pradesh accepted on the basis of which the Andhra Pradesh - Madras Alteration of Boundaries Act, 1959 was passed and its provisions implemented before 1961 Census. Gudalur taluk has become reconciled to its retention in Madras State; though historically and culturally it formed part of Kerala, administratively it had remained for a long time as part of Nilgiri. It did not also have a definite majority of Malayalam speakers. As such, apart from the question of ensuring that the persons knowing a particular language was appointed as the enumerator and instructions were issued to him in the language understood by him, no problem of incorrect enumeration of mother-tongue could arise in Madras State. There was a slightly different approach in Kanyakumari district. A section of the people talked about the merger of the area with Kerala State more for political reasons than for any other. As such, special instructions were issued to the Collector of Kanyakumari to see that no complaint arose. Actually, there was an allegation that an attempt was being made to change the mother-tongue of persons. But on enquiry it was found that it was more a mischief mongering than a reality. The question of the language playing an important part in the adjustment of boundaries of Madras State did not arise at any stage throughout this Census; nor would it be correct to say that any bias was shown by the enumerators. Actually, in the minority taluks of the State, the enumerators knowing the minority language and their supervisors knowing one majority language were appointed and so no problem of any intentional bias could arise. No return has been vitiated by the ignorance of the enumerator. In certain cases of the enumeration some dialects returned have been based on what the enumerator told him. Also as the language has to be recorded as given by the enumerated, sometimes mispronunciation has crept in our returns. For instance, Badagu has been returned as Badaga. It was our endeavour to see that enumerator did not have any discretion in the matter of classifying the languages. The classification was later done by us in consultation with the Linguist at Calcutta.

Unilingual Madras

4. Madras is essentially a unilingual State with Tamil as the language spoken by approximately 83% of the population. Nor is any district included in the State where a language other than Tamil forms the major language. Nor will any taluk be found in which more than 50% of the people speak any other language. As such, the administration can be conducted in Tamil language, towards which specific measures have been taken by the Government of Madras. There is also an attempt to see that University education is imparted in the regional language, viz. Tamil for which a Pilot Scheme is under operation in the Government Arts College, Coimbatore. Whatever be the future of English, it remains an

undisputed fact that in due course Tamil will develop as the language of Madras State for all matters relating to its administration, education and other activities. But still there are large components consisting of other language groups belonging to Dravidian Group, to the North Indian Group and Foreign Groups who have played an useful role in the enrichment of the culture of the State of Madras. It is, therefore, necessary to analyse what exactly is the composition of different important languages spoken in Madras State and how they are distributed in the different districts. Historically, the growth of Madras is linked with the close association of the Telugu speaking people and to a lesser extent Kannada, Malayalam and Oriya speaking people. Actually in 1901 the State of Madras represented a polyglot of 5 principal languages spoken in India and an area composed of different language groups but administered from Madras. In 1951 Census four such languages remained of which Telugu and Tamil were the principal ones. With the Linguistic Reorganisation of the State, the importance of other languages has decreased to a substantial extent, but it still is of interest to find out how the linguistic reorganisation has effected the dispersal of the language groups in what today constitutes Madras State.

Bilingual belts

5. The linguistic composition of Madras State has a definite pattern. This discussion is based on the linguistic figures of the rural areas of the districts. With the singular exception of Gudalur taluk in Nilgiri district and Hosur taluk of Salem district, all other taluks have a Tamil majority. Gudalur was a part of Malabar district in the 19th century and was for administrative reasons transferred to Nilgiri. As part of Nilgiri district, it developed as an important economic unit and as such was retained as part of Madras State. Similarly, Hosur taluk rural area has a Telugu percentage of 37.07 and a Kannada percentage of 31.34. It is actually a trilingual Taluk. As no other language had a majority in that taluk, the question of its transfer to Andhra Pradesh or Mysore on linguistic grounds did not arise. As such, Gudalur constitutes the only unit where rural population speaking Malayalam form 56.91%. The Tamils are in a minority.

Linguistic division of the State or language pattern of the State

6. In the map attached two regions are shaded - one rural areas of taluks in which a language other than Tamil is spoken by more than 15% of the population and the second rural areas of taluks where another language is spoken by 10 - 15% of the population. It will be seen that Madras State may be divided into two broad divisions - the eastern portion in which Tamils are in absolute majority and the western portion in which the other linguistic groups are found. The western portion consists of the northern - most taluks of Chingleput and North Arcot, major parts of Salem district, the entire Coimbatore and Nilgiri district, Madurai district with the exception of two taluks and Western Ramanathapuram and western portion of Kanyakumari district. Tamilnad has never been insular in its history. Tamils have expanded towards North and had been in constant communication with other linguistic groups in India. In her later history, Tamils have been ruled by Kannadigas, Telugus, and Marattas with the result that large movement of population has taken place towards certain parts of Tamilnad. It is, therefore, likely that with constant communication with other linguistic groups, a belt of bilingual areas has developed towards the northern and western parts of this State. The area covered by 15% and more population of Telugus are three taluks of Chingleput Ponneri, Tiruvallur and Tiruttani; Arkonam and Gudiyatham of North Arcot and Hosur and Krishnagiri of Salem district. This is not surprising because they, except Hosur, adjoin the boundary of Andhra Pradesh. The two regions were administered with Madras as headquarters for one and a half centuries and there has been intermingling of the races along the border. We get a Kannadiga majority in Hosur bordering Mysore State in addition to Telugus and in Avanashi taluk of Coimbatore district. Gopichettipalayam and Coimbatore taluks have a fairly large amount of Kannadigas—14.79% and 15.92% respectively—though the Telugus dominate with 20.11% and 26.40% respectively. Kannadigas are also found in Pollachi with 10.12%. The influence of Kannadigas is limited to Coimbatore and a portion of Salem district. The Kannadigas appear in another form as Badagas which language forms

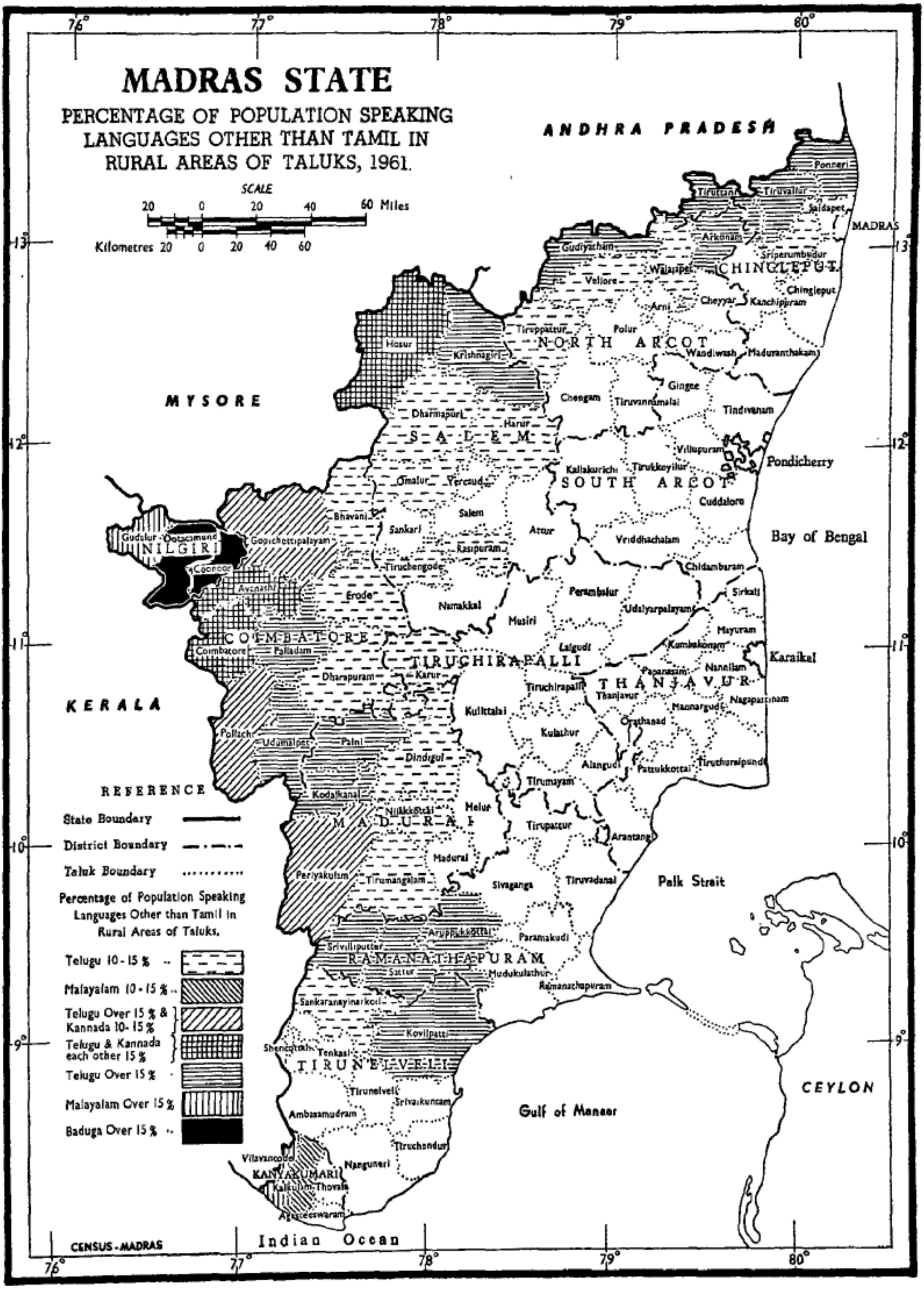
39.16% and 33.67% of Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of Nilgiri district. Actually they represent people who have migrated four or five centuries ago when Mysorians were in power. The large influx of Kannadigas in Coimbatore district can also be explained by the domination which the Hoysalas had over these territories when the power of Cholas declined in South India. Telugus are also found as a major minority community all along the western belt in Gopichettipalayam, Avanashi, Coimbatore, Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks of Coimbatore district; Palni, Kodaikanal and Periyakulam of Madurai district; Srivilliputtur, Sattur and Aruppukkottai of Ramanathapuram district and Kovilpatti of Tirunelveli district. In the adjacent taluk of Sankaranayinarkoil a high percentage of 11.7 is seen. Along with this is a belt running from Dharmapuri to Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai in which Telugus are found between 10-15%. It will thus be seen that there has been a definite movement of Telugus along the western portion of the Madras State, perhaps due to the domination of the Vijayanagar Empire over South India and the establishment of Nayak dynasty in Madurai. Actually, the Poligars from whom the British conquered these areas were Telugus in Origin. After this we have Kanyakumari district which was transferred on linguistic considerations to Madras State. In that, one taluk Vilavancode, the western most, has 21.83% of Malayalees. The next taluk of Kalkulam has 13.96% of Malayalees. As already indicated, with the exception of Malayalees forming an important linguistic group in three taluks of Madras State, all other linguistic groups have lived in Madras State for centuries and identified themselves with the State itself. Their language of instruction is generally Tamil. This aspect will be highlighted when we discuss the bilingualism of the linguistic groups. The only exception to this general observation will be Madras City in which a large number of Telugus are found which number has decreased consequent on the formation of Andhra State. The district of Thanjavur, nine taluks of Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot district and eastern parts of Ramanathapuram and southern parts of Tirunelveli, 3 taluks of Salem, 2 eastern taluks of Madurai and southern taluks of North Arcot and Chingleput form the distinct Tamil belt which actually extend beyond the sea in the northern portion of Ceylon.

TABLE X — 1

Distribution of population of Madras State by main Mother-Tongues from 1901 to 1931; 1951 & 1961

Year	Total Population	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Kannada	Oriya	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	36,623,066	15,543,383	14,315,304	2,854,145	1,530,688	1,809,336	2,570,210
% to total Population	100.00	40.24	37.06	7.39	3.96	4.69	6.66
1911	41,870,160	17,037,599	15,782,260	3,099,083	1,561,559	1,604,345	2,785,314
% to total Population	100.00	40.69	37.70	7.40	3.73	3.83	6.65
1921	42,794,155	17,556,574	16,143,796	3,226,436	1,504,290	1,573,942	2,789,117
% to total Population	100.00	41.02	37.72	7.54	3.52	3.68	6.52
1931	47,193,602	18,896,718	17,782,898	3,727,254	1,685,543	1,847,449	3,253,740
% to total Population	100.00	40.04	37.68	7.90	3.57	3.92	6.89
1951	57,016,002	24,504,146	21,753,278	5,229,040	2,073,291	163,463	3,292,784
% to total Population	100.00	42.98	38.15	9.17	3.64	0.29	5.77
1961	33,686,953	28,011,099	3,363,579	399,206	853,211	399	1,059,459
% to total Population	100.00	83.15	9.98	1.19	2.53	N	3.15

Note:—The figures for 1901 to 1931 include those of the feudatory States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur)


MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN TAMIL IN RURAL AREAS OF TALUKS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
Pondicherry
Karaikal
Bay of Bengal
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Ponneri
Tiruttani
Tiruvallur
Saidapet
Arkonam
Sriperumbudur
Gudiyatham
Walajapet
Vellore
Arni
Cheyyar
Kanchipuram
Chingleput
Tiruppattur
Polur
Wandiwash
Madurantakam
Hosur
Krishnagiri
Chengam
Tiruvannamalai
Gingee
Tindivanam
Dharmapuri
Harur
Villupuram
Kallakurichi
Tirukkoyilur
Omalur
Yercaud
Cuddalore
Bhavani
Sankari
Salem
Attur
Vriddhachalam
Gudalur
Ootacamund
Gopichettipalayam
Rasipuram
Coonoor
Tiruchengode
Chidambaram
Avanashi
Erode
Namakkal
Perambalur
Sirkali
Udaiyarpalayam
Musiri
Mayuram
Coimbatore
Palladam
Lalgudi
Kumbakonam
Papanasam
Nannilam
Dharapuram
Karur
Tiruchirapalli
Thanjavur
Nagapattinam
Kulittalai
Mannargudi
Orathanad
Kulathur
Pollachi
Udumalpet
Palni
Dindigul
Alangudi
Pattukkottai
Tiruthuraipundi
Tirumayam
Kodaikanal
Nilakkottai
Melur
Tirupattur
Arantangi
Madurai
Periyakulam
Tirumangalam
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Aruppukkottai
Paramakudi
Srivilliputtur
Sattur
Mudukulathur
Ramanathapuram
Sankaranayinarkoil
Kovilpatti
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Tirunelveli
Srivaikuntam
Ambasamudram
Tiruchendur
Vilavancode
Nanguneri
Kalkulam
Thovala
Agasteeswaram
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Percentage of Population Speaking Languages Other than Tamil in Rural Areas of Taluks.
Telugu 10 - 15 %
Malayalam 10 - 15 %
Telugu Over 15 % & Kannada 10- 15 %
Telugu & Kannada each other 15 %
Telugu Over 15 %
Malayalam Over 15 %
Baduga Over 15 %
CENSUS - MADRAS

Linguistic History of Madras from 1901

7. Table X-1 illustrates the linguistic composition of Madras State from the beginning of this century. In 1901 it had a population of 40.24% of Tamils, 37.06% of Telugus, 7.39% of Malayalees, 3.96% of Kannadigas and 4.69% of Oriyas. These were the five chief languages spoken in the State. It was an administrative unit covering the bulk of the Southern Peninsula, but excluding the native State of Mysore, the British Province of Coorg and the two native States of Travancore and Cochin. Again, three small principalities of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur were enclaved in the State. The first step in the disintegration of the State was taken with the Government of India Act, 1935 when the State of Orissa was formed. As a result of this, the percentage of Oriya population dropped from 3.92% to 0.29%. However, the major changes that transformed the administrative unit into unilingual State took place between 1951 and 1961. The first was the formation of Andhra State, the second was the formation of Kerala and bigger Mysore State. As a consequence of this, the Tamil population of the State rose to 83.15% with Telugus constituting 9.98%, Malayalees 1.19%, Kannadigas 2.53% and Oriyas practically disappearing from the State. The machinery with which the Presidency was administered in 1901 has, however, been bequeathed to the residual Madras State. What constituted 22 districts has been reduced to 13, but the executive authority is still vested in a Collector and the districts are subdivided for administrative purposes into taluks, the chief executive officers of which are called Tahsildars. In this reorganisation, the Princely States of Travancore–Cochin, Coorg and Mysore have disappeared. Principalities of Banganapalle, Pudukottai and Sandur have been merged, the first with Andhra Pradesh, the second with Madras State and the third with Mysore. Thus a more consolidated State has been formed which is the southernmost in India.

It will be interesting to examine the linguistic composition of the districts constituting the present State. The districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are in its real sense Tamilian in character. The lowest Tamil population is recorded in Nilgiri with 38.56%. Population speaking Badaga form 20.7% and Malayalees constitute 15.79%. The other districts which record a lower percentage of Tamil are Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and North Arcot. Proximity to the Kannada speaking and Telugu speaking areas and the role which Mysore has played in the history of northern and western portions of Madras have resulted in the prevalence of a higher percentage of Telugu speaking and Kannada speaking people in these districts. The only exception to this is Madurai district which has 12.50% of Telugus. They, however, represent people who have migrated centuries ago along with the Nayaks and settled and have identified themselves with the local people. Actually, 9.98% of the Telugus and 2.53% of Kannadigas who constitute the major minority linguistic communities of this State have for centuries identified themselves with Tamilians and have taken to Tamil language as the medium of instruction. As such, they are not alien to the State of Madras.

Though Madras State lost 47.17% of its population chiefly consisting of Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam speaking people during the decade 1951-61, the districts now forming part of Madras State remained more or less unchanged, with the difference that Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district was transferred to Mysore State. As such, the actual number of speakers of Kannada declined in the present Madras State when compared with 1951. Another important change is the inclusion of the newly formed Kanayakumari district in Madras State carved out of the former Travancore-Cochin. For the purpose of this discussion, we have ignored the inter-State transfer of villages between Andhra Pradesh and Madras State consequent on the implementation of the Pataskar Award. We have calculated the population for the 12 districts which existed in 1951 and 1961 which amounts to 29,227,156. The following Table X-2 gives the status of 4 principal Dravidian languages spoken in Madras State during the decade 1951-61. It gives the status of each Dravidian language among the State total and the status of each Dravidian language among the total population of Dravidian languages. The numerical strength of the principal Dravidian languages has increased except for Kannada. It

has suffered a fall of 0.56%. Among other languages, Tamil has increased by 1.20% and Malayalam by 0.59% Telugu has also suffered a fall of 1.31%.

TABLE X — 2

Population covered by four major Dravidian languages of the state in 1951 &1961

Dravidian languages	Population of each Dravidian language		Percentage of population		Percentage of each Dravidian language among the Dravidian population	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil	23,952,520	28,011,099	81.95	83.15	84.48	85.85
Telugu	3,299,743	3,363,579	11.29	9.98	11.64	10.31
Kannadam	902,385	853,211	3.09	2.53	3.18	2.62
Malayalam	199,621	399,206	0.68	1.19	0.70	1.22

Note:- In working out the figures for 1951 the figures for the districts of the composite Madras State and areas forming part of the present Madras State have alone been taken into account without effecting any adjustment for changes in their jurisdiction on account of S. R. Act or the Andhra Pradesh – Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959. The figures for Kanyakumari districts which are not available have also not been taken into account for 1951.

Classification of language

8. As indicated earlier, the linguist has reclassified 195 languages returned in Madras State and reduced the number to 159. The process employed was to merge the synonymous languages. The names of languages thus deleted with the number of speakers against each language and the name of the language with which the merger took place are indicated in the statement given below.

TABLE X — 3

Languages deleted from the final list of languages showing the number of speakers and the names of languages with which they are merged.

Names of languages recorded which have been deleted in the final list	Names of languages with which merged	No. recorded in each of the deleted language
1	2	3
1. Annamite*	Annamese	2
2. Badagu	Badaga	75,559
3. Bahari	Pahari	2
4. Padi	Pahari	1
5. Pakadi	Pahari	13
6. Blumese	Flemish	1
7. Boushada-Kshatriya	Kshatri	17
8. Buddan	Bhutani	1
9. Buster	Afghani	7
10. Dogra	Dogri	1
11. Dunmugi	Gurmukhi	2
12. Goorkha	Gorkhli	21
13. Jewish*	Hebrew	1
14. Kabuli*	Pashto	15
15. Korambar	Kurumba	42
16. Kurabashai	Korava	399
17. Kurava	Korava	337
18. Kurumar	Kurumba	287
19. Malayan*	Malai	156
20. Melola	Malai	1
21. Mizo*	Lushai	1
22. Maldivian*	Mahl	5
23. Mountain	Montaden-Chetty	40
24. Odiya	Oriya	13
25. Okkini	Malai	1
26. Oorazhi	Urali	3

27.	Pathani*	Afghani	37
28.	Pisto	Afghani	4
29.	Posteo	Afghani	13
30.	Silay	Yugoslavian	1
31.	Simelu*	Singhalese	2
32.	Thai*	Siamese	12
33.	Tokkaru	Dogri	1
34.	Vadugu	Vadaga	191
35.	Vaduva	Vadaga	31
36.	Veron	Burmese	3

In the case of languages marked with an asterisk, the merged language has also been shown along with the main language in the Table published by us. 9 such languages retained are

Kabuli
Pathani
Annamite
Simelu
Jewish
Mizo
Maldivian
Malayan and
Thai

The total number of languages thus deleted by the Linguist will come to 36, though the names of these 9 will be exhibited along with the main language. The total number of speakers covered by this reclassification is 77,223. Of these, 75,559 persons speak Badaga. Badagu is the name under which they have been returned, The difference between Badagu and Badaga is the difference of pronounciation and does not affect the language classification. Thus, the number of speakers affected by this classification, if Badaga is excluded comes only to 1,664 persons.

A further list has been prepared giving a list of languages which perhaps can be merged with the appropriate main language. This is based on a discussion with Linguist. The names of such languages are indicated below:

	Language	No. of speakers	
1.	Balabundhu	916	Merged with Marathi.
2.	Balbanagiri	15	,, ,, Gujarati.
3.	Bithalanean	1	Unclassifiable.
4.	Bondili	8	Merged with Hindustani
5.	Celtic	2	Corrected from Saelie and merged with Irish.
6.	Congolese	2	Merged with African.
7.	Devanagari	15	,, ,, Hindi.
8.	Ekidi	4	,, ,, Telugu.
9.	European	1	,, ,, English.
10.	Ghanese	7	,, ,, Africian.
11.	Gora	1	,, ,, Santali.
12.	Gurmukhi	11	,, ,, Punjabi.
13.	Halian	2	,, ,, Kannada.
14.	Hanoi	7	,, ,, Vietnamese.
15.	Irani	1	,, ,, Persian.
16.	Jaini	34	,, ,, Gujarati.
17.	Kargoni	6	,, ,, Konkani.
18.	Karwari	1	,, ,, Konkani.
19.	Kaspar	8	Corrected to Kosavan and merged with Irula.
20.	Kasturi	9	Merged with Tamil.
21.	Kattunaicken	1	,, ,, Kurumba.
22.	Khatri	332	,, ,, Saurashtra.
23.	Khokili	13	,, ,, Konkani.
24.	Kobhashai	94	,, ,, Kota.
25.	Koduva	1	,, ,, Telugu.
26.	Konavar	2	,, ,, Kannada.
27.	Kongar	12	,, ,, Tamil.
28.	Korchi	57	,, ,, Korava.
29.	Korlani	108	,, ,, Goanese.
30.	Kosavan	41	,, ,, Irula.
31.	Kshatri	311	,, ,, Hindustani.
32.	Kumki	2	,, ,, Konkani.
33.	Madari	10	,, ,, Telugu.
34.	Mahajani	10	Corrected from Majani and merged with Rajasthani.
35.	Mallayakka	1	Merged with Malayalam.
36.	Mijai	1	,, ,, Telugu.
37.	Nagari	16	,, ,, Marathi.
38.	Naiki	1167	,, ,, Kurumba.
39.	Nawait	2	,, ,, Konkani.
40.	Ottanmoli	2	,, ,, Telugu.
41.	Pallakkal	3	,, ,, Badaga.
42.	Roman	4	Unclassifiable.
43.	Satrali	9	,,
44.	Sigitvia	1	,,
45.	Sikhi	2	Merged with Punjabi.

46. Sikkari	29	Merged with Kuruvikkaran	
47. Sudanese	4	,, ,,	African.
48. Theevari	2	,, ,,	Telugu.
49. Udaiyarmoli	4	,, ,,	Tamil.
50. Uganda	5	,, ,,	African.
51. Vadugu (Vadaga)	235	,, ,,	Telugu.
52. Vaipaki	1	Unclassifiable	
53. Valluvamoli	3	Merged with	Tamil.
54. Yerukula	25	,, ,,	Korava.

The total number of speakers of these languages comes to 3,561.

The following are the languages spoken in Madras State:

	Language		No. of speakers
1.	African	...	21
2.	Annamese	...	3
3.	Arabic	...	639
4.	Assamese	...	70
5.	Austrian	...	1
6.	Badaga	...	85,374
7.	Balinese	...	1
8.	Basque	...	18
9.	Belgian	...	2
10.	Bengali	...	2,498
11.	Bhutani	...	2
12.	Bihari	...	5
13.	Burmese	...	145
14.	Cambodian	...	9
15.	Chettibashai	...	711
16.	Chinese	...	194
17.	Coorgi or Kodagu	...	627
18.	Czechoslovakian	...	13
19.	Denish	...	56
20.	Dogri	...	21
21.	Dutch	...	99
22.	English	...	34,447
23.	Ethiopean	..	2
24.	Flemish	...	65
25.	French	...	431
26.	Garhwali	...	1
27.	Gaelic	...	1
28.	German	...	211
29.	Goanese	...	126
30.	Gorkhali	...	23
31.	Greek	...	76
32.	Gujarati	...	17,978
33.	Hawali	...	1
34.	Hebrew	...	8
35.	Hindi	...	38,989
36.	Hindustani	...	921
37.	Hungarian	...	6
38.	Indonesian	...	4
39.	Iraqui	...	3
40.	Irish	...	24
41.	Irula	...	4,144
42.	Italian	...	138
43.	Japanese	...	66
44.	Javanese	...	474
45.	Kachchi	...	363
46.	Kannada	...	853,215
47.	Kashmiri	...	89
48.	Khasi	...	4
49.	Konkani	...	4,530
50.	Koraga	...	14
51.	Korava	...	876
52.	Kota	...	956
53.	Kurumba	...	3,834
54.	Kuruvikkaran	...	60
55.	Lambadi	...	3,345
56.	Latin	...	15
57.	Lushei	...	4
58.	Mahl	...	8
59.	Maithili	...	12
60.	Malay	...	412
61.	Malayalam	...	399,207
62.	Maltese	...	9
63.	Manipuri	...	13
64.	Marathi	...	52,363
65.	Marwari	...	3,543
66.	Montadan Chetty	...	1,690
67.	Multani	...	61
68.	Nepali	...	1,325
69.	Norwegian	...	3
70.	Oriya	...	399
71.	Pahari	...	17
72.	Pania	...	5,139
73.	Pashto	...	168
74.	Persian	...	149
75.	Polish	...	7
76.	Portuguese	...	55
77.	Prakrit	...	5
78.	Punjabi	...	3,486
79.	Rajasthani	...	300
80.	Roumanian	...	2
81.	Russian	...	26
82.	Sanskrit	...	117
83.	Santali	...	3
84.	Saurashtra	...	155,724
85.	Scottish	...	1

86.	Siamese	...	49
87.	Sikkim	...	9
88.	Sindhi	...	7,148
89.	Singhalese	...	448
90.	Slovene	...	1
91.	Solaga	...	1,931
92.	Spanish	...	37
93.	Swedish	...	55
94.	Swiss	...	9
95.	Tamil	...	28,011,127
96.	Telugu	...	3,363,834
97.	Tibetan	...	37
98.	Toda	...	760
99.	Tulu	...	4,672
100.	Turkish	...	2
101.	Urali	...	1,073
102.	Urdu	...	615,503
103.	Vietnamese	...	40
104.	Welsh	...	2
105.	Yugoslavia	...	3
106.	Unclassified*	...	16
		Total	33,686,953

*Unclassified :

Bithalanean	...	1
Roman	...	4
Satrali	...	9
Sigitvia	...	1
Vaipaki	...	1
		16

Of these 105 languages, the following 14 languages have been corrected without involving any clubbing of speakers :

1.	Annam	...	Corrected as	Annamese
2.	Balanese	...	do	Balinese
3.	Basca	...	do	Basque
4.	Bhatani	...	do	Bhutani
5.	Dogiri	...	do	Dogri
6.	Guruvali	...	do	Garhwali
7.	Galtic	...	do	Gaelic
8.	Korga	...	do	Koraga
9.	Kurumbar	...	do	Kurumba
10.	Mahadeep	...	do	Mahl
11.	Pushtu	...	do	Pashto
12.	Pragrutham	...	do	Prakrit
13.	Sandal	...	do	Santali
14.	Sinhalese	...	do	Singhalese

Major Languages of the State

9. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Urdu, Malayalam, Saurashtra, Badaga, Hindi and English are the important languages. In addition to these, there are 17 languages which are spoken by more than 1,000 people and they are listed below :

1. Bangali
2. Gujarathi
3. Irula/Iruliga
4. Konkani
5. Kuruba/Kurumba
6. Lamani/Lambadi
7. Marwari
8. Montadanchetty
9. Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba
10. Nepali
11. Pania
12. Punjabi
13. Sindhi
14. Solaga-Kannada
15. Tulu
16. Urali
17. Marathi

It will be seen that other 169 languages are spoken by a negligible number of people and will not be of adequate interest for a detailed analysis. Of the 9 important languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam constitute the four major Dravidian languages of India. Saurashtra is a language spoken by the weaving community of Madras State who have migrated centuries ago from Saurashtra and is said to be allied to an earlier form of Saurashtra language. Badaga is a language spoken by the people of Kannada origin of Nilgiri and is allied to Kannada. Urdu is the language of the Muslims inhabiting the Madras State including those who have migrated from outside. Hindi is the national language of India and persons who speak this language have actually migrated from other States. English was the language of administration and is spoken by a large number of Englishmen and American who have come to work in various industrial and commercial establishments located in Madras State and by Anglo-Indians. This more or less summarises the linguistic pattern of the State. Tulu which used to be spoken by the South Kanara people who have migrated to Madras State has lost its importance after States Reorganisation.

Language Families

10. I have further classified the languages both Indian and Non-Indian into 9 major families,

TABLE X — 4

Classification of important languages familywise

Family Sub-Family	Branch Sub-Branch	Group	Language/ Dialect
1	2	3	4
I. Dravidian family	...	Dravida Group	Tamil Irula Korava Koraga Malayalam Paniya Kannadam Badaga Kurumba Solaga Urali Toda Kota Tulu Coorgi or Kodagu Chettibashai Montadanchetty
		Andhra Group	Telugu
II. a) Indo-European (Indian) Family, Aryan Sub-family	Dardic or Pisacha Branch	Dard Group	Kashmiri
	Indo-Aryan Branch, Sanskrit Sub-Branch	Sanskritic Group	Sanskrit
	Indo-Aryan Branch Outer Sub-Branch	Southern Group	Marathi Konkani Goanese Prakrit Karuvikkaran
		Eastern Group	Oriya Bihari Maithili Bengali Assamese
		North Western Group	Multani Lahnda Sindhi Kachchi
	Inner Sub-Branch	Central Group	Hindustani Hindi Urdu Punjabi Dogra or Dogri Gujarati Saurashtra Rajasthani Lambadi Marwari

TABLE X — 4 (Contd.)

Classification of important languages familywise

Family Sub-Family	Branch Sub-Branch	Group	Language/ Dialect
1	2	3	4
b) Indo-European (Non-Indian) Family, Aryan Sub-family	Eranian Branch	Persian Group	Persian
		Easten Group	Pashto
	Indo-Aryan Branch Outer Sub-Branch	Southern Group	Singhalese Mahl
	Inner Sub-Branch	Pahari Group	Garhwali Gorkhali Nepali
III. Indo-European Family (Foreign)	Germanic Branch		Austrian Danish Dutch English Flemish German Norwegian Swedish Swiss*
	Romance Branch		French Italian Latin Portuguese Roumanian Spanish
	Celtic Branch		Gaelic Irish Scottish Welsh
	Balto-Slavic Branch		Czechoslovakian Polish Russian Slovene Yugoslovia** Greek Belgian
IV. Tibeto-Chinese Family		Tai Group	Siamese Annamese
Siamese-Chinese Sub-Family			Vietnamese
	Tibeto-Himalayan Branch	Tibetan Group	Sikkim Bhotia Tibetan Bhutani

* (There is no such language as Swiss. German, French. Italian and Rumansh are the most predominant and official languages of Switzerland. Out of 4.5 million people, over 3 million Swiss speak German–'*The World's chief languages*' by Mario A. Pei, p. 48)

** Mario A. Pei does not seem to have observed the language "Yugoslavia". Serbo-Croation and Slovene are the main languages spoken in Yugoslavia and hence it is included in the Balto-Slavic Branch.

TABLE X — 4 (Contd.)

Classification of important languages familywise

Family Sub-Family	Branch Sub-Branch	Group	Language/ dialect
1	2	3	4
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family	Assam-Burmese Branch	Kuki-Chin Group	Manipuri
			Lushai
		Burma Group	Burmese
			Chinese
V. Austric Family			Balinese
			Javanese
Austro-Nesian Sub-family	Indo-Nesian Branch	Malay Group	Malay
			Indonesian
Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family	Mon-Khmer Branch	Khasi Group	Kkasi
			Cambodian
	Munda Branch		Santali
	Polynesian Branch		Hawali
VI. Semito-Hamitic Family	Semitic Branch		Arabic
			Ethiopian
			Iraqui
			Hebrew
			Maltese
VII. Ural-Altaic Family	Uralic Branch		Hungarian
	Altaic Branch		Turkish
VIII. Japanese-Korean Family			Japanese
IX. African-Negro Family			African
			Congolese
			Ghanese
			Sudanese
			Uganda
		Unclassified	Bithalanean
			Roman
			Satrali
			Sigitvia
			Vaipaki

Note:—The language Pahari is not included in the classification since the Linguist has treated the return as unspecified.

As regards the language "Basque", it is not clear to which family it belongs. Dr. N. Lahovari who has done a great deal of research on this anguage has pointed out the affinity between it and Dravidian languages.

TABLE X — 5

Distribution of population by linguistic families and their percentages to total population

Linguistic family	No. of languages	Number of speakers	Percentage of speakers
1	2	3	4
Dravidian	18	32,739,184	97.1865
Indo-European (Indian)	26*	907,673	2.6944
Indo-European (Foreign)	27*	35,798	0.1063
Indo-European (Non-Indian)	7	2,122	0.0063
Austric	8	908	0.0027
Semito-Hamitic	5	661	0.0020
Tibeto-Chinese	10	496	0.0015
Japanese-Korean	1	66	0.0002
African-Negro	1@	21	0.0001
Ural Altaic	2	8	N
Unlcassified	5	16**	N
Total	110	33,686,953	100.0000

* For the purpose of summing up of the languages, Pahari (17) and Basque (18) have been included in Indo-European (Indian) and Indo-European (Foreign) families and this inclusion is not at all done on linguistic grounds.

**

Bithalanean	1
Roman	4
Satrali	9
Sigitvia	1
Vaipaki	1
	16

@ This family besides African (3), includes the languages—Congolese (2), Ghanese (7), Sudanese (4) and Uganda (5)

Speakers of Indian Languages

11. Indian languages have been grouped under two main heads-Dravidian and Indo-European. The former consists of 18 languages spoken in the State, while the latter includes 26 languages enumerated in the region. With the exception of 40,096 persons in the State, all others speak Dravidian and Indo-European (Indian) groups of languages. 97.19% speak Dravidian languages and 2.69% Indo-European languages of Indian origin. Even Indo-European languages of non-Indian origin are spoken only by 0.11% of the population.

The Table below gives the details of important Dravidian languages with the total number of speakers and the percentages of total speakers :

TABLE X — 6

Speakers of languages in the Dravidian family and their percentage to the group total

Languages of the Dravidian family	Number of persons	Percentage to total speakers of the group
	2	3
Badaga	85,374	0.26
Coorgi or Kodagu	627	N
Irula	4,144	0.01
Kannada (including Chetti-bashai, Montadan Chetty, Solaga & Urali)	858,620	2.62
Korava	876	N
Kota	956	N
Kurumba	3,834	0.01
Malayalam (including Paniya)	404,346	1.24
Tamil	28,011,127	85.56
Telugu (including Vadaga)	3,363,834	10.28
Toda	760	N
Tulu (including Koraga)	4,686	0.02
	32,739,184	100.00

(N—denotes negligible figures)

Tamil is the most important of this group constituting 85.56% of the total Dravidian speakers. Next is Telugu with 10.28%. Kannada is spoken by 2.62% and Malayalam by 1.24%. The speakers of other languages are negligible in number with the exception of Badaga under which language are found 85,374 persons constituting 0.26%.

Indo-European Languages of Indian Origin

12. 26 languages are grouped under the Indo-European languages of Indian origin. The total number of speakers is 907,673 constituting 2.69% of the total speakers of all languages. The statement below will give details of languages belonging to this group which have a minimum speaking strength of 100 :

TABLE X — 7

Speakers of languages in the Indo-European (Indian) family

Languages of the Indo-European (Indian) family	Number of persons	Percentage to total speakers of this group
1	2	3
Bengali	2,498	0.2752
Goanese	126	0.0139
Gujarati	17,978	1.9807
Hindi	38,989	4.2955
Hindustani	921	0.1015
Kachchi	363	0.0400
Konkani	4,530	0.4991
Lambadi	3,345	0.3685
Marathi	52,363	5.7689
Marwari	3,543	0.3903
Oriya	399	0.0439
Punjabi	3,486	0.3841
Rajasthani	300	0.0330
Sanskrit	117	0.0129
Saurashtra	155,724	17.1564
Sindhi	7,148	0.7875
Urdu	615,503	67.8111
* Others	340	0.0375
	907,673	100.0000

*Kashmiri	89
Prakrit	5
Bihari	5
Maithili	12
Assamese	70
Multani	61
Dogri	21
Pahari	17
Kurivikkaran	60
	340

17 languages have more than 100 speakers. The most important language is Urdu which has 67.81% of the total Indo-European (Indian) speakers. A large number of the Muslim population are of indigenous origin with Tamil as their mother tongue. There is a small percentage of Urdu speaking people. A tendency has been seen of late for Muslims to return Urdu as their language. This has been reflected in the increase in the number of Urdu speakers (to which a reference has been made earlier) at the expense of Hindi and Hindustani. Whatever the position be, Urdu is a language of the Muslims, more so in the urban areas of the State. There are institutions in Madras State devoted to the study of Urdu language.

The next language of importance in numerical strength is Saurashtra. This language, though of non-Dravidian origin, is practically confined to the State and is spoken by the weaving community known as Pattu Noolkar who are also known as Saurashtras. Their original home is somewhere in Gujarat. They have in the course of the centuries wandered from place to place and finally settled in Madras State in the southern districts, chiefly in Madurai. It has a large number of Dravidian words borrowed more from Telugu. It has some interest for Philologists, but as a language useful in daily life, it has only a limited application and the Saurashtras speak this language among themselves, for they depend on Tamil for their communication with others.

Marathi is the next important language spoken by a large number of people. 52, 623 speakers of this language are found in the State. They chiefly belong to Madras, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Salem districts. It recalls to mind the occupation of the Marattas and the establishment of a kingdom in Thanjavur. The next important language is Hindi. Hindi as it is, is not spoken as mother-tongue by the indigenous people. They form a language of the migrants who have moved into Madras during the last decade in appreciable numbers and in the earlier decade in smaller numbers. Actually, our data show a decrease in the number of Hindi speakers in Madras State. It is due to the fact that there has been an attempt by some Urdu speaking people to return themselves as Hindi or Hindustani speaking people in 1951. In 1947

consequent on the creation of Pakistan there were lot of unrest and fear in the country. Whatever apprehension was then felt has disappeared now and the citizen has now returned his language as he wished to have it.

A number of Gujarati speaking people are also found in this State who number 17,978. Gujaratis have always been interested in this State for trade and of late industrial expansion.

Non-Indian Language

13. Speakers of non-Indian languages form a very small percentage of the total population. Their contribution to the State is however, significant. Non-Indian languages in the State have been classified in the following Table :

TABLE X — 8

Speakers of Non-Indian languages by families

Linguistic family or group	No. of persons speaking languages included in the group	Percentage to total number of persons speaking non-Indian languages
1	2	3
Total speakers of non-Indian languages	40,080	100.00
Indo-European languages (non-Indian & foreign)	37,920	94.61
Tibeto-Chinese	496	1.24
Austric	908	2.27
Semito-Hamitic	661	1.65
Japanese-Korean	66	0.16
African-Negro	21	0.05
Ural-Altaic	8	0.02

It will be seen that 40,080 speakers are found speaking non-Indian languages. Of these, Indo-Euorpean languages of Non-Indian origin constitute 94.61%. Next comes the Austric language with 2.27%. Ural-Altaic and other languages are insignificant. If languages which have a spoken strength of fifty or more are taken into consideration, the Indo-European (Non-Indian) language group consists of 14 languages. Their strength varies from 55 under Portuguese/Swedish to 34,447 under English. English accounts for 90.84% of speakers belonging to this group and 85.95% of speakers speaking non-Indian languages within the State. The composition of Indo-European languages is given in Table 9.

TABLE X — 9

Speakers of languages of Indo-European (Non-Indian) family

Languages of the Indo-European (Non-Indian Linguistic family)	No. of persons speaking the language	Percentage to total speakers of the group
1	2	3
Total speakers of the group	37,920	100.00
English	34,447	90.84
Nepali	1,325	3.49
Singhalese	448	1.18
French	431	1.14

TABLE X — 9 (Contd.)

Speakers of languages of Indo-European (Non-Indian) family

Languages of the Indo-European (Non-Indian Linguistic family)	No. of persons speaking the language	Percentage to total speakers of the group
1	2	3
German	211	0.56
Pashto	168	0.44
Persian	149	0.39
Italian	138	0.36
Dutch	99	0.26
Greek	76	0.20
Flemish	65	0.17
Danish	56	0.15
Portuguese	55	0.15
Swedish	55	0.15
Others*	197	0.52

*Basque	18
Gorkhali	23
Garhwali	1
Mahl	8
Austrian	1
Norwegian	3
Swiss	9
Latin	15
Roumanian	2
Spanish	37
Gaelic	1
Irish	24
Scottish	1
Welsh	2
Czechoslovakian	13
Polish	7
Russian	26
Slovene	1
Yugoslavia	3
Belgian	2
	197

Among the Tibeto-Chinese group, the Chinese language is the most significant. It represents 39.11% of the total speakers. Other languages included are Burmese, Siamese, Annamese, Vietnamese and Tibetan. Ten languages falling under this group are spoken in the State. But their combined strength is only 496.

Javanese and Malay are grouped under Austric languages. The total strength of the group is 908. Semito-Hamitic languages have a strength of 661. Arabic is the most important language of this group and it accounts for 96.67% of the speakers of this group. Other non-Indian language groups returned are African Negro, Japanese-Korean and Ural-Altaic languages. Of these, the first has a spoken strength of 21, the second 66, while the third group has a following of only 8 in the State.

Subsidiary languages

14. The prevalence of subsidiary languages will prove an interesting study. 5,269,121 persons in the State forming 15.64 % know a language other than their mother-tongue. The percentage varies considerably from one language to another. For instance, it is 76.04% among Saurashtra speakers and 5.67% among the Tamils. The inset table below will give the percentage of bilingualists among the numerically important language groups of the State :

TABLE X - 10

Bilingualists among important mother-tongue speakers in the State

Mother-tongue groups	Total speakers	Speaker with subsidiary languages	Percentage of column 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
Total speakers	33,686,953	5,269,121	15.64
Badaga	85,371	34,665	40.61
English	34,446	19,805	57.50
Gujarati	17,929	11,342	63.26
Hindi	38,974	22,662	58.15
Kannada	853,211	573,572	67.23
Malayalam	399,206	173,333	43.42
Marathi	51,431	36,695	71.35
Saurashtra	155,392	118,156	76.04
Tamil	28,011,099	1,587,552	5.67
Telugu	3,363,579	2,295,556	68.25
Urdu	615,503	364,382	59.20
Others	60,812	31,401	51.64

Note : The figures presented above are those returned under each language and do not include the figures for languages that have been merged with the above languages,

Languages with a strength of 10,000 or more have been taken into consideration. All other languages have been grouped together and treated as 'other languages' in the Table. The markedly low percentage of bilingualists among Tamils and a comparatively higher percentage among other language groups will show that bilingualism is more due to necessity than to any other factor. Naturally, Tamils have recorded a low percentage of bilingualism (5.67) which is lower than the State bilingualism by 9.97%. More important languages of Dravidian groups have the following percentages: Telugu, 68.25, Malayalam, 43.42 and Kannada, 67.23. One factor which will explain the higher percentage of bilingualism among Telugu and Kannada speakers is that they are indigenous to the land and many do not actually know to read and write their mother-tongue.

Though Badaga is not a written language, it shows a percentage of 40.61 under bilingualism. It is because Badagas are not as educated as other language group people.

The percentage of bilingualism among all language groups is higher except for the State language viz., Tamil. With the introduction of Tamil as the language of education and language of administration, it is but necessary that all linguistic groups residing in Madras State have to adopt sooner or later the language of the State. Even in cases where the majority of the people speak another language and even if adequate provisions for education in that language are provided in the State, bilingualism is bound to grow at a rapid rate. The fact remains that basically Madras is a Tamil State whatever be the mother-tongue of the citizen, and it is necessary for him to know that language if he has to function as a useful citizen of the State and have all the privileges accruing as a result of that citizenship.

Popularity of Tamil and English as subsidiaries

15. Among the subsidiary languages used in the State, Tamil and English are the most popular. 64.62% of the total speakers who use a subsidiary language use Tamil while English accounts for 23.32%. We have indicated how Tamil is popular among other language groups. Not only has Madras been ruled by the English for more than two and a half centuries, but also the educational development of the region has been mainly through the medium of English. Under the British administration, Madras had people speaking four or five languages. It was out of necessity that Madras had to use English for its medium of instruction. The legacy created on the basis of English was to some extent shattered when it was decided to use the regional language as the medium of instruction. With the appearance of the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the Southern Peninsula, the role which English played as a uniting factor of South Indian State disappeared to a large extent, but as a result of the advance of Hindi as the National language of India, the role of English in the States has increased. There is a greater effort to appreciate this language and study its fine features. The intense love for the regional language has somewhat been sobered by the thought that English as an international language will open the minds of the Indians not only to great literature, but also to science and culture of the world. The table gives the details of bilingualism among the speakers :

TABLE X — 11

Proportion of bilingualists knowing English and Tamil among major mother-tongue speakers

Mother-tongue languages	Percentage of bilingualists knowing English to total bilingualists	Percentage of bilingualists knowing Tamil to total bilingualists
1	2	3
Total speakers	23.32	64.62
Badaga	1.90	97.94
English	...	85.00
Gujarati	38.79	36.90
Hindi	24.58	69.67
Kannada	1.78	89.97
Malayalam	24.20	73.77
Marathi	12.51	75.80
Saurashtra	1.84	97.41
Tamil	67.81	...
Telugu	2.33	96.08
Urdu	5.21	89.61
Others	33.00	48.35

In general, preference is shown to Tamil, but this is seen more among persons speaking the Dravidian languages. 23.32% of the bilingualists speak English. It varies from one language to another. Badaga, Kannada, Marathi, Saurashtra, Telugu and Urdu have recorded lower percentages under English as subsidiary. The percentage of Tamil knowing bilingualists among all groups is 64.62. Only Gujarati has recorded a lower percentage, viz. 36.90. The highest is recorded by Badaga with 97.94%.

Table below gives the distribution per 10,000 speakers of major mother-tongues of Tamil and Telugu in the State who speak also one or more subsidiary languages for each district.

TABLE X — 12

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother Tongues in the state

Who also speak one or more subsidiary language
(a) Denotes absolute figures returned in 1961
(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State and District		Mother tongue in descending order of numerical strength	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother tongue)						
			Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language
		Tamil	English	Telugu	Malayalam	Hindi	Urdu	Kannada	Arabi
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	a	**28,011,099**	**1,076,467**	**338,540**	**61,746**	...	...	...	...
	b	**10,000**	**384**	**121**	**22**	...	...	...	...
Madras	a	1,226,619	219,711	20,230	...	4,623	...	...	...
	b	10,000	1,791	165	...	38	...	...	...
Chingleput	a	1,820,461	57,987	46,648	...	...	1,707	..	...
	b	10,000	319	256	...	...	9	...	...
North Arcot	a	2,563,716	58,431	36,236	...	...	4,392	...	...
	b	10,000	228	141	...	...	17	...	.
South Arcot	a	2,826,983	54,676	25,544	...	...	6,762	...	...
	b	10,000	193	90	...	...	24	...	...
Salem	a	2,863,745	47,430	55,010	...	...	...	11,500	...
	b	10,000	166	192	...	...	...	40	...
Coimbatore	a	2,402,759	83,849	25,412	.	...	...	10,868	...
	b	10,000	349	105	...	...	...	45	...

TABLE X — 12 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother Tongues in the State

Who also speak one or more subsidiary language
(a) Denotes absolute figures returned in 1961
(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State and District		Mother tongue in descending order of numerical strength	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother tongue)						
			Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language
		Tamil	English	Telugu	Malayalam	Hindi	Urdu	Kannada	Arabi
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nilgiri	a	157,830	12,897	...	920	...	...	836	...
	b	10,000	817	...	58	...	...	53	...
Madurai	a	2,536,236	87,527	34,131	...	...	...	6,611	...
	b	10,000	345	135	...	...	...	26	...
Tiruchirapalli	a	2,893,982	101,460	45,996	...	...	4,446	...	...
	b	10,000	351	159	...	...	15	...	...
Thanjavur	a	3,134,700	121,673	11,993	...	...	3,703	...	...
	b	10,000	388	38	...	...	12	...	...
Ramanathapuram	a	2,167,318	69,395	19,986	...	...	1,343	...	...
	b	10,000	320	92	...	...	6	...	...
Tirunelveli	a	2,553,100	106,515	16,127	1,882	...	...	...	...
	b	10,000	417	63	7	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	a	863,650	54,916	...	41,423	...	...	...	1,543
	b	10,000	636	...	480	...	...	...	18

TABLE X — 12 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother Tongues in the State

Who also speak one or more subsidiary language
(a) Denotes absolute figures returned in 1961
(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State and District		Mother tongue in descending order of numerical strength	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother tongue)					
			Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language
		Telugu	Tamil	English	Kannada	Hindi	Urdu	Malayalam
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras State	a	3,363,579	2,205,471	53,551	32,318	...	...	...
	b	10,000	6,557	159	96	...	...	...
Madras	a	244,632	104,243	27,389	...	712	...	...
	b	10,000	4,261	1,120	...	29	...	...
Chingleput	a	305,751	129,720	5,912	...	139	...	...
	b	10,000	4,243	193	...	5	...	...
North Arcot	a	350,110	215,649	3,161	97	...	...	...
	b	10,000	6,159	90	3	...	...	...
South Arcot	a	150,203	115,165	1,869	...	...	227	...
	b	10,000	7,667	124	...	...	15	...
Salem	a	563,814	329,188	2,500	27,433	...	...	...
	b	10,000	5,839	44	487	...	...	...
Coimbatore	a	711,749	501,681	4,326	4,016	...	...	...
	b	10,000	7,049	61	56	...	...	...

TABLE X — 12 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother Tongues in the State

Who also speak one or more subsidiary language
(a) Denotes absolute figures returned in 1961
(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State and District		Mother tongue in descending order of numerical strength	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother tongue)					
			Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language	Subsidiary language
		Telugu	Tamil	English	Kannada	Hindi	Urdu	Malayalam
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nilgiri	a	30,118	12,129	428	...	63	...	...
	b	10,000	4,027	142	...	21	...	...
Madurai	a	401,352	314,903	2,104	115	...	...	...
	b	10,000	7,846	52	3	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	a	199,987	160,964	1,933	...	...	...	933
	b	10,000	8,049	97	...	...	...	47
Thanjavur	a	54,177	42,388	1,454	...	11	...	...
	b	10,000	7,824	268	...	2	...	...
Ramanathapuram	a	200,629	158,862	1,182	54	...	...	...
	b	10,000	7,918	59	3	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	a	148,437	119,171	1,108	...	28	...	...
	b	10,000	8,028	75	...	2	...	...
Kanyakumari	a	2,62)	1,408	185	...	...	...	26
	b	10 000	5,374	706	...	...	...	99

Female proportions among various language groups

16. The inset table below presents data on the proportion of females per 1,000 persons among the various language groups in the State.

TABLE X — 13

Proportion of females per 1,000 Persons among major mother-tongue speakers and bilingualists under each mother-tongue

Mother tongue	Proportion of females per 1,000 persons among: Total population	Persons with subsidiary languages	Persons with English as subsidiary language	Persons with Tamil as subsidiary language
1	2	3	4	5
Total speakers	498	416	240	478
Badaga	496	301	96	305
English	506	505	...	510
Gujarati	430	370	279	446
Hindi	439	384	214	435
Kannada	497	480	242	487
Malayalam	431	343	305	358
Marathi	490	468	251	506
Saurashtra	498	482	124	490
Tamil	499	297	237	...
Telugu	498	481	228	488
Urdu	490	445	237	458

Except under English, proportions of females per 1,000 persons among bilingualists is lower than the proportions of males. Among total bilingualists, the proportion is found to be 416. The lowest proportion is recorded by Tamil–297. The highest proportion is 505 under English. The proportion of females per thousand persons among bilingualists using English is also found to be low. The total bilingualists who use English record a female proportion of 240. The lowest is recorded by the Badaga group. 96 and the highest by Malayalam, viz. 305. The table also gives data on the proportion of females among Tamil speaking bilingualists.

Linguistic proportions in 1951 and 1961 for major languages

17. The Table below gives the number of persons per 10,000 of population speaking each recorded language as mother-tongue.

TABLE X — 14

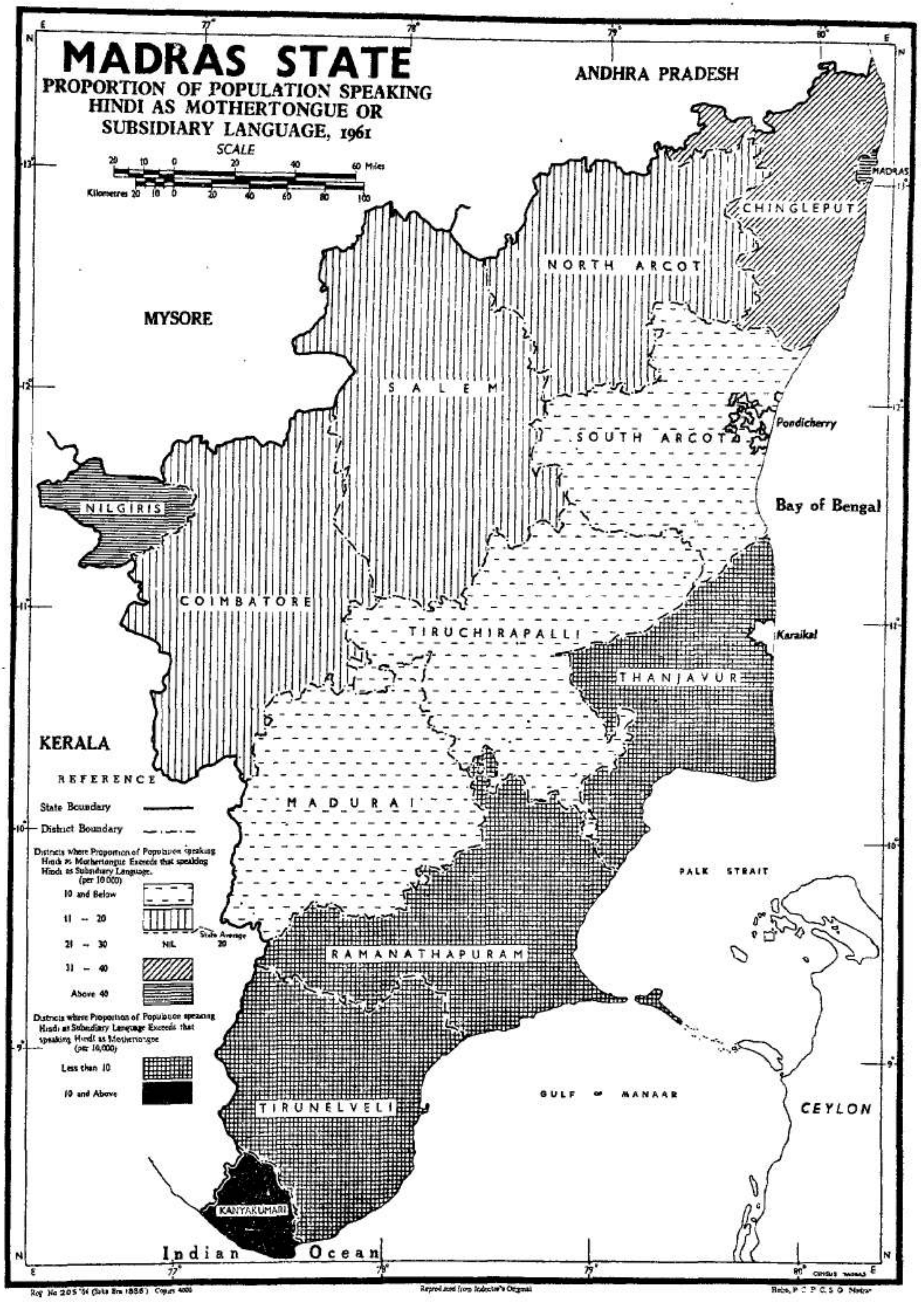
Number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language as mother tongue in the state

Language	Number per 10,000 of total population: 1961	1951
1	2	3
Badaga	26	23
Bengali	1	1
English	10	10
Gujarati	5	4
Hindi	12	22
Kannada	253	301
Malayalam	119	118
Marathi	15	18
Saurashtra	46	41
Sindhi	2	2
Tamil	8,315	8,192
Telugu	999	1,098
Tulu	2	1
Urdu	183	142

Note: (See note under Table X - 2)

Those languages whose proportions are negligible both in 1961 and 1951 have been excluded from the Table.

The following points are of interest. The percentages of Bengali speaking, English speaking and Sindhi speaking persons have remained stationary. The number of Badaga people has increased from 23 to 26. Badaga speaking people are found only in Nilgiri district and this increase should be attributed to natural increase in population. Saurashtras have increased from 41 to 46. The bulk of them are found in Madurai district. This increase should be attributed to the natural



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growth of the Saurashtra community. No fresh addition by migration can be expected. Among the other major groups are Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Telugu has recorded a fall from 1,098 to 999. It indicates the gradual reduction of the Telugus from Madras State consequent on the Reorganisation of States. Kannada has recorded a fall from 301 to 253. A part of the Kannadiga people had their headquarters in Madras. The role played by South Canara in the History of Madras is more significant than their numbers would warrant. The people of South Canara district had a preferential attachment to Madras rather than to any Kannada speaking areas. The Linguistic Reorganisation of the States by which South Canara was merged in Mysore State has cut off the contact with Madras completely with the result that the Kannada speaking people have recorded an appreciable fall in their proportion from 301 to 253. Again Tulu as a language of Madras State has disappeared. Malayalam has shown an increase, i. e. 118 to 121. Actually, the States Reorganisation should have affected the percentage of Malayalees also adversely because with the disappearance of Malabar district from Madras State, the affinity of the Malayalees to migrate to Madras should have disappeared. But there is reason to believe that though Madras has ceased to be the legal and administrative headquarters of a large section of Malayalees residing in Kerala, it continues to be the centre of attraction for work of a particular nature. The influx of Malayalees continues to be as steady as ever and this trend cannot be reversed so long as there is acute unemployment in Kerala State and the long association of Malabar with Madras cannot disappear. Actually, even before the formation of the Linguistic States, the Malayalam speaking people of Cochin and Travancore had direct interest in Madras State and instances cannot be wanting where the people of those States have returned themselves as citizens of British India to get appointment in Government service. A large number of Doctors and Engineers belong to the old Travancore-Cochin State and they are found in different parts of Madras State in some capacity or other. As long as the draw of Madras State for a Malayalam speaking person is one of employment, not necessarily in Government service, the influx of Malayalees will continue to be as strong as ever. In Madras no limitation is imposed on employment of Malayalees in any sector and as such, their absorption though difficult in Government service is quite easy in the private sector. The industrial development of Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras City has also drawn a large number of Malayalam speaking people to the private sector.

Another striking feature of the Table is the complete disappearance of Hindustani people and fall in the number of Hindi speaking people. In 1951, 22 persons out of 10,000 spoke Hindi and 23 persons spoke Hindustani. In 1961, it has been returned as 12 for Hindi and it is negligible for Hindustani. At the same time, Urdu speaking people have increased from 142 to 183. If Hindustani, Hindi and Urdu are treated as one language, it will mean that their percentage has remained stationary. This peculiar phenomenon is due to the fact that in 1951 some of the Urdu speaking people have returned themselves as speaking Hindustani. Perhaps the Muslims of Madras State in their desire to conceal their identity in 1951 have chosen the less harmful term 'Hindustani'. Some of them should have also chosen Hindi wherever necessary because Hindi speakers have fallen from 22 in 1951 to 12 in 1961. Actually, from the migration statistics we find that there is a larger influx of North Indians to Madras State during this decade. Persons belonging to the Hindi speaking areas have moved in larger numbers and as such, the number of Hindi speaking people should record a rise. The remarkable feature observed is the drop in the number of Marathis from 19 to 15. No rational explanation can be given for this fall. There is no compelling linguistic force which should send them out of Madras State. They are generally found concentrated in Madras, Thanjavur and Salem. A remarkable decrease is noted in Nilgiri. The result of the changes which we have discussed is to improve the basic content of the population, viz. Tamils from 8,195 to 8,315 in Madras State. This increase cannot be attributed to migration because Madras is a net Migration State and as we have seen in the Chapter on Migration, Madras has lost more persons than it has gained. Actually more Tamils have gone out of Madras State than non-Tamilians who have come in. This result should

therefore, be attributed to the impact of the linguistic reorganisation under which Madras ceased to be the headquarters of Telugu speaking, Malayalam speaking and to a lesser extent the Kannada speaking people of South India. No more do the Kannadigas, Telugus or Malayalees look to Madras as their economic, legal, administrative and educational capital. Many universities have grown up in South India. Madras University in spite of its high tradition today has only the colleges in Madras State under its control. The trend of the decade has, therefore, been that in spite of the best wishes of the administrators of Madras State, the State has become more Tamilian in its structure. This tendency will continue because other areas which are less developed than the Madras State are doing their best to advance not only industrially, but also educationally and in all other fields of activities. There is a proportionate increase in the number of North Indian influence in Madras State. But in the overall linguistic composition, such migration cannot have any effect. The increase of Tamilians as will be seen by the figures of 1961 is the lowest in the whole of India.

Language proportions in 1951 and 1961

18. I have prepared a Table (Table-15) by which we can study the impact of Linguistic Reorganisation on the language composition of Madras State. Ten important languages have been listed. For this State, only 8 districts have been selected. These districts are either unaffected or least affected by the Linguistic Reorganisation and will therefore give us comparative figures without any mathematical adjustment, which has become a regular feature of the analysis of data in 1961 census. Such adjustments, however sound they be, do not always give us a correct picture of what is happening. It will be seen that the percentage of Telugu speaking people have recorded a uniform decrease in all the districts except in Salem which has recorded a small increase. This decrease is not found in Madras City alone. It is found in Madurai, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli to a large extent and in Nilgiri, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram to a larger extent. We have not compared the figures of Chingleput district since on the basis of Pataskar Award, an inter-change of Telugu and Tamil population has taken place between Andhra Pradesh and Madras State. Salem which is contiguous to Andhra Pradesh still continues to have the same percentage of Telugu speaking people. There is one difference between Salem and other districts of Madras State. In other districts, Telugus are economically in a much better position than in Salem where they are generally agriculturists and handloom workers. Perhaps, Linguistic Reorganisation cannot affect the fortunes of the poorer sections as much as the better sections. The result is that the Andhra has found it more profitable to return to his home State and seek his fortunes. It is to some extent a natural process. Telugus have played a very important role in the development of the State itself. When a new State was formed, his interest naturally centred round that new State and influx of population took place. Actually, the Madras State do not represent the most fertile and economically rich area of Southern Peninsula. As such, migration towards the North consequent on political changes is a necessary step which cannot be avoided.

As regards Kannada, a similar fall is recorded except in Salem district which is contiguous to the Mysore State. The fall is more pronounced in Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli and less in Madras City and Madurai. The trend is significant with the formation of Mysore State. There is a tendency for Kannadigas to move towards Mysore. One of the factors which has accelerated this movement is the development of Bangalore as an important industrial centre and the educational facilities which are found in Mysore State to-day. Two decades ago, Mysoreans depended on Madras for their higher education, both professional and general. But that era has passed.

Malayalam speaking people, in contrast to what is to be expected, have recorded an increase in Madras City and Nilgiri. A similar increase will perhaps be recorded in Coimbatore also. The proportions in other districts more or less remain unchanged with no tendency for the percentage to drop appreciably. Though the reasons given above apply to the Malayalam speaking people also, as indicated already, they have continued to migrate to Madras in search of employment and this is reflected by the fact that Kerala has contributed a large number of migrant population with a male

majority of more than 40,000. The migration from other States is based on factors different from that of Kerala. Keralites come in search of employment and they accept whatever employment they can get. The only conclusion we can draw is that but for the States Reorganisation Act, they would have been found in much larger numbers in Madras State. The result of the Linguistic Reorganisation as far as Tamils are concerned is an increase in Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram to an appreciable extent. In Salem, a slight fall has been recorded. Salem has recorded a migration of 5,927 males and 12,576 females from Mysore State. It means that culturally Salem continues to be part of Mysore Plateau and as such, the tendency for the people of Salem to marry in Mysore continues. This has resulted in an increase in the proportion of the Kannadigas in Salem. It is also likely that the development of handloom industry in Salem district may have acted as a centrifugal force in attracting weaving communities of Andhra and Mysore origin. The result is that in this district the percentage of Kannada speaking and Telugu speaking people has increased with a fall in the number of Tamil speaking people. Being a very backward district of Madras State, Salem does not have the capacity to attract any Tamilians from other districts as migrants.

TABLE X — 15

Percentage of Population Speaking 10 Major Languages for Madras State, 1951—1961

Name of district	Tamil		Telugu		Kannada		Malayalam		English		Badaga		Saurashtra		Marathi		Hindi		Urdu	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras +	67.92	70.94	16.55	14.15	1.12	0.87	2.83	3.35	1.33	1.01	...	N	...	0.26	0.80	0.81	1.63	0.94	6.32	5.91
South Arcot +	91.38	92.75	6.48	4.93	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.13	N	0.03	...	...	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.06	1.60	1.81
Salem x	76.79	75.28	14.50	14.82	5.62	6.33	0.24	0.25	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.31	0.42	0.23	0.18	0.33	0.07	1.97	2.51
Nilgiri +	38.19	38.56	8.49	7.36	12.91	9.21	13.33	15.79	0.49	0.65	21.57	20.72	...	N	0.82	0.42	1.21	0.46	...	2.15
Madurai +	76.63	78.98	14.44	12.50	5.21	4.70	0.51	0.37	0.04	0.05	...	N	2.22	2.48	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.05	...	0.77
Tiruchirapalli x	87.88	90.72	8.48	6.27	1.52	0.76	0.39	0.35	0.07	0.09	...	...	0.34	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.05	1.02	1.40
Thanjavur x	96.43	96 57	1.93	1.67	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.01	0.01	...	...	0.57	0.62	0.28	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.36	0.52
Ramanathapuram x	87.43	89.49	9.41	8.28	2.13	1.32	0.19	0.15	N	N	...	...	0.59	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	...	0.16

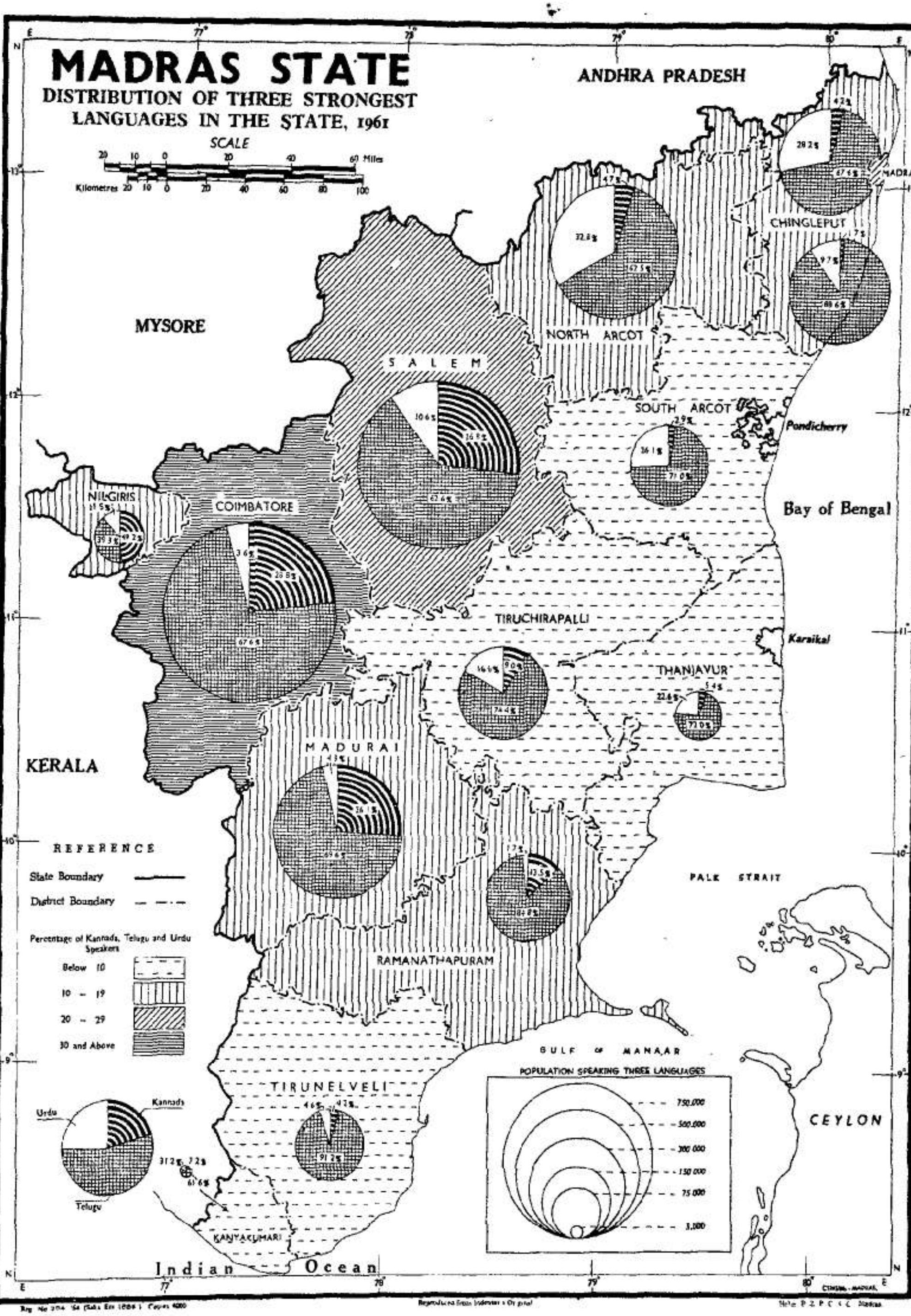
\+ Unaffected by changes in jurisdiction during 1951–61

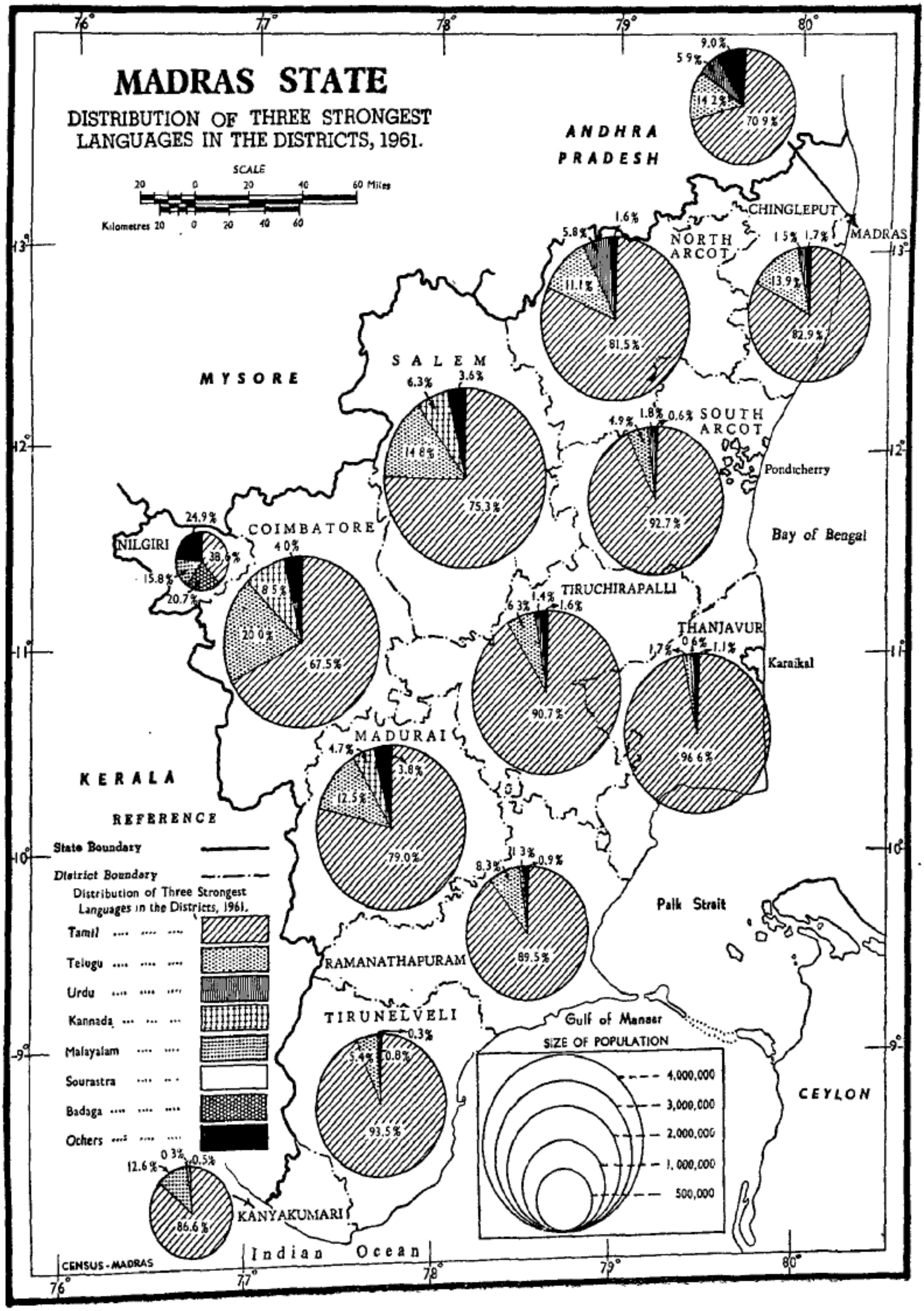
x Partly affected by changes in jurisdiction

(i) Salem — 3 villages transferred to Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur — One village transferred from Tiruchirapalli district to Thanjavur district

(iii) Ramanathapuram — One village transferred from Tirunelveli district


MADRAS STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
Bay of Bengal
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
PALK STRAIT
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Kannada, Telugu and Urdu Speakers
Below 10
10 – 19
20 – 29
30 and Above
Urdu
Kannada
Telugu
POPULATION SPEAKING THREE LANGUAGES
750,000
500,000
300,000
150,000
75,000
3,000


MADRAS STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE DISTRICTS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRI
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal
Bay of Bengal
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
9.0%
5.9%
14.2%
70.9%
1.6%
5.8%
11.1%
81.5%
1.5%
1.7%
13.9%
82.9%
6.3%
3.6%
14.8%
75.3%
4.9%
1.8%
0.6%
92.7%
24.9%
38.6%
15.8%
20.7%
4.0%
8.5%
20.0%
67.5%
6.3%
1.4%
1.6%
90.7%
1.7%
0.6%
1.1%
96.6%
4.7%
3.8%
12.5%
79.0%
8.3%
1.3%
0.9%
89.5%
0.3%
5.4%
0.8%
93.5%
12.6%
0.3%
0.5%
86.6%
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Distribution of Three Strongest Languages in the Districts, 1961.
Tamil
Telugu
Urdu
Kannada
Malayalam
Sourastra
Badaga
Others
SIZE OF POPULATION
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
500,000
CENSUS-MADRAS

Language Distribution in rural and urban areas of the Districts

19. In the Table below is given the number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages as mother-tongue in each district of the State for rural and urban areas separately. 5 to 10% population speaking a language has been treated as a major language for this purpose.

TABLE X — 16

Number Per 10,000 of Total Population Speaking the Major Languages as Mother Tongue in each District of the State, 1961

State and District	Rural Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking						
			Badaga	Kannada	Malayalam	Saurashtra	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	**R**	**10,000**	**31**	**245**	**72**	**2**	**8,576**	**974**	**79**
	U	**10,000**	**11**	**275**	**247**	**166**	**7,598**	**1,066**	**467**
Madras	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	7,094	1,415	591
Chingleput	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,376	1,439	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	7,952	1,213	...
North Arcot	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,502	1,159	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	6,741	926	2,034
South Arcot	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,382	...	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,554	736	...
Salem	R	10,000	...	569	...	...	7,736	1,479	...
	U	10,000	...	963	...	...	6,455	1,498	666
Coimbatore	R	10,000	...	896	...	...	6,988	1,999	...
	U	10,000	...	743	655	...	6,182	2,006	...
Nilgiri	R	10,000	3,279	699	1,286	...	3,277	880	...
	U	10,000	533	1,204	1,952	...	4,595	551	...
Madurai	R	10,000	...	515	...	...	8,103	1,342	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	770	7,455	1,050	...
Tiruchirapalli	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,285	583	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,283	788	521

TABLE X — 16 (Contd.)

Number Per 10,000 of Total Population Speaking the Major Languages as Mother Tongue in each District of the State, 1961

State and District	Rural Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking						
			Badaga	Kannada	Malayalam	Saurashtra	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,844	...	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,927	...	...
Ramanathapuram	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,064	848	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,599	770	...
Tirunelveli	R	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,286	657	...
	U	10,000	...	...	...	...	9,497	...	...
Kanyakumari	R	10,000	...	...	1,335	...	8,646	...	...
	U	10,000	...	...	838	...	8,757	...	...

Note : Languages spoken by more than 5% of the population of each district for rural and urban areas separately has been taken as Major languages for each district rural and urban area.

The significant features are the prevalence of Urdu as a major language in Madras, in urban areas of North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli district. Telugu is found as major language throughout the State except in the rural parts of South Arcot, in the districts of Thanjavur and Kanyakumari and in urban parts of Tirunelveli. Malayalam is a major language in the urban parts of Coimbatore and in Nilgiri and Kanyakumari districts. Kannada is a major language in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiri and in rural parts of Madurai. The language closely identical to Kannada is Badaga which is a major language in the Nilgiri district. This shows the pattern of distribution in the State which has been discussed in detail earlier.

Tribal Languages

20. Below we give a comparative statement of numerical strength in the Census of 1961 of certain tribes and the number of persons who returned mother-tongue that go by these tribal names.

TABLE X — 17

A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the Census of 1961 of certain Tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names

heduled tribes and mother-tongue (in alphabetical order)		Madras State		Madras		Chingleput		North Arcot		South Arcot	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Irular	(a)	40,860	38,975	79	72	12,401	11,661	10,949	10,462	6,151	6,026
Irula	(b)	2,072	2,023	...	...	19	11	5	...	...	...
(2) Kattu Naicken	(a)	3,171	3,288	12	18	544	424	1,072	1,198	147	246
Kattu Naicken	(b)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Kota	(a)	461	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota	(b)	467	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Paniyan	(a)	2,470	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pania	(b)	2,590	2,549	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Solaga	(a)	3,107	3,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solaga	(b)	972	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Toda	(a)	375	339	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...
Toda	(b)	384	376	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 17 (Contd.)

*A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the **Census** of 1961 of certain Tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names*

Scheduled tribes and mother-tongue (in alphabetical order)		Salem		Coimbatore		Nilgiri		Madurai		Tiruchirapalli	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
(1) Irular	(a)	2,416	2,225	5,396	5,202	2,327	2,175	3	5	1,085	1,069
Irula	(b)	10	8	46	38	1,992	1,966	...	...	...	...
(2) Kattu Naicken	(a)	84	74	12	8	299	313	283	257	55	99
Kattu Naicken	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(3) Kota	(a)	...	...	...	...	460	372	1	...	...	...
Kota	(b)	...	...	...	...	467	395	...	...	...	...
(4) Paniya	(a)	...	...	...	...	2,468	2,309	1	...	...	...
Pania	(b)	...	...	...	...	2,590	2,549	...	...	...	...
(5) Solaga	(a)	31	37	3,009	2,941	66	51	1	...	...	...
Solaga	(b)	...	...	972	959	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Toda	(a)	...	...	1	...	370	336	2	1	...	...
Toda	(b)	...	...	...	...	384	375	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 17 (Contd.)

A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the Census of 1961 of certain Tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names

Scheduled tribes and mother-tongue (in alphabetical order)		Thanjavur		Ramanathapuram		Tirunelveli		Kanyakumari	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Irular	(a)	17	21	...	...	3	3	33	54
Irula	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Kattu Naicken	(a)	102	100	380	383	181	168	...	...
Kattu Naicken	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Kota	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Paniyan	(a)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pania	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Solaga	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solaga	(b)	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Toda	(a)	...	.	...	...	...	.	.	..
Toda	(b)	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..

The speeches are of special interest. Irula language is spoken only by 4,095 out of 79,835 Irula population. Irula language is spoken chiefly by Irulas living in Nilgiri and parts of Coimbatore. It is a dialect of Tamil which has retained the characteristics of old Tamil to a much greater extent than any other dialect with the result that it is to-day spoken only by those Irulas who live in inaccessible places, parts cut off geographically from Tamil speaking people. That is why a large number of Irula speakers are found in Nilgiri hills. Wherever Irulas have come into contact with Tamil speaking people, they have either lost the peculiarity of the language which characterised it or they have identified their languages and returned it as Tamil. The latter is more probable. The fact that a few speakers are found in the return from different districts of the State shows that Irula language as a separate language is understood by the people. They come into contact with the people who speak correct Tamil and because of the fact that their medium of instruction is Tamil language, their mother tongue has been returned as Irula language. A discussion on Irula language will be found in our volume on Languages of Madras State. Some problem is found among the Kattunayakans whose language has been identified as Naiki. They have now been returned as Tamil speaking except in the district of Nilgiri where certain peculiarities are still retained and that language is distinct from that of Tamil by its separate name. The Kota language is a distinct one and is returned by all persons speaking that language. Paniyans have returned their language as Paniya in Nilgiri district. One in Madurai and one in Tirunelveli have been returned as Paniyan.

Sholaga is returned only by about 1/3 of the Solagas from the Coimbatore district. Solagas are found in smaller numbers in Salem and Nilgiri. But they have returned Tamil as their language. The majority of the Solagas in Coimbatore district have also returned Kannada as their language. The manner in which Solaga can be distinct from Tamil and the close similarity between the two languages will be discussed in our volume on languages of Madras.

Only Todas in Nilgiri district have returned Toda as their language. The variation between the figures of Todas and Toda language speakers is only 46. All other tribes in Madras State speak only a form of Tamil; the tribes on the borders of Kanyakumari in Madras State and the tribes who are seen on either sides of the western ghat speak a mixture of languages, an impure form of Tamil and Malayalam which can be understood only with difficulty. In this class will fall Kanis, Kadars and Muduvans. A group scrutiny will, however, reveal that their languages have features reminiscent of ancient Tamil and represent a mixture of old Malayalam and modern Tamil.

Bilingualists Among Tribal Population

21. It will be of interest to examine what languages are spoken by the tribes in Madras State and to what extent they have begun using subsidiary languages. Sometimes tribes who are found in different parts of the State have adopted the local language as mother-tongue. It would not be correct to say that any particular tribe has a particular language of its own except perhaps Kotas and Todas of Nilgiri. The peculiarity of the language is more the result of geographical isolation and whenever the tribes have come in contact with Tamil language, the tribal language has lost its peculiarity. Any special features in the dialectical structure of the language cannot be known through an inquiry during Census. That study has to be undertaken separately. But such dialectical variations can also be seen between the languages spoken by Tamilians in Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Madras and also the language as spoken by Brahmins, Saivites, Chettiars, etc. They will form a subject of separate study.

Table below gives the distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages.

TABLE X — 18

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue Males	Mother tongue Females	Subsidiary language 1 Males	Subsidiary language 1 Females	Subsidiary language 2 Males	Subsidiary language 2 Females	Subsidiary language 3 Males	Subsidiary language 3 Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Tamil							
1. Adiyan	(a)	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		**Tamil**					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil							
2. Aranadan	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Irula/Iruliga		**Tamil**		**Badaga**		**Kannada**	
3. Irular	(a)	1,989	1,942	747	497	9	1	1	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,756	2,559	45	5	5	5
		Kannada		**Tamil**		**Telugu**			
	(a)	527	486	45	13	27	17	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	854	267	513	350	...	...
		Korava		**Tamil**					
	(a)	79	37	29	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,761	...	...	...	...	...
		Kuruba/Kurumba							
	(a)	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)

Table X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in *1961*

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
			Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Irular (Contd.)	Kuruvikkaran		Tamil					
(a)	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
	Malayalam		Tamil					
(a)	18	3	16	2	...	...	.	...
(b)	10,000	10,000	8,889	6,667	...	...	...	...
	Marathi		Telugu					
(a)	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	10,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Montadanchetty		Tamil					
(a)	19	7	19	7	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
	Tamil		Telugu		Kannada		English	
(a)	36,757	35,147	759	693	361	213	68	16
(b)	10,000	10,000	206	197	98	61	18	5
	Telugu		Tamil		Kannada		English	
(a)	1,462	1,266	448	289	4	10	1	...
(b)	10,000	10,000	3,065	2,283	27	79	7	...
	Tulu		Tamil					
(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Irular (Contd.)		Urdu		Tamil		English			
	(a)	3	12	1	7	...	1	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,333	5,833	...	833	...	...
4. Kadar		Kannada		Tamil		Malayalam			
	(a)	86	70	29	26	...	2	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,372	3,714	...	286	...	...
		Tamil		Malayalam		English			
	(a)	72	65	4	3	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	556	462	139	...	...	...
		Tamil		Telugu					
5. Kammara	(a)	15	9	9	5	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,000	5,556	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil		English			
6. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	(a)	344	303	5	2	...	2	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	145	66	...	66	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Tamil		Malayalam					
6. Kanikaran or Kanikkar (Contd.)	(a)	641	509	250	204	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,900	4,008	...	...	...	...
		Hindi		Tamil					
7. Kattunayakan	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Kannada		Tamil		English			
	(a)	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,667	...	3,333	...	...
		Korava		Tamil					
	(a)	21	18	13	10	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,190	5,556	...	...	...	...
		Kuruvikkaran							
	(a)	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam							
	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Kattunayakan (Contd.)		Marathi		Tamil		Urdu			
	(a)	121	120	70	36	12	12	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,785	3,000	992	1,000	...	...
		Naiki		Tamil		Malayalam			
	(a)	285	284	5	...	4	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	175	...	140	...	...	...
		Tamil		English		Telugu		Marathi	
	(a)	1,903	2,122	18	5	14	7	...	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	95	24	74	33	...	9
		Telugu		Tamil		English			
	(a)	810	706	612	535	3	2	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,556	7,578	37	28	...	...
		Tulu		Tamil					
	(a)	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Urdu		Tamil					
	(a)	19	28	17	21	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,947	7,500	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil		English			
8. Konda Kapus	(a)	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	6,667	...	3,333	...	...	...

TABLE X – 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Konda Reddis		Tamil							
	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Hindi							
10. Koraga	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kannada							
	(a)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		Telugu					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kota		Kota		Tamil					
	(a)	459	370	150	76	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,268	2,054	...	...	...	...
		Tamil							
	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue Males	Mother tongue Females	Subsidiary language 1 Males	Subsidiary language 1 Females	Subsidiary language 2 Males	Subsidiary language 2 Females	Subsidiary language 3 Males	Subsidiary language 3 Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Kudiya or Melakudi		Kannada							
	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Kurichchian		Tamil							
	(a)	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kurumbas		Badaga		Tamil					
	(a)	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Kannada		Tamil					
	(a)	9	29	...	8	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	2,759	...	...	...	...
		Kuruba/Kurumba		Tamil		Kannada			
	(a)	456	382	76	24	5	7	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,667	628	110	183	...	...
		Malayalam		English		Tamil			
	(a)	138	148	2	1	...	1	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	145	68	...	68	...	...
		Pania		Tamil					
	(a)	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Kurumbas (Contd.)		Tamil		Kannada					
	(a)	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	2,500	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		English					
	(a)	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Kannada		Tamil		English			
15. Kurumans	(a)	35	44	17	24	...	5	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,857	5,455	...	1,136	...	...
		Tamil		Kannada					
	(a)	7	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	556	...	...	..	...
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil					
16. Malai Arayan	(a)	30	24	30	24	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		English					
	(a)	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Tamil							
17. Malai Pandaram	(a)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam							
18. Malai Vedan	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil							
19. Malak-kuravan	(a)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kannada							
20. Malasar	(a)	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam							
	(a)	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		Kannada		English		Malayalam	
	(a)	1,046	936	2	...	1	1	1	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	19	...	10	11	10	11
		Telugu		Kannada		Malayalam			
	(a)	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	7,500	...	2,500	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kannada		Tamil					
21. Malayali	(a)	16	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	6,875	...	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil					
	(a)	6	7	3	4	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,714	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		English		Telugu		Malayalam	
	(a)	66,602	63,275	63	3	22	8	10	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9	N	3	1	2	N
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	41	5	36	4	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,780	8,000	...	...	...	...
		Tamil							
22 Mudugar or Muduvan	(a)	66	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		Malayalam		English			
23. Palleyar	(a)	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	3,333	...	3,333	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue Males	Mother tongue Females	Subsidiary language 1 Males	Subsidiary language 1 Females	Subsidiary language 2 Males	Subsidiary language 2 Females	Subsidiary language 3 Males	Subsidiary language 3 Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kannada		Tamil					
24. Palliyan	(a)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		English					
	(a)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		Telugu		English			
	(a)	782	755	6	2	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	77	26	13	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil					
25. Paniyan	(a)	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,111	...	...	...	...	...
		Pania		Tamil		Malayalam			
	(a)	2,435	2,298	87	14	64	23	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	357	61	263	100	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue Males	Mother tongue Females	Subsidiary language 1 Males	Subsidiary language 1 Females	Subsidiary language 2 Males	Subsidiary language 2 Females	Subsidiary language 3 Males	Subsidiary language 3 Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Paniyan (Contd.)		Tamil		Malayalam					
	(a)	19	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	526	...	...	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil		Malayalam			
	(a)	7	4	6	4	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,571	10,000	1,429	...	...	...
		Kannada		Tamil					
26. Pulayan	(a)	16	5	14	5	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,750	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		English		Telugu			
	(a)	1,373	1,269	27	3	9	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	197	24	66	...	...	...
		Telugu		Tamil					
	(a)	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kannada		**Tamil**		**Urdu**			
27. Sholaga	(a)	1,018	1,062	83	42	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	815	395	10	...	...	...
		Kuruba/Kurumba		**Tamil**					
	(a)	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	385	...	...	...	...
		Lamani/Lambadi		**Kannada**					
	(a)	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	625	...	...	...	...	...
		Saurashtra							
	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Solaga-Kannada		**Tamil**		**Kannada**			
	(a)	971	959	199	184	17	21	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,049	1,919	175	219	...	...
		Tamil		**Kannada**		**Telugu**		**Hindi**	
	(a)	574	475	51	65	5	...	1	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	889	1,368	87	...	17	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27. Sholaga (Contd.)		**Telugu**		**Tamil**					
	(a)	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...
		Urali		**Tamil**					
	(a)	523	503	367	391	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,017	7,773	...	...	...	...
		Tamil							
28. Toda	(a)	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Toda		**Tamil**		**Telugu**		**English**	
	(a)	370	336	105	66	10	...	1	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,838	1,964	270	...	27	...
		Coorgi/Kudagu		**Hindi**					
29. Unclassified	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujarati		**Hindi**					...
	(a)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE X — 18 (Contd.)

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (languages will vary with Mother tongue)					
				Subsidiary language 1		Subsidiary language 2		Subsidiary language 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29. Unclassified (Contd.)		Hindi		Tamil					
	(a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...
		Kannada		Tamil					
	(a)	51	38	2	2	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	392	526	...	...	...	...
		Malayalam		Tamil		English		Hindi	
	(a)	84	63	25	7	3	1	1	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,976	1,111	357	159	119	...
		Marathi		Tamil					
	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamil		Telugu		English		Hindi	
	(a)	6,479	6,181	129	64	81	26	1	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	199	104	125	42	2	2
		Telugu		Tamil		English		Hindi	
	(a)	241	216	111	111	4	...	2	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,606	5,139	166	...	83	...
		Tulu							
	(a)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urdu		Tamil		English			
	(a)	27	39	5	21	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,852	5,385	370	...	...	...

Classification of Certain Language Returns

22. The returns Sikhi and Gurumukhi which are the names of a religion and a script actually cover Punjabi language. Udaiyar and Valluvar castes have returned their mother-tongue as Udaiyarmoli and Valluvarmoli which represent a form of Tamil. The return Kuruvikkaran indicates the occupation of the caste. It has not been possible to classify it in any language family. An attachment to religion and caste is reflected in the language returns also.

Five speeches-Bithalanean, Roman, Satrali, Sigitvia and Vaipaki have been treated as unclassified. Later, linguist added one to this list—Kuruvikkaran. He has also merged Sikkari with Kuruvikkaran. These 7 unclassified speeches have been returned during 1961 Census spoken by 76 persons.

Dravidian languages and their genetic affinities

23. The six cultivated speeches of Dravidian family are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tulu and Kodagu. Other uncultivated speeches have shown a tendency to decrease. Dr. Caldwell enumerated *six* uncultivated Dravidian dialects — Toda, Kota, Gond, Khond or Ku, Oraon and Rajmahal. Apart from these, Badaga, Irula, Kurumba, Korava, Paniya, Solaga, Urali, Naika, Chettibhashai, Montadan Chetty and Kattunaicken have been returned as Dravidian speeches. A detailed field study of these dialects has been taken up separately by the Census Organization. We have added more uncultivated Dravidian dialects such as Kolami, Naiki, Parji, Gadaba, Ollari, Salur, Kuwi, Kurukh and Malto. These languages are spoken in pockets in other States of India. The existence of a Dravidian speech — Brahui in Baluchistan has been discovered years ago. In Afghanistan a dialect called Barzui, akin to Tamil is spoken. Prof. Burrow is now engaged in the study of a Dravidian speech called Pengu spoken in Orissa.

According to Dr. Caldwell "Dravidian languages occupy a position of their own between the languages of the Indo-European family and those of the Turanian of Scythian group, not quite a midway position but one considerably nearer the latter than the former". Dr. Konow, the author of Fourth Volume of Linguistic Survey of India has not accepted the view that Dravidian languages are linked with Scythian. Dr. N. Lahovary, the French Scholar has observed that the Dravidian languages are members of an ancient pre-Semitic polysynthatic linguistic family which covered most of India and the Middle or Near-East. Before the Indo-Aryan invasion North Mesopotamia and Syria were the breeding grounds of the people speaking this type of language. He has made laborious attempts to prove the genetic affinity between the Dravidian languages and Basque which still survives in Pyrenees on the border land between France and Spain. To him the Western Dravidian (Kannadam, Toda, etc.), due to its phonetic systems (initial or medium b or p, final a) when compared with Eastern *Dravidian* (Tamil and Malayalam) (P or V final etc.) is the closest to Basque or kindred languages of Southern Europe whereas the Central Dravidian Kui and Kurukh shows more affinities with the Semitic Vocabulary while Tulu and Telugu seem nearer to Western Dravidian than to Eastern Dravidian. He has argued that just as the Indo-Aryan languages of Northern India are related to the Indo-European languages of North Eastern Europe, the Dravidian languages of South India are more or less closely related to a near Eastern and Mediterranean Agglutinative group of languages of Pre-Indo-European times. This view presupposes that the territories around the Mediterranean and the regions in the Middle and Near-East were dominated by the Dravidian languages. However, this theory has been now disproved by Prof. Burrow.

In addition to the Dravidian languages spoken in Madras State, two Indo-Aryan speeches — Saurashtra and Lambadi have been taken up for special studies. The result will be published in a separate volume titled as "Languages of Madras State".

Tulu

24. Tulu has been returned from all districts by 4,672 persons. The number has increased during 1951-61, the figure in 1951 being 2,512. The newly *formed* Kanyakumari district has returned 437 persons. Dr. Caldwell classified this as a cultivated speech and ranked it with other principal Dravidian languages. It has no script of its own. It is now written in Kannada script. According to the Tamil Encyclopedia, Tulu possesses a sound and rich vocabulary capable of expressing most abstract ideas. During 19th

century Tulu was written in Malayalam script and the Basel Mission Press introduced Kannadam script in 1842. The expression Tulil denotes 'braveness' which may have its etymological affinity with Tulu. Dr. Caldwell has the following comment on this language. "Notwithstanding its want of literature, Tulu is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian family. The name Tulu means, according to Mr. Brigel, mild, meek, humble and is to be regarded therefore as properly denoting the people, not their language. Tulu was treated by Mr. Ellis as a dialect of Malayalam. Although Malayalam characters were and still are ordinarily employed by Tulu Brahmins in writing Sanskrit, the presumption that Tulu was a dialect of Malayalam can no longer be sustained. The publication of Mr. Brigel's Tulu Grammar has thrown new light on this interesting language. Tulu differs far more widely from Malayalam than Malayalam does from Tamil. It differs widely, but not so widely from Canarese, still less so from Coorgi. The dialect from which it differs most widely is Tamil".

The authors of Dravidian Comparative Vocabulary, published by the University of Madras have included Tulu among other principal Dravidian languages.

Coorgi or Kodagu

25. Coorgi or Kodagu has been returned by 627 persons as against 526 in 1951. No Kodagu speaking person has been returned from Kanyakumari district. "The native spelling of Coorg" Dr. Caldwell says, is usually Kodagu, properly Kodagu from Kuda, West, a meaning of which is usual in ancient Tamil." He considers that this language "has generally been considered rather as an uncultivated dialect of Canarese, modified by Tulu than as a distinct language", though he feels that the point to which of the Dravidian dialects the language is closely allied remains to be studied. The language occupies a midway position between old Kannada and Tulu. On the other hand, Mr. Sten Konow, the author of the fourth volume of the Linguistic Survey of India feels that Kodagu must be classified as lying between Tamil and Kannada. Kodagu has no script.

Toda

26. Toda, properly Tuda, has been returned by 760 persons of which only one female belongs to Madras City and the others to Nilgiri. The figures shown below give the numerical strength of Toda language from 1891 to 1961.

1891	...	736
1901	...	805
1911	...	730
1921	...	663
1931	...	597
1951	...	879
1961	...	760

Note. In working out the above figures the figures recorded in the respective Censuses for districts now in the present Madras State have alone been taken into account and excludes Kanyakumari for which details are not available.

In fact in 1911 a doubt was expressed that the language Toda will assuredly come to an end with the disappearance of the Todas. But fortunately neither Todas nor the language has failed to survive. Toda has no script. It was observed during the enumeration in 1901 that some of the Todas were then taking to speaking Tamil. In his 1911 Census Report of Madras. Mr. Chartres Molony says that "The language of this people (Todas) is interesting because it is incomprehensible to one unacquainted with its sound not unlike the speech of the baffaloes, a fact which may explain the sympathy between the Toda and his herd. Practically all Todas can speak Tamil or the dialect of Canarese current on the Nilgiri." It is said that no stranger has ever learned this language sufficiently to converse in it without the supplement of Tamil or Canarese words. The Nilgiris District Manual makes the following observation on Toda speech: "The Toda language is by no means peculiar to themselves as was once thought. It is a dialect of old Canarese and closely allied to other Dravidian dialect and some of these are peculiar to it, seeming to have been modified by the position and habits of the people. On the structure of the language, he says that Toda is a language which was once highly inflectional, but having lost most of its inflections, the people who have evidently degenerated in every way as the result of isolation have not replaced

them by significant principles or auxiliaries to the same extent as the other South Indian tribes and the language has thus dwindled down to a mere skeleton ".

"A few Tamil forms were introduced by the Poligars. Intercourse with the Badagas has probably modernised a few of the forms and introduced some words. Of Telugu influence I see no trace, nor can I trace any resemblance, in Tuda to Malayalam in any of the points where the dialect differs from its sisters. The language seems to have been originally old Canarese and not a distinct dialect".

Captain Harkness who is quoted by T. W. Breeks in his Primitive Tribes of Nilgiris comments as follows: "It (Toda) appears to be quite distinct from the languages of the surrounding countries; with the Sanskrit it has not the least affinity in roots, construction or sound and I may venture to say so, as little with any Asiatic language of the present day.

Tamil and Canarese derivatives form the bulk of the language. Out of hundred words commonly made use of by a Toda, Mr. Metz finds eighty to be identically the same with or derived from words used by his Dravidian neighbours."

Dr. Caldwell is of the opinion that of all the Dravidian idioms Tamil is that to which the Tuda language is most nearby allied. Grierson endorses this view.

Mr. Metz thinks that it is more nearly connected with old Canarese, but this is as distinct a dialect as Tulu.

Surprisingly Mr. Burnell noted the large proportion of Sanskrit words in the Tuda vocabulary. On the other hand, in his Report on the Socio-economic conditions of the aboriginal tribes in the province of Madras, Dr. Aiyappan says that the language of the Todas is definitely connected with Tamil rather than with Kannada".

A detailed study of the Toda language has been made by the Census Organisation which has justified the view that Toda is more allied to the basic Tamil than any other South Indian language.

Kota

27. Kota has been returned by 862 persons in 1961. The speech Kobhashai returned by 94 persons from the Nilgiri district has also been merged with Kota thus raising the numerical strength to 956.

Mr. Thurston quoting Dr. Oppert says that the derivation of the Kota is from the Ganda-Dravidian word Ko (Ku) mountain and the Kotas belong to the Gandian branch.

Dr. Caldwell considers the language of the Kotas as a very old and rude dialect of the Canarese. Mr. Thurston has pointed out that the Kotas speak a mixture of Tamil and Canarese and speak Tamil without the foreign accent which is noticeable in the case of Badagas and Todas. Mr. H. B. Griggs in the Manual of the Nilgiri district concludes that Kota's pronounciation is mere dental. The number of speakers in Kota have recorded a gradual downfall as is seen from the figures shown below:

1891	...	1,201
1901	...	1,300
1911	...	1,271
1921	...	1,192
1931	...	1,123
1941	...	952
1951	...	Not available
1961	...	862

(See note under Toda)

According to the 1931 Census Report, the reason for such gradual decrease is that where primitive tribes come into contact with more civilised people, their language as a rule, weakens and disappears. Kota has no script.

Korava or Kurava

28. Korava, properly Kurava, a dialect of Tamil has been returned under various denominations by 876 persons. The synonyms are: Korava (58), Korchi (57), Kurabhashai (399), Kurava (337) and Yerukula (25). In 1951 Census separate figures were not given for Korava. They were clubbed with Irula. A study of the numerical strength of the speakers of Korava dialect

shows that it has recorded a fall from 1891 to 1961.

1891	...	37,536
1901	...	2,949
1911	...	2,443
1921	...	576
1931	...	1,365
1941	....	NA
1951	...	NA
1961	...	876

(See note under Toda)

During our field study on this dialect at Muttampatti, Salem district, a number of Koravas were found serving in Government Departments, especially as Teachers. On enquiry we found that they preferred to return their mother-tongue as Tamil instead of Korava. This may be one probable reason for the decrease in their numerical strength.

Irula

29. Irula, a dialect of Tamil has been returned by 4,095 persons. The figures given below show the growth of the dialect from 1891 to 1961.

1891	...	1,582
1901	...	932
1911	...	2,358
1921	...	1,284
1931	...	1,481
1951	...	...
1961	...	4,095

(See note under Toda)

In 1951 this dialect was merged with Korava and Yerukula. Two other return — Kosavan (41) and Kaspar (8) have been treated as synonyms of Irula.

Solaga and Urali

30. Solaga, a dialect of Kannada has been returned by 1,931 persons in Coimbatore district. No detailed study of this dialect has been so far made inspite of its close affinity to Kannada. Similar is the case of Urali which occupies the midway position between Tamil and Kannada. The Urali dialect has been returned by 1,040 persons from Coimbatore district. A close study of these speeches tends to show them as sister dialects. These speeches have been taken up for a detailed study by Census Organisation.

Badaga

31. Badaga has a numerical strength of 85,371 persons. The dialect has recorded a steady and remarkable growth from 1891 to 1961.

1891	...	30,654
1901	...	34,229
1911	...	38,688
1921	...	39,751
1931	...	42,521
1951	...	67,285
1961	...	85,371

(See note under Toda)

The Badaga dialect which has no script is a corrupt form of Canarese. According to the Nilgiri District Manual, it is a dialect of old Canarese. No comment can be found in the previous Census Reports. Grierson considers that the dialect is a more ancient form than ordinary Canarese and in several points it agrees with the old literature.

Kurumba and Naika

32. Kurumba, a dialect of Canarese has been returned by 2,666 persons. The speakers are concentrated chiefly in Nilgiri district. The numerical strength of this dialect has tended to fall.

1891	...	3,742
1901	...	3,982
1911	...	3,005
1921	...	2,946
1931	...	Not available
1951	...	do
1961	...	2,666

(See note under Toda)

The speech Naika, according to Linguist, spoken in the Nilgiri district with a strength of 1,167 persons has been merged with Kurumba.

Koraga

33. Till now Koraga which has been returned by 14 persons from Salem district was treated as a dialect of Tulu. This view has been questioned recently. Dr. Aiyappan feels that the name Koraga may be a corruption of Kuravar or hillmen. The authors of Dravidian Comparative

Vocabulary have expressed the view that the expression Koraga is nothing but a Tulu equivalent of Tamil Kurava and Koragatti is a Tulu equivalent of Tamil Kuratti (female of Korava caste). The etymological definition furnished by the authors of Dravidian Etymological Dictionary also confirms the view that Koraga is a Tulu expression to denote Tamil Korava. Mr. A. A. D. Luiz in his 'Tribes of Kerala' has stated that there is a possibility that their name is a corruption of Koravar which in Tulu means the people of the hills. In the absence of a detailed study, it is not possible at this stage to merge Korava and Koraga. Till more information is collected on its vocabulary, construction of syntax, parts of speech etc., we may accept Mr. H. A. Stuart's view in treating the speech as an independent one. In this connexion the views expressed in 1891 Census Report of Madras are relevant: "in their intercourse with other people they speak Tulu, but it is believed they speak a separate language at home quite unconnected with any other main language. Though the language appears to have affinity to the other Dravidian languages, especially Tulu, yet it is not greater than what exists between Tulu, and Canarese or between Malayalam and Tamil. It would, therefore, seem to be more correct to show the language as an independent Dravidian language than as a dialect to Tulu or other language".

According to the 1911 Census Report of Madras, Koraga is the Tulu of a depressed class in South Kanara. Grierson is of the view that Koraga is a dialect of Tulu. Somewhat surprisingly the 1931 Census Report of Madras State states that it may be that Telugu can claim indigenous representation even on the West Coast by the tribal speech of the Koragas of South Kanara. This tribe has private jargon in which it communicates among themselves and not to outsiders. It is said to resemble Telugu. According to Mr. A. A. D. Luiz, they speak a corrupt Tulu which is difficult to understand. Even those with knowledge of Tulu need the assistance of an interpreter.

Paniya

34. Paniya has been returned by 5,139 persons from Nilgiri district. It has close linguistic affinity with Malayalam. No comment can be found in previous Census Reports. According to Thurston, Paniya language is a debased Malayalam spoken in a curious nasal sing-song difficult to imitate. Mr. A. A. D. Luiz is of the view that Paniyas among themselves speak a very corrupt dialect of Malayalam with an admixture of Tamil and Tulu words and phrases which is difficult to understand. As a result of our ethnographic study of this tribe, we are of the view that they speak a corrupt form of Malayalam. They call their language Paniya-bhasha which is a mixture of many languages. It has no alphabet. In the same group, six types of dialects are found.

Montadanchetti

35. Montadanchetti has been returned by 1,650 persons from Nilgiri district. According to the Gazetteer of the Nilgiri district, Montadan chettis speak a corrupt Canarese and Montadan is supposed to be a corruption of Mahavalinadu, the traditional name still applied to the country between Nellakottai and Tippukadu in which these Chettis principally reside. Though it is said that they speak corrupt Canarese, none has returned Kannada as their subsidiary language. The speech Mountain with a strength of 40 persons returned from the Nilgiri district has been merged with Montadanchetti raising the numerical strength to 1,690.

Chettibashai

36. Chettibashai has been returned by 711 persons from Nilgiri district. The Linguist has grouped it under Kannada, but it needs further study to classify it either under Malayalam or Kannada. Actually, 185 speakers of Chettibhashai speak Malayalam as their subsidiary language and 63 speakers speak Tamil.

Kattunaicken

37. Kattunaicken has been returned by one person from Nilgiri district. Mr. A. A. D. Luiz says that their (Kattunaickens') dialect consists of words and phrases drawn from all the Dravidian Languages.

Saurashtra

38. Saurashtra, an Indo-Aryan speech spoken only in the South has been returned by 155,392

persons in Madras State. The other synonymn of Saurashtra is Khatri which has been returned by 332 persons from Madras and Chingleput district. Saurashtra is spoken throughout the State but its speakers are concentrated in Madurai. Dr. H. N. Randle the former Librarian of India House, London and an Indologist has made the following observations on this language: "The Saurashtri language also called Patnuli or Khatri has been classed as a dialect of Gujarati. It certainly appears to belong to the Gujarati-Rajasthani linguistic type; but although it has some forms such as a causative in-d-and passive in-a-which connect it specifically with Gujarati, its inflections are not those of Gujarati, and its basic vocabulary is predominantly Marathi. For these reasons it is not possible to regard it as a dialect of Gujarati. It has come under Dravidian influence. Some writers, but not all, use a considerable number of Dravidian words and admit a Dravidian noun base-am (u) and Telugu plural in-lu. But the Dravidian influence has made itself felt very much more in certain aspects of syntax and idioms than in vocabulary and morphology. Nevertheless, although the infiltration of Dravidian syntax is a deep influence which cannot be escaped even by an author like T. M. Rama Rai who scrupulously avoids Dravidian words and does not use the Dravidian noun base in a-m-u, it remains true that Saurashtran is through an Indo-Aryan language. Sourashtran publications are sufficient proof that it is an adequate medium for literary expression".

The Saurashtra Prachara Sabha, an organisation founded in Madurai with a view to develop the Saurashtra language and literature is of the view that the language spoken by Saurashtras of South India is a modified form of Sauraseni Apabhramasa. According to them the Sauraseni Apabhramasa which has taken the shape of Hindi in the North has remained as Saurashtram in South with its Dravidian influence. The student of Hindi or Hindustani who can read and understand the other Apabhramasas of North like Maithili, Rajasthani, Brijbhasha and Avadhi does not find it easy to read and understand Saurashtran of the South. The following are the reasons for this:-

(i) The usage of a script—Saurashtra Puratana Lipi which is entirely different from Devanagari or other scripts of Indian Languages and

(ii) the Dravidian influence that has been acquired by the Saurashtram.

The important characteristics of the Saurashtran alphabetical system is the possession of short e and o contrary to other Indo-Aryan languages. This can be explained by the influence of Dravidian languages. Besides, some aspirated composite sounds like nha, mha, rha and iha are found among consonants. These forms which are found only in Saurashtra are called Haru characters, which are unknown to other Indo-Aryan languages. It has 12 vowels as noted in Tamil and the remaining 6 vowels-ru, ru, lu, lu, am, and ah are borrowed from Sanskrit. It has no extensive literature in spite of its antiquity. According to Prof. Easwarlal Ratilal Dave, the work of the first available Saurashtran work entitled Puratana Saurashtra Lipi Arichchuvadi was written in Saurashtra script in 1750 A. D. Actually, the early literature can be traced only from the 19th century. The first works were only school books in Saurashtra Puratana Lipi. Till the emergence of the Saurashtran poet Venkata Suri (1818-1890) who was the Asthana Kavi (Court Poet) of King Sarfoji of Thanjavur, no lyrical or classical work was produced in the Saurashtra language. His work entitled Samgita Ramayana containing 534 slokas and 347 kirtanas has been classified as a monumental work. It has been published in Telugu and Tamil scripts.

In 1951 Census Report, an observation has been made that Saurashtra has no script of its own. The Saurashtrans have reacted sharply to this comment. I reproduce below the communication addressed by them to me :-

> "The Nagari letters which are the unique letters of Sanskrit as well as Saurashtran suit much for written from and as early as 1926 the 5th Conference of Saurashtras decided to adopt Nagari (Hindi) Letters for written form and since then attempts are being made to give effect to this decision."

It is a fact that a number of books are being printed and published in Nagari script as well as Saurashtran script. As the common Saurashtran does not know Nagari or Saurashtran script, Tamil script is employed in their education and

daily life. The lyrical work "Samgita Ramayana" has also been printed in Telugu script. Thus the Saurashtra language is written in four different scripts—Tamil, Telugu, Nagari and Saurashtra. In spite of the best efforts of the Saurashtrans, it is not possible to popularise the Saurashtran script which has been accepted as an emblem of their honour at present.

Lambadi

39. Lambadi which is a gypsy language has been returned by 3,273 persons from the districts of Salem and Coimbatore. 1901 Census has treated this speech as a gypsy language. The language 'Lambadi' is usually based on one of the local vernaculars and embodied and diversified with thieves' slang and expressions borrowed from various localities in which a tribe has been sojourned. Cust thought that Lambadi was semi-dravidian, but the point is not clear and it has been classed as Indo-Aryan.

According to 1951 Census Report of Madras, Lambadies speak their own language among themselves, but speak the regional language while conversing with others.

Conclusion

40. I have attempted to give a general idea of the languages spoken in Madras State. More details will be found in the volume on languages of Madras State which will be published by the Census Organisation in due course.

CHAPTER — XI

RELIGION

Census Returns on Religions

Indian Census has devoted much attention to religion, caste and sect. Much has been written on religion and caste by previous Superintendents of Census Operations. It will no doubt be useful to a student of Sociology. Caste has not been recognised as a vital characteristic of the people in 1961 Census. All that has been attempted is to collect detailed information about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In fact, religion cannot be divorced from sect or caste in Madras State. Not only the Hindus, but also the Christians and Muslims observe caste in one form or other. The reason for this is perhaps that the religion in South India is of exotic origin. Even among the Muslims, we find a large number of Tamil-speaking Muslims who are indigenous to the soil in Madras State. Similarly, Christianity has never attempted to destroy the caste system as was found in South India. More so, Roman Catholic religion does not destroy anything it finds but consolidates it by imparting the ideas of one Church and one God. Thus, we can see the unusual spectacle of the Christians of Madras State observing those caste distinctions which formed the essential feature of the Hindu religion. Again, Hinduism in Madras is in its older form. It has not, like North India, suffered from foreign invasion or the direct impact of a more virile religion like Islam. As such, Hinduism is more a way of life than a creed in South India. To attempt a study of religions without a reference to caste is, therefore, difficult.

I have, in my Part V Report, indicated the origin of the castes. One remarkable feature which is observed in dealing with different faiths of Hinduism is that even the highest Brahmins and the lowest Paraya are willing to return themselves under the broad category called Hindus though they will not inter-dine or inter-marry. This tendency has been more pronounced after Independence when a Hindu has a pride of his own. What is left to be done by missionary activities in South India today is the concern of the Government and the phenomenal development in education which has taken place after Independence has deprived the temptation of the intellectual to become a convert to Christianity. Such instances can be found in cities like Tiruchirapalli and perhaps it is education which has attracted the highest classes of Hindus to Christianity.

Data on Religions Collected in the Censuses of 1871–1951

2. At this stage, it may be of interest to examine the development of data on religion in the Census history. In 1871, the strength of Hindus and Muslims was ascertained, others being classified separately. Information about caste or sect was also collected. In the second Census conducted in 1881, particulars of all religious groups were shown separately and data on caste in the case of Hindus and the sect in the case of other religious groups were also collected. In 1891, more information was collected on tribes in the forests and hills whose religious affiliation could not be defined and they were classified under 'Aboriginals'. Information on the racial origin of those other than the Hindus, Jains and tribes were also collected in addition to the Castes of Hindus and Jains. In 1901, the Census Schedule dealt with religions and castes in the case of Hindus and Jains, and tribes or race in the case of others. The name of the tribe or caste was collected in place of the classification of 'Aboriginals.' The census questionnaire of 1911 and 1921 followed the pattern of 1901. A slight modification was made in the questionnaire of 1931. The sects and subdivisions of all religions were recorded in 1931 and other questions on castes, tribes and races were identical with the previous censuses. In 1941, sub-sect of the religion was eliminated but questions on race, tribe and caste were retained. Perhaps, the attempt to collect as much information as possible on caste and religion was to a

large extent political because the then Government was interested in dividing the country into different groups. At the same time the persons concerned were also interested in the detailed study of the castes and tribes for anthropological and sociological purposes and that is why Census literature is extremely rich in material relating to caste. By 1951, the question on caste or race of the people was given up as a matter of general policy. But information was still collected on special communities like Anglo-Indians, Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Madras State, Backward Classes cover a large number of castes among the Hindus.

Another basic change was made in 1951. Till 1941, tabulation was made on the basis of religion. In 1951, economic classification of livelihood classes was made the basis for tabulation in Census. In 1961 also the economic classification has been made the basis. It is unlikely that Indian Census will ever adopt religion as the basis of classification in future. As such, any study based on caste cannot be undertaken in Census Reports in future.

1961 Census Question on Religion

3. Religion was covered by Question 5 (b) in the Individual Slip. The relevant instructions issued during enumeration are reproduced below:

Religion — "5 (b): This will have to be recorded under the various abbreviations as shown below:

H	—	Hindus
M	—	Muslims
C	—	Christians
J	—	Jains
S	—	Sikhs
B	—	Buddhists

These are some of the major religions professed by the majority of persons living in the State. There may, however, be persons who belong to religious classes like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, etc. or there may be others who consider themselves as atheists. In such cases the answers given by them should be recorded in full".

Difficulties encountered in the Census Enumeration

4. Normally no difficulty should be felt in enumerating religion which is a personal conviction of the person enumerated. The difficulty was to see that it conformed to the accepted religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism. Even such denominations as Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and atheism were permitted. But one peculiar difficulty arose in Madras State, viz. that a section of people wished to call themselves Dravidians. 'Dravidian' cannot be accepted as a religious sect. It took a rather difficult turn in Coimbatore City where the municipality wanted the term 'Dravidian' to be adopted for Census enumeration and the Commissioner could not agree to it. In practice, the system followed was that wherever the enumerated person insisted on being returned as Dravidian it was done so with the proviso that the Enumerator noted "Hindu" against his name. In practice, any person who returned himself as Dravidian was treated as a Hindu in the Tabulation Office.

Relegation of Religious Classification in the last two Censuses

5. Till 1951 Census, Census data were classified on the basis of religion. In 1951, however, economic classification was adopted which has been continued in this Census also. As such, religion has no particular significance in our classification. It has to some extent destroyed the comparability with the data available from previous Censuses. Still, religion is a basic and fundamental attribute of men and as such, a study of religion is of great significance to the sociologist. Further India has become a secular State. As such, no data relating to caste have been collected in 1961 Census except on that section forming the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Absence of religious problems in the present Madras State

6. Madras had no religious problem in the sense in which North Indian States had. In the composite State of Madras, a part of Malabar was the only area in which a concentration of Muslims was found, creating problems of law and order and administration. The Moplah rebellions are well known. Perhaps, it was consistent with the policy of the British to divide and rule the country that

much importance was given to the religious differences and in a sense the Census has encouraged this division by adopting religion with its sects and castes as the basis for presentation of tables.

Distribution of religious groups in Madras

7. Throughout its history, Madras had a majority of Hindus. In 1951, the composite State of Madras had 87.69% of Hindus. Two other important religious communities were Muslims with 7.96% and Christians with 4.26%. All other religions do not have any significant numbers in Madras State. As a consequence of the reorganisation of States which took place between 1951 and 1961, the religious composition of Madras State has improved in favour of Hindus in that they form 89.94% of the population. The Christians form 5.23% which no doubt is due to the accretion of a large number of Christians by the addition of Kanyakumari District to Madras State. The percentage of Muslims has fallen from 7.96% in 1951 to 4.63% in 1961. The reason for this is the loss of about 15 lakhs of Muslims of Malabar consequent on the reorganisation of the States. The result of these changes has been that the Hindus form a larger majority with Christianity becoming the second religion in the State. Muslims have been relegated to the third rank. In table C–VII is presented the distribution of the population by religion. The percentage distribution is indicated in the table below:

TABLE XI — 1

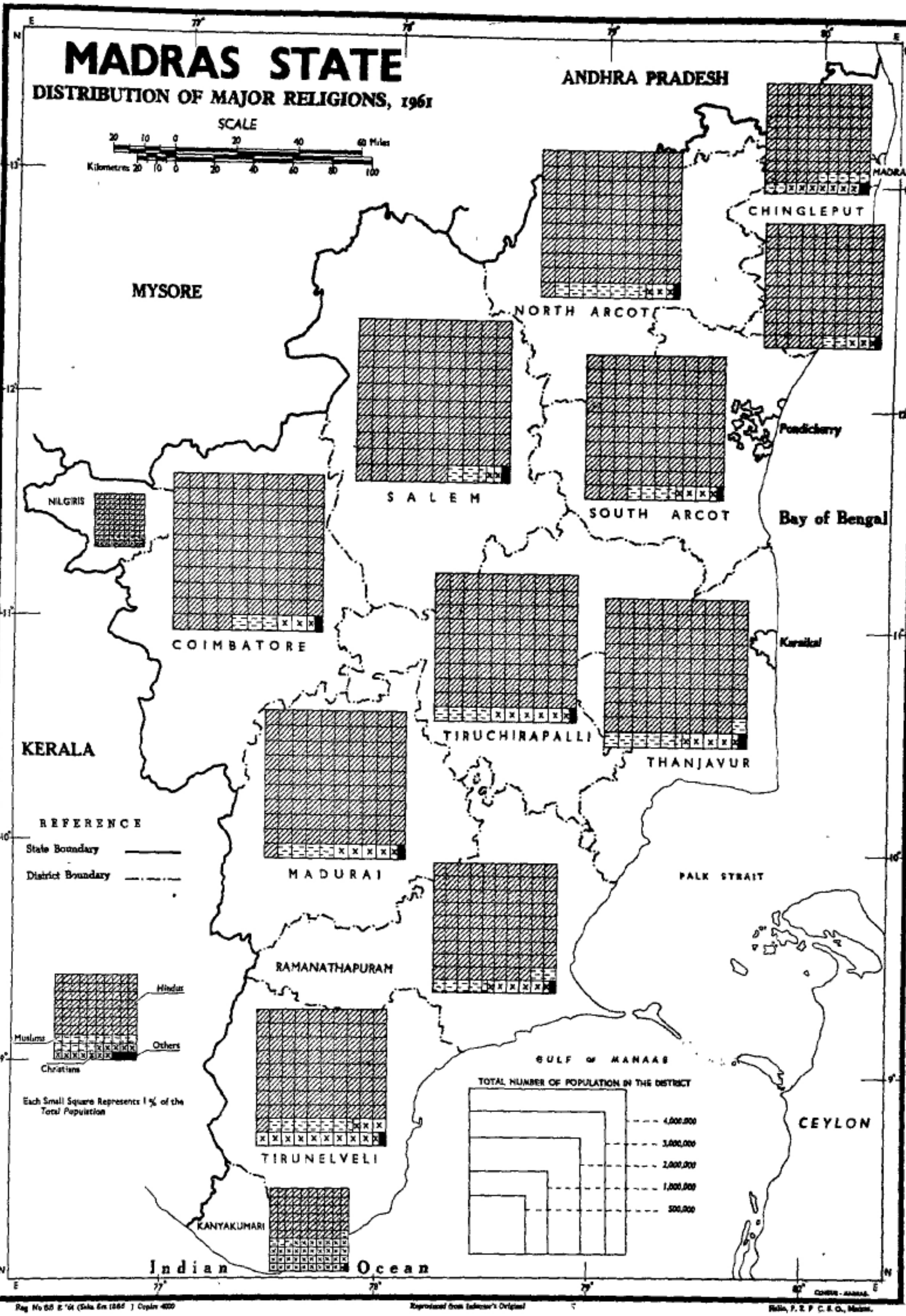
Percentage distribution of population by religions, 1961

State/ District	Total population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Sikhs	Jews	Zoroastrians	Buddhists	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras State	**100.00**	**89.94**	**4.63**	**5.23**	**0.09**	**0.01**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**0.10**	**N**
Madras	100.00	84.96	7.49	6.90	0.52	0.04	N	0.01	0.02	0.06	—
Chingleput	100.00	95.03	2.21	2.64	0.07	0.03	N	N	0.01	0.01	N
North Arcot	100.00	91.17	6.32	2.15	0.29	N	N	N	N	0.07	N
South Arcot	100.00	93.47	3.24	2.99	0.17	N	—	—	N	0.13	—
Salem	100.00	96.23	2.70	0.96	0.01	N	—	N	N	0.10	N
Coimbatore	100.00	94.59	2.79	2.59	0.01	0.01	—	N	N	0.01	—
Nilgiri	100.00	80.89	8.19	10.72	0.16	0.03	N	0.01	N	N	N
Madurai	100.00	91.43	4.23	4.28	0.03	N	N	N	N	0 03	N
Tiruchirapalli	100.00	90.29	4.03	5.38	0.01	N	N	—	N	0.29	—
Thanjavur	100.00	89.58	6.28	3.74	0.02	0.01	—	—	N	0.37	N
Ramanathapuram	100.00	88.11	6.48	5.39	N	N	—	—	N	0.02	—
Tirunelveli	100.00	81.37	6.71	11.91	N	N	—	N	N	0.01	N
Kanyakumari	100.00	58.93	4.16	36.90	N	N	—	—	—	0.01	—

'N' denotes negligible figures.

Major religions

8. It will be seen that only Hinduism, Islam and Christianity have any following in the State with 89.94%, 4.63% and 5.23% of the population under their fold. Of other religions, Jainism is the most significant, though it forms only 0.09% of the total population. Hindus are found in large numbers in all the districts, the only district with a lower proportion being Kanyakumari with 58.93%. This is due to the presence of a large percentage of Christians (36.90%) which portrays conditions prevailing in the southern parts of Kerala. The highest percentage of Hindus is found in Salem district with 96.23%. Nilgiri has the lowest percentage of Hindus next to that of Kanyakumari, but it is still as high as 80.89%. Christians are found in all districts of the State, but in more concentrated form in Kanyakumari with 36.90% followed by Tirunelveli with 11.91%, Nilgiri with 10.72% and Madras City with 6.90%. The lowest percentage is recorded in Salem with 0.96%. 20.86% of the total Christian population in the State is concentrated in Kanyakumari and another 18.44% in Tirunelveli. There is a more even



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distribution of Muslims in the State. Nilgiri has the highest percentage with 8.19% followed by Madras City with 7.49%. North Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have also percentages higher than the State average. The large percentage of Muslims in Nilgiri can be explained by the influx of Moplahs from neighbouring Kerala in search of work in plantations. North Arcot district has a belt in which Muslims are concentrated. This district has been noted for Hindu-Muslim differences in British days.

Minor religions

9. 28,350 Jains are found in Madras State. They form only 0.09% of the total population. In none of the districts except Madras the percentage of Jains show more than 0.3% of the total population. Of them, 32.65% are in the district of North Arcot and 31.90% in Madras City. South Arcot district has 17.80% of all Jains. Buddhists number only 777 — an insignificant number. They are scattered in all other districts except Kanyakumari. Of them, 47.11% are in Madras City and 18.41% in Chingleput district. Sikhs number 2,567 and form 0.01% of the total population of the State. Though they are found in all the thirteen districts, they are concentrated in the City of Madras with 27.65% and Chingleput district with another 25.98% of all Sikhs. They are generally migrants to Madras. Zoroastrians number 292. 58.56% of them are found in Madras City. 34,732 persons have been returned as belonging to other religions and persuasions. They are found in large numbers in Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. These two districts account for 61% of persons belonging to other religious groups. Of these persons, 34,382 have been returned as atheists. Madras had 8,659 atheists in 1951.

Growth of Atheists

10. A remarkable increase has been recorded in atheism. The table given below illustrates the growth of atheism in different parts of the State:

TABLE XI — 2

Population returned under 'Atheism' in 1951 and 1961

State/District	Population returned as Atheists 1951 Males	1951 Females	1961 Males	1961 Females
1	2	3	4	5
Madras State	**4,587**	**4,072**	**18,305**	**16,077**
Madras	524	743	553	464
Chingleput	377	201	111	79
North Arcot	289	251	1,116	1,002
South Arcot	105	76	2,021	1,848
Salem	1,444	1,124	1,944	1,879
Coimbatore	190	186	123	104
Nilgiri	...	...	9	2
Madurai	60	30	526	359
Tiruchirapalli	670	640	5,016	4,415
Thanjavur	669	595	6,363	5,543
Ramanathapuram	190	135	316	227
Tirunelveli	69	91	138	93
Kanyakumari	N.A	N.A	69	62

Note: For 1951, the figures represent the district figures of 1951 Census and no adjustment has been made for changes in jurisdiction.
N.A—Not available.

In 1951 Salem had the highest number - 2,568. In 1961 Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli are ahead of other districts under this head. The atheists are mostly found in the areas comprising North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. The growth of atheism in Madras State is indirectly influenced by the activities of two movements, the Dravida Kazhagam led by Sri Ramaswami Naicker and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by Sri C. N. Annadurai. The D. M. K. is the rebel group of D. K., but both represent the ideology of revolt against caste and ritual which has been sometimes claimed to be responsible for Brahmin domination of the South. This revolt and consequent propaganda has misled the younger generation who have identified it with Godlessness. Some of them have in their own enthusiasm returned themselves as atheists. A similar move was made by another section by demanding that their religion should be returned as Dravidian. But this aspect has not been highlighted in Census Tables because Dravidians were treated as Hindus. From the present trend it is likely that more atheists will be returned in Madras State in 1971. As Hindu religion is to some extent based on temples in South India, any revolt against established order will compel the more forward sections to return themselves as atheists whether they believe in the state of Godlessness or not.

Atheists account for 99% of the total persons belonging to the classification 'other religious groups'. The rest is accounted for by Rationalists, Zoroastrians, Jews and Agnostics. The presence of these groups is however, not significant in the State. The table below gives the percentage of population belonging to other religious groups to the total population and the proportion of atheists per 1,000 of the population comprising other religious groups.

TABLE XI — 3

Percentage of other religious groups to total population and proportion of Atheists per 1,000 belonging to other religious groups

State/District	Percentage of other religious groups to total population	Proportion of Atheists per 1,000 persons belonging to other religious groups
1	2	3
Madras State	**0.10**	**990**
Madras	0.07	838
Chingleput	0.01	974
North Arcot	0.07	993
South Arcot	0.13	1,000
Salem	0.10	998
Coimbatore	0.01	934
Nilgiri	0.01	306
Madurai	0.03	932
Tiruchirapalli	0.29	1,000
Thanjavur	0.37	1,000
Ramanathapuram	0.02	1,000
Tirunelveli	0.01	967
Kanyakumari	0.01	1,000

Variation in population of religious groups, 1951-61

11. We may at this stage refer to the percentage increase of different religious groups during the period 1951-61. As against an increase of 11.85% in the general population, Hindus have recorded 11.13% and Muslims 8.14%. Christians and Jains have increased their numbers with 23.51% and 27.90% respectively. The Buddhists have recorded a fall during the period (-34.10%). In terms of absolute figures, their number fell from 1,179 in 1951 to 777 during 1961.

TABLE XI — 4

Variation in population by main religions 1951-61

Major religious groups	Number of persons		Percentage increase or decrease during the decade 1951-61
	1951	1961	
1	2	3	4
Total population	30,119,047	33,686,953	11.85
Hindus	27,212,641	30,297,115	11.13
Christians	1,427,382	1,762,954	23.51
Muslims	1,442,935	1,560,414	8.14
Jains	22,165	28,350	27.90
Sikhs	2,386	2,567	7.59
Buddhists	1,179	777	(—)34.10
Others	10,359	34,776	235.71

Source: Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1963 — 1961 Census — Religion

Hindus have maintained the rate of growth which is nearer to the increase in the general population in the Madras State. This is natural as Hindus are numerically the major religious community in the State. The fall in the rate of growth of Muslims is striking. It is likely that consequent on the formation of Pakistan, more people have migrated from the State. There is a remarkable increase of 235.71% in other religious groups. This is chiefly contributed by atheism.

12. The table below shows the distribution of 10,000 of population belonging to religions other than Hinduism among the districts.

TABLE XI – 5

Distribution of each major religious community other than Hindus among the districts of the State, 1961

State/District	T R U	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras State	T	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Madras	T	830	677	2,766	4,711	3,191	349
	U	1,438	2,080	3,982	6,245	5,600	913
Chingleput	T	310	329	2,598	1,841	585	57
	R	393	316	6,900	3,822	329	31
	U	252	356	708	1,194	778	99
North Arcot	T	1,274	384	413	335	3,265	616
	R	914	375	192	733	6,216	803
	U	1,537	402	510	205	1,037	308
South Arcot	T	632	518	475	257	1,780	1,113
	R	929	658	64	419	3,328	1,466
	U	414	227	656	205	611	543
Salem	T	657	207	432	991	67	1,106
	R	860	211	689	2,723	21	985
	U	508	198	320	427	101	1,300
Coimbatore	T	637	522	686	167	181	70
	R	408	269	523	52	11	31
	U	805	1,048	757	205	308	133
Nilgiri	T	215	249	436	180	231	13
	R	147	143	115	366	7	5
	U	265	469	578	119	401	27
Madurai	T	871	780	160	180	320	275
	R	807	635	...	262	8	59
	U	918	1,083	230	154	555	625

TABLE XI — 5 (Contd.)

Distribution of each major religious community other than Hindus among the districts of the State, 1961

State/District	T R U	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tiruchirapalli	T	823	974	374	193	74	2,713
	R	793	987	89	262	...	2,664
	U	845	946	499	171	131	2,792
Thanjavur	T	1,305	689	1,317	283	267	3,425
	R	1,995	766	1,033	628	72	3,811
	U	799	529	1,441	171	415	2,804
Ramanathapuram	T	1,005	741	105	116	20	156
	R	1,355	938	89	419	6	99
	U	748	331	112	17	30	249
Tirunelveli	T	1,175	1,844	168	746	18	69
	R	955	1.940	293	314	...	36
	U	1,336	1,644	112	887	32	124
Kanyakumari	T	266	2,086	70	...	1	38
	R	444	2,762	13	...	2	10
	U	135	687	95	...	1	83

The bulk of the Christians are found in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. Muslims are concentrated in a belt consisting of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram and in Thanjavur, South and North Arcot districts. Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli account for more than 61% of persons belonging to other religious groups. Jains are found mostly in North Arcot, Madras and Chingleput districts.

Distribution of Religious Groups in Rural and Urban areas

13. An interesting point is the distribution of persons belonging to different religious groups in rural and urban sectors of the State. A small inset table is presented below. Hindus and Christians have more than 50% of their followers in the rural areas. Actually, more than 75% of the Hindus have been enumerated in the rural sector which is, as it should be expected, because 73% of the total population of the State live in rural areas. Thus a high preference is shown by non-Hindus in the urban areas. The percentage of Christians living in rural areas is 67.47. The percentage of Muslims is lower — 42.29.

TABLE XI — 6

Percentage of population professing different religions and living in the rural sector

Religious group	Percentage of rural population to total population
1	2
Total Population	73.31
Hindus	75.30
Christians	67.47
Muslims	42.29
Jains	43.03
Buddhists	24.58
Sikhs	30.54
Others	61.73

Religion by sexes

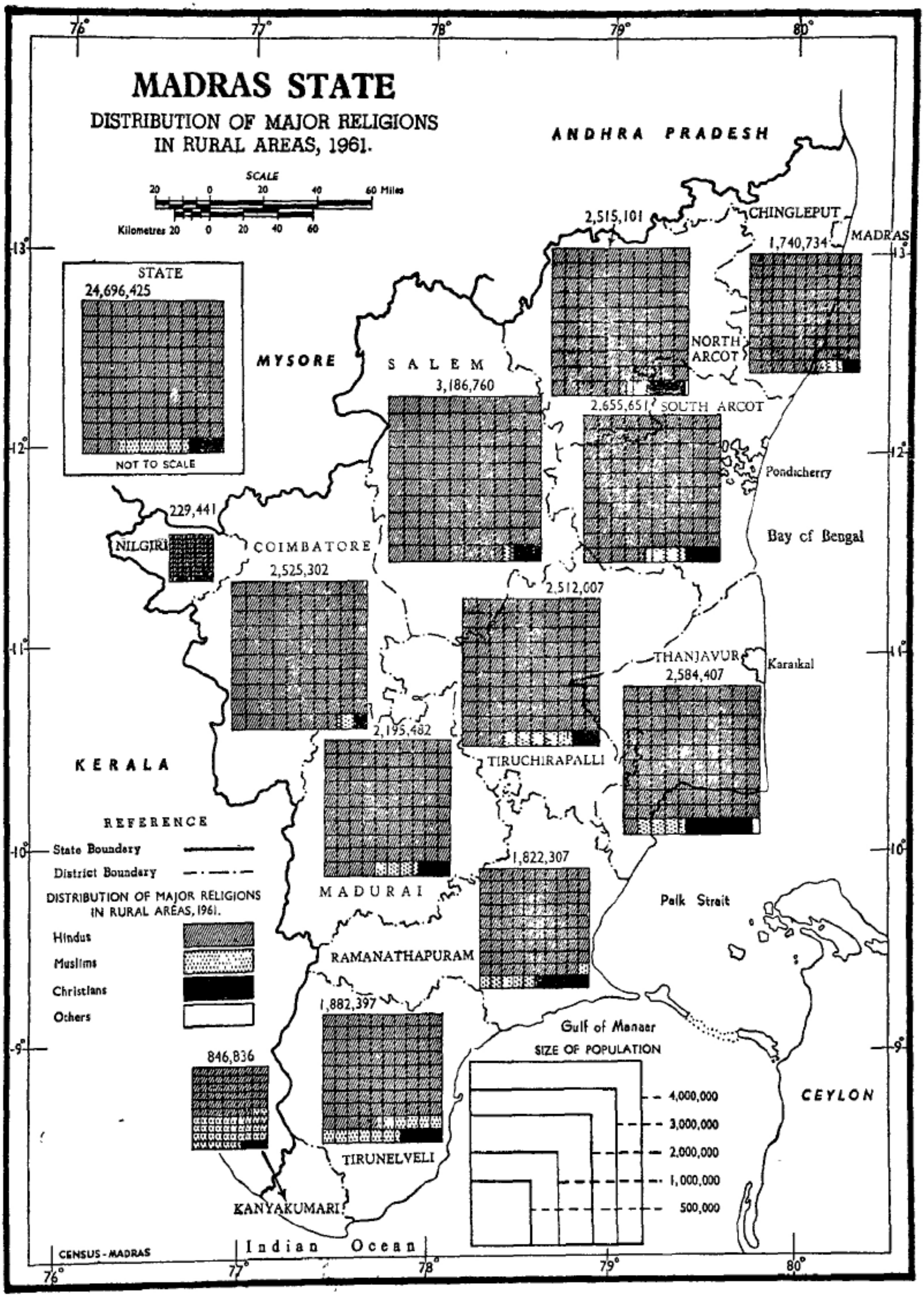
14. The sex break-up of religions will provide another interesting study. The proportion of females of these groups varies from 50.55% among Muslims to 33.27% among Sikhs. All groups, except Sikhs have recorded a fall in the female ratio which is in accordance with the general decline recorded during 1951-61. These changes in female ratio are reflected both in percentage of females to total population in the groups as well as in the proportion of females per 1,000 males in each group.

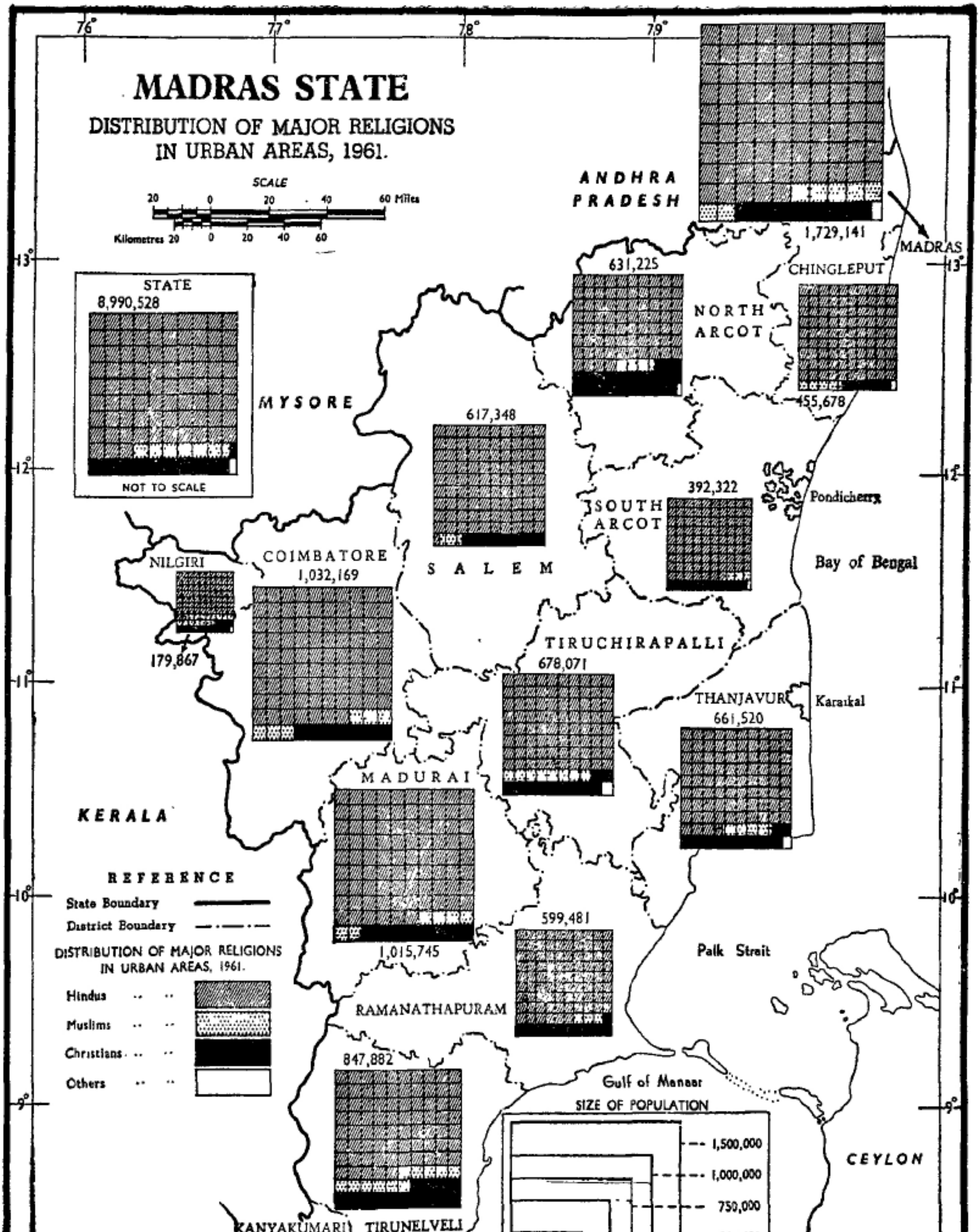
TABLE XI — 7

Percentage of females and proportion of females per 1,000 males by religion, 1951 and 1961

Religions	Percentage of females to total population of the respective group		Percentage variation in female proportion	Proportion of females per 1,000 males	
	1951*	1961		1951*	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total population	50.19	49.80	(—) 0.39	1,007	992
Hindus	50.08	49.74	(—) 0.34	1,003	990
Christians	50.67	50.25	(—) 0.42	1,027	1,010
Muslims	51.68	50.55	(—) 1.13	1,070	1,022
Jains	46.83	45.31	(—) 1.52	881	828
Sikhs	31.18	33.27	(+) 2.09	453	499

* Source: Registrar General, India.


MADRAS STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS
IN RURAL AREAS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
STATE
24,696,425
NOT TO SCALE
CHINGLEPUT
1,740,734
MADRAS
2,515,101
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
3,186,760
2,655,651
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
229,441
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
2,525,302
2,512,007
THANJAVUR
2,584,407
Karaikal
2,195,482
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
MADURAI
1,822,307
RAMANATHAPURAM
Palk Strait
1,882,397
846,836
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961.
Hindus
Muslims
Christians
Others
SIZE OF POPULATION
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
500,000
CENSUS-MADRAS


MADRAS STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961.
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
STATE
8,990,528
NOT TO SCALE
MYSORE
ANDHRA PRADESH
1,729,141
MADRAS
631,225
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
455,678
617,348
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
392,322
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRI
179,867
COIMBATORE
1,032,169
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
678,071
THANJAVUR
661,520
Karaikal
KERALA
MADURAI
1,015,745
599,481
RAMANATHAPURAM
Palk Strait
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961.
Hindus
Muslims
Christians
Others
847,882
Gulf of Manaar
SIZE OF POPULATION
1,500,000
1,000,000
750,000
500,000
250,000
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
TIRUNELVELI
150,079
Indian Ocean
CENSUS-MADRAS
76° 77° 78° 79° 80°
13° 12° 11° 10° 9°

The female ratio among Jains and Muslims has declined more appreciably. Christians have recorded a smaller decline. The decline is the lowest among Hindus. The Sikhs have shown an upward trend in female ratio, that is from 452 in 1951 to 499 in 1961.

Growth of major Religious Communities in the State compared with All India Pattern

15. I will now discuss the pattern of the growth of 6 major religions in the State against the All-India background. In India, the number of Buddhists went up from 1,80,823 in 1951 to 32,50,227 in 1961. The population of Buddhists to total population rose from 0.05% in 1951 to 0.74% in 1961. The decadal percentage increase of Buddhists was as high as 1607.71. This striking increase has been largely due to the Neo-Buddhist movement which swept the country during the decade. The movement has been very pronounced in States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and less pronounced in other States and Union Territories, except Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan which have recorded proportionate as well as actual decrease in the Buddhist population. Actually in Madras, there was a fall of 34.10% that is, 1,179 Buddhists became 777. The following districts have recorded an increase of 50% or more among Buddhists during 1951-61 in Madras State :

Salem	...	1440.00
Tirunelveli	...	1350.00
Chingleput	...	155.36
Thanjavur	...	83.33
Coimbatore	...	62.50
Tiruchirapalli	...	50.00

No consistent pattern can be observed in the movement of population among Christians. In some States like Gujarat and West Bengal, the rate of increase has been low and much below the average for the State. In some others, there has been an absolute decline in the number from 1951 to 1961, as in Uttar Pradesh. All other States have maintained a normal growth and Madras is one of them. In the following districts, the growth rate of more than 30% has been shown — Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Madurai. Madras with an increase of 8.27% and Nilgiri with an increase of 1.87% have fallen behind the State average for this religious community.

Being numerically a major religious community, the rate of growth of Hindus is the closest to every State to the general rate of growth. Only in Maharashtra, has the proportion of Hindus to total population declined substantially during 1951-61. Punjab has shown a growth rate as high as 30.86%. All other States including Madras have followed the normal pattern. The following districts show a growth rate of more than 25% during the decade among Hindus:

Nilgiri	...	35.74%
Madras	...	27.11%

This may be due to the influx of Hindus from other areas to these districts.

Jains have recorded a low growth in Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan, but majority of States have recorded high increases. The rate of growth of Jains is 27.90% in Madras State as against 11.85% for the general population. The following districts of Madras State — Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Chingleput, Madras and Tiruchirapalli have shown high rates of increase. Madurai has a rate as high as 5568.75%, and Ramanathapuram has a growth rate of 366.67%. As against these, North Arcot has a low rate of 5.04%, while in Salem the Jains have declined by 31.88% Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan are the major States which have recorded low rates of increase in Jains than the general population. While all other States have experienced higher growth rates, it is most pronounced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar.

The rate of growth of Muslims is perhaps the lowest in Madras State, being 8.14%. Nilgiri has recorded a higher increase of 38.08% while Madras City has recorded a decline of 7.74%. The rate of growth in North Arcot and Ramanathapuram is as low as 1.62% and 2.02% respectively. Chingleput, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur have recorded less than 10% increases.

The following districts in Madras State have recorded increases above 30% among Sikhs, during the decade 1951-61 ;

Thanjavur	...	2972.73
Salem	...	296.43
Ramanathapuram	...	237.50
Tiruchirapalli	...	108.70
Coimbatore	...	93.41
Chingleput	...	52.63
Madurai	...	32.26

Madras City has recorded a fall of 29.77% while North Arcot declined by 61.87% and South Arcot by 65.44%.

The All-India increases and Madras increases by different religious groups are given below :

	All-India	*Madras*
Buddhists	1670.71	(—) 34.10
Christians	27.38	23.51
Hindus	20.29	11.13
Jains	25.17	27.90
Muslims	25.61	8.14
Sikhs	25.13	7.59
Others	(—) 13.07	235.71

In general, the rate of increase in Madras is less for all religious groups, except Jains which is comparable. A remarkable variation is found among 'Others' in that, Madras has a high rate of increase of 235.71% which has been explained earlier.

Religious affiliation of Scheduled Tribes

16. Scheduled Tribes in the State have returned their religions as Christian, Hindu and Muslim and a few have not stated their religion. No tribal religion has been returned in this State. The table below indicates the total population of the Scheduled Tribes with break-up by religion. The relative strength of the religious groups as a percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population is also presented.

TABLE XI — 8

Scheduled Tribe population classified by religion

Category	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Total population	251,991	100.00
Hindus	251,486	99.80
Muslims	12	0.01
Christians	487	0.19
Religion not stated	6	N

N — denotes negligible figures.

CHAPTER XII

WORKING POPULATION

Part — A — General

1. In this chapter, I propose to discuss the working population of Madras State. In any planning we undertake, the data relating to the working population are of particular significance. Nor can the economic progress of any country be measured except in terms of its working force. In 1961 Census, special attention has been devoted to this concept. The entire population has been divided into working and non-working population, in other words "Worker" and "Non-worker". Non-worker will include not only the young who in due course will help us in building the country but also those who are a burden to society, the aged and infirm.

I reproduce below the definition of work adopted in 1961 in the language used by the Registrar General, India.

Definition of Workers and Non-workers

2. " (a) For persons working

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock dairying, household industry, etc. if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc. or any such work, she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker.

(b) For person not working

The following activities should be recorded in case of persons Not Working :

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business ... Write ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like house-wife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business ... Write HW

3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age ... Write D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not do work and who does no other work ... Write R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of income ... Write B
6. For a convict in jail (an under trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution ... Write I
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time ... Write NE
8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment ... Write UN

Explanation :—If a person who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in the question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8."

In order to understand the exact scope of the definition adopted in 1961, it is necessary to know what has been done in 1951. The concept of a worker or non-worker was not used in 1951 or earlier Censuses. The population has been divided into three categories — self-supporting person, earning dependent or non-earning dependent. Every person who is in receipt of any income every year whether in cash or kind is an earner and such persons have to be classified as self-supporting persons or earning dependents. It was not sufficient if a person merely worked for the benefit of the household. He must actually earn an income as a result of such work. A housewife who only cooks for the family and brings up the children was therefore classified as a non-earning dependent. If two or more persons jointly secured an income either by joint cultivation of land or other business, each of them was an earner and should be classified as a self-supporting person or an earning dependent with respect to the share of the joint income attributable to him. The criterion for classification of a person as a self-supporting person was not whether his income was sufficient for the subsistence of himself and the others depending on him or living with him but whether it was sufficient for his own maintenance. Any person who was earning but whose income was not sufficient even for his own maintenance should be treated as an earning dependent. If a person did not earn any income in cash or kind, he should be treated as a non-earning dependent. It would, therefore, be obvious that a complete departure has been made in the Census definition of work from 1951 to 1961.

The interesting features of the definition adopted in 1961 Census can be briefly indicated as follows : A full-time student or child attending school is a non-worker, but if he or she assists the parents in family cultivation, industry, trade or business for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he will be classified as a worker. In the rural parts of Madras State, students do help their parents at home and even in cultivation. It is not my purpose to under-estimate the quantum of work they do but it means classification of a large number of non-workers as workers in Census Statistics. A similar problem would arise in the category of housewife. A person engaged in unpaid home duty was deemed to be a housewife, provided she did not do any other work such as making articles at home for sale or wages nor help regularly in the family cultivation, industry, trade or business. It is likely that a housewife may assist her husband for a short period in doing household cultivation or household industry. Such a housewife will become a worker. It is always difficult to estimate the role

played by housewife especially in the field of family cultivation and agricultural labour or household industry. It would, therefore, appear that the definition of a worker is inclined to be generous and has imported a large number of students and females as full time workers, thereby inflating the working population of Madras State. In previous Censuses, they were not even termed as working dependents.

Methods of collecting data on economic characteristics

3. What is the background of the change adopted in 1961 by Indian Census? There are two methods of collecting economic characteristics — gainful worker approach and labour force approach. In 1951 Census, 49 out of 52 countries adopted labour force approach. India was one of the three countries which made the gainful worker approach in 1951. In 1961, a modified form of labour force approach was adopted in India. It broke the continuity of the concept of Census data. It was felt that in keeping with the changing pattern of the economy from subsistence to wage, the adoption of planning as a tool for economic development and fast industrial growth, changes in the concept and tool of economy were desirable. The gainful worker approach is based on the idea that each person has more or less a stable functional role either as a bread winner or as a housewife or a student. This role is to some extent independent of his or her activity in a brief interval of time and is based on the usual status. The labour force approach is, on the contrary, based on the individual's activities during a definite and brief time interval. It is claimed that in gainful approach, the data will be less influenced by temporary conditions at the enumeration period. The vexatious questions on suitability of the time period will not arise and less complex questions and instructions can be used. Labour force approach gives a better approximation of labour supply and can be more easily linked to employment statistics from other sources. As it is based on particular period of time, it can be more objectively defined than usual status.

Though internationally both the methods have been recognised, the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians has endorsed the labour force concept for adoption. It was also felt by the Indian Census Authorities that the difference between the two approaches has been largely exaggerated and that basically both refer to the same concept and the main difference results from the way in which the questions are actually formulated. The chief difference is in the treatment of persons who support themselves wholly or partly by pensions, rents, dividends and royalties. They will be classified as self-supporting or earning dependents under gainful approach and as economically inactive under the labour force approach. However, India has not adopted labour force method without any change. Unemployed are normally treated as economically active group in the sense that they can supply labour for the production of goods and services. But in Indian Census, workers are those engaged in productive work and as such, do not include unemployed. The working force is thus distinct from labour force, the difference representing the quantum of unemployment in the country. The justification for this change is the consideration that in Indian economy in which the traditional subsistent sector and modern industrial sector co-exist the economy cannot be measured in terms of refined methods adopted in more advanced countries. The other changes made in the international approach are: (i) The reference period has been reduced from 30 to 15 days in Indian Census. (ii) The minimum period of daily work is three hours under U. N. definition. It has been reduced to one hour. A person engaged in seasonal occupation like cultivation, livestock and household industry has been treated as a worker if that person had some regular work for more than an hour a day during the greater part of the working season. As unemployed has been separately enumerated under non-workers, it is possible to collect the total economically active population. Thus in reality, the Indian approach is in tune with the labour force approach adopted by most of the countries in spite of the changes referred to earlier.

The old pattern divided the population into self-supporting, earning dependents and dependents. In 1961, the concept of dependency has been eliminated altogether. That a section of the working population has to depend on some others for their livelihood cannot admit of any dispute. As

such, the picture becomes unrealistic when the entire population is divided into ten broad categories and no reference is made to workers who have to depend on others. Any economic activity can be measured in terms of income and the fundamental question whether a particular work is sufficient to support a person or his family is relevant for planning or assessment of national income. Added to this is the problem of enumeration of the number of workers. The number of working population of Madras State has recorded an abnormal increase. The figures of 1961 are more comparable with that of 1931. These aspects will be elaborated in the later parts.

A mere refinement in concept will not result in the collection of better or more useful data. The vast majority of the population are illiterates. Social and cultural value of work differs from community to community and this influences the respondent to answer in a particular way. Thus in the ultimate analysis, the quality of the data will depend on the ability of the respondent to answer and the skill of the enumerator to question.

Economic Classification

4. In 1961 Census, the single economic classification which was neither industrial nor occupational was given up. The international classification was adopted. The unit of industrial classification was the establishment in which the industrial worker was working, the basis was the sector of economy in which he was engaged and the system adopted is known as Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The unit of occupational classification was the individual worker, the basis was the activity or the exact function the worker was performing and the system adopted is known as National Classification of Occupation. In view of the importance of small unorganised industries run by the household, the concept of household industry was defined and treated as a separate sector of economic activity. Taking into consideration the organisational difference in the household industry in rural and urban areas, an industry not run in the scale of factory conducted by the head of the household himself and other members of the household concerned with production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and run at home or within the village in the rural area and only at home in urban area was treated as household industry. Another significant innovation was the treatment of household as an economic unit. Household schedule was prepared for each household wherein details regarding cultivation and household industry in which household was engaged were recorded. In India, cultivation in which majority of the people are engaged is not only a means of living but a way of life itself and is conducted as a joint household enterprise. Household industry is also in some cases a compulsory adjunct to cultivation. Particularly in the case of households which produce primarily for self-consumption and only additionally for the market, the household and not the individual is the integral unit of production. Thus, 1961 Census has enriched in many ways the data on the economic activity of the people.

Individual Slip

5. As indicated earlier, data on economic characteristics were collected through the individual slip and household schedule. The questions asked and the instructions given to the enumerators to record answers are reproduced below :

A. Individual Slip :

(i) 8. Working as cultivator
  9. Working as agricultural labourer
  10. Working at household industry
    (a) Nature of work
    (b) Nature of household industry
    (c) If employee
  11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10
    (a) Nature of work
    (b) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service
    (c) Class of worker
    (d) Name of establishment
  12. Non-workers

(ii) Instructions to enumerators : (Annexure-I)

Economic Questions in the Decades

6. In order to understand the continuity of the economic questions, a statement has been prepared indicating the questions put from 1881 to 1961. (Annexure-II) Only one question was put in 1881 and 1891. Three questions were put in the Censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921. They

related to the principal occupation, subsidiary occupation, if any, and the principal occupation or means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom the dependents depended. In 1911 and 1921, statistics relating to industrialists were obtained by a special industrial return. In 1931 this was included as a question in the regular Census schedule. Thus in 1931, a person was classified as earner or dependent separately based on the merit of the case. The term 'means of livelihood' was given up and the term 'occupation' was adopted. But in 1941, 'means of livelihood' was again used. Eight questions were put. in 1951. The questions were again limited to three. One recorded the economic status, dependency and employment and the other two related to the principal means of livelihood. In the case of earning dependents, the work of the person on whom they depended was recorded as principal means of livelihood and the work from which the earning dependents derive income was recorded as subsidiary means of livelihood. The status of livelihood like employer, employee and independent worker was also recorded.

Economic Concept during the Decades

7. The concept of worker has undergone material changes during 1881 to 1961. In 1881 no distinction was made between earners and dependents, workers and non-workers. Occupation of every male who was of age to do work and the chief source of income were recorded. In 1891 a distinction was made between dependents and non-dependents. In 1901 the actual workers were distinguished from mere dependents. A worker was defined as one who actually did work whether personally or by means of servants or carried on business or had an occupation or private property which brought him income. Only the absolutely idle was classified as dependent.

In 1911 and 1921, no change was made in the definition of workers and dependents. However, in 1921, children and women earners were also treated as workers if any work was done by them to augment the family income. In 1931 a person was classified as an earner or dependent for the first time in Census history. An earner was defined as one who had a distinct individual means or partial means of livelihood. He need not be self-supporting nor need he actually work and have money income. An intermediate category of working dependents was also introduced in 1931. A person who contributed anything in cash or in kind towards support of himself or the family but which was not definitely adequate to be self-supporting was classified as working dependant. This was introduced to meet the prevalence of joint family system in India in which various members of the household depend on the labours or earnings of one, even though they make some contribution towards family maintenance as a whole.

The extent of this practice and the total number of people supported indirectly were ascertained. Those who did not have a distinct individual means or partial means of livelihood were classified as dependents. It would be interesting to recall the observations of Mr. Yeatts on this change :

"Previously the attitude was to find out the occupation and attach to it either direct practitioners or persons dependent upon those practising. Thus the entire population was linked up to some occupation or other either directly or through dependence. At this Census, each person had to be classified as an earner or dependent on the merits of his case. The change gave considerable difficulties and in particular the use of "dependent" was unfortunate. "Dependent" means to the ordinary Indians who formed our supervisors and enumerators, a person who is supported by some one else. Under the actual Census use this term "dependent" might include some person who had some occupation, i. e. means of livelihood. Much ingenuity had to be expended in solving problems and difficulties and in exhibiting these to the enumeration staff. The choice of terms is particularly important in Census phraseology, at any rate under a Census conducted on the present lines where 400,000 enumerators are employed in Madras Province. It is impossible to reach these directly and much has of necessity to be left to intermediate agencies. The importance of selecting terms free from dubiety is obvious. 'Occupation' itself gave rise to considerable doubts, some of them of an amusing nature. The literal Indian mind found it difficult to believe that a man who simply sat, as one of my superiors put it, could be said to have an 'occupation'. In such cases, I pointed to the alternative title "means of

livelihood" and by this means was able to secure an understanding of the position. I would suggest in future abandoning the use of the term 'occupation' altogether and confining ourselves to 'means of livelihood'. This phrase is directly translatable into all South Indian languages by words which convey an immediate meaning to even the ordinary man".

In 1941 the term 'earner' was given up. The concepts of 'full dependent' and 'partial dependent' were introduced. As the results of the Census were not tabulated in most parts of the country, the effect of the change could not be studied.

Industrial and livelihood Classification

8. In 1951, the concepts of self-supporting persons and earning dependents were re-introduced. A self – supporting person was defined as a person who earned sufficient to maintain himself while an earning dependent was defined as one whose earning was not sufficient to maintain himself. As already pointed out, a complete departure has been made in 1961 which is to a great extent similar to the concept adopted in 1921. The population has been divided into workers and non-workers based on productive work.

It will also be desirable to refer in brief to the scheme of presentation of population by livelihood classes. Upto 1951 the data were presented for workers and dependents separately at each category of work. The dependents were recorded under the category of work done by the persons on whom they depended. In 1951 the whole population was divided into 8 livelihood classes. Under each class, the figures for self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents were furnished separately. There were 4 agricultural classes and 4 non-agricultural classes. In 1961 the population has been divided into workers and non-workers. The workers have been further divided into 9 industrial categories based on the establishment in which they work. The following statement presents the livelihood classes of 1951 and industrial categories of 1961:

Livelihood classes, 1951

Agricultural Classes

I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents

Non-agricultural classes

V. Production other than cultivation

VI. Commerce

VII. Transport

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources

Industrial categories, 1961

I. As cultivator

II. As agricultural labourer

III. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities

IV. At household industry

V. In manufacturing other than household industry

VI. In construction

VII. In trade and commerce

VII. In transport, storage and communiaction

IX. In other services

X. Non-workers

Merits and Demerits of classification

9. This change in the basis of classification has both merits and demerits. The division of population into earner and dependent is of advantage in a subsistence economy and is useful in compiling national income and framing of budget. It is easy to classify the earner and dependent into several groups by broad sectors of national economy thereby pigeon-holing the population into a small number of neat and apparently mutually exclusive compartments. This classification can also be unsatisfactory in a wage economy. Presentation of data on workers according to principal means of livelihood not linked with income but with productive activity and presenting them under industrial categories based on industrial establishments in which they work gives a better picture of the pattern of economy and highlights the relative importance of traditional and modern sectors. As it is based on the international model, it can be compared with the data relating to other countries more easily. Such presentation also helps us to know the demand for labour in various sectors. The aim in the census has been to present data in a manner which will indicate the relative size of the traditional and emerging modern sector, the extent to which they jointly prevail and the extent of transformation of economy. The classification has been so done as to secure a measure of comparability of past data and to specify the areas of non-comparability. In other words, the presentation of data relating to household industry is a useful improvement as regards the estimation of national income. Thus, the presentation of economic data in 1961 is a progressive step in attaining a more balanced and scientific method.

Difficulty in Comparability

10. From the foregoing, it will be clear that comparison of the data between 1951 and 1961 is difficult. No data on household industry have been collected in 1951. Sri Kalra of Registrar General's Office has evolved a formula to facilitate comparison. A statement has been prepared on the basis of his formula indicating the break-up of workers in 1951 and 1961. The conceptual changes have to be kept in mind while undertaking a comparison. The concept of cultivation has undergone some change from 1951 to 1961. Persons who have received rent or lived on income of property without contributing anything to production have been classified as non-workers in 1961. They were treated as self-supporting persons in 1951. A large number of female workers who were not even classified as earning dependents in 1951 has been returned as full workers in 1961. This is more marked in the sectors of agriculture and household industry. However, the formula of Sri Kalra may be useful in understanding in a comparative manner the trend of the movement of working force in 1951 and 1961. The Registrar General has indicated that there could be an excess participation of females in 1961 which could to some extent be explained as due to the drop in enumeration at the previous Census. The basis of enumeration in 1951 was that a self-supporting person or an earning dependent or a non-earning dependent should be distinguished clearly. This meant that any member of the household participating in the work of the household whose income was not measured in terms of cash or kind was excluded from the classification as self-supporting person or non-earning dependent. The criterion adopted was the contribution of a regular earned annual income however small whether in cash or in kind or both for the maintenance of household. This was literally applied in Madras State in 1951. In order to understand the implications of this, an attempt has been made by me to apply the principle enunciated in 1951 to the population data collected during socio-economic surveys in Madras. The results are discussed below.

Comparative study of data based on 1951 Principle and 1961 Principle

11. Arkavadi in South Arcot district and Odaimarichan in Kanyakumari district were selected for this purpose. Arkavadi has a population of 726 persons consisting of 384 males and 342 females. It has recorded 379 persons as workers consisting of 248 males and 131 females. In other words, 52.2% of the population, 64.6% of the males and 38.3% of the females have been recorded as workers as per 1961 Census definition. Applying 1951 principles, only 159 persons consisting of 151 males and 8 females can be treated as self-supporting persons. 50 persons consisting of 30 males and 20 females can be treated

as earning dependents and the rest as non-earning dependents.

Odaimarichan has a population of 2,545 persons consisting of 1,224 males and 1,321 females. It has recorded 1,329 persons as workers consisting of 660 males and 669 females. In other words, 52.2% of the population, 53.9% of the males and 50.6% of the females have been recorded as workers as per 1961 Census definition. Applying 1951 principles, only 558 persons consisting of 454 males and 104 females can be treated as self-supporting persons. 390 persons consisting of 118 males and 272 females can be treated as earning dependents and the rest as non-earning dependents.

The earning dependents and self-supporting persons together should correspond to the workers of 1961 Census. But it is found that the definition of 1961 is so liberal that even non-earning dependents have been returned as workers. The following statement presents the comparative position in these two villages.

TABLE XII — 1(a)

Name of Village: **Arkavadi**

Total No. of Schedules: 158

Total population			Total workers 1961			Total workers 1951								
						Self-supporting persons			Earning dependents			Non-earning dependents		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
726	384	342	379	248	131	159	151	8	50	30	20	517	203	314
% of workers for the year 1961			52.20	64.58	38.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% of self-supporting persons to total population, 1951			21.90	39.32	2.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% of self-supporting persons and earning dependents to total population, 1951			28.79	47.14	8.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in total workers (1961 workers – 1951 self-supporting persons)			220	97	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% increase over 1951 figure			138.36	64.24	1537.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 1(b)

Name of Village : **Odaimarichan**

Total No. of Schedules : 558

Total population			Total workers 1961			Total workers 1951								
						Self-supporting persons			Earning dependents			Non-earning dependents		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,545	1,224	1,321	1,329	660	669	558	454	104	390	118	272	1,597	652	945
% of workers for the year 1961			52.22	53.92	50.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% of self-supporting persons to total population 1951			21.93	37.09	7.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% of self-supporting persons and earning dependents to total population, 1951			37.25	46.73	28.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in total workers (1961 workers - 1951 self-supporting persons)			771	206	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% increase over 1951 figure			138.17	45.37	543.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The difference between the number of self-supporting persons and the workers is the difference that arises purely due to the liberal definition of worker. In Arkavadi this difference amounts to 220 persons, 97 in respect of males and 123 in respect of females. The percentage increase is therefore 138.4% in the total, 64.2% in the case of males and 1,537.5% in the case of females. In Odaimarichan the difference amounts to 771 persons, 206 males and 565 females. In other words, the percentage increase amounts to 138.2% for the total, 45.4% in the case of males and 543.3% in the case of females. The quantum of inflation in both the villages is not only high, but similar. In both the villages, the increase among males ranges from 45 to 65 while for females the increase is phenomenally high. The inflation is chiefly due to the change in the definition which provided for the inclusion of a large number of family workers as workers.

Even if the earning dependents are also considered as workers though their earning is inadequate, the percentage of increase over 1951 figure continues to be high, particularly among females in both villages.

	Arkavadi			Odaimarichan		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
% increase over 1951 (Workers 1961-1951 self supporting persons)	138.36	64.24	1537.50	138.17	45.37	543·27
% increase over 1951 (Workers 1961-self supporting persons + Earning dependents)	81..34	37.02	367.86	40.19	15.38	77.93

This indicates that 1961 Census definition has not only brought in its fold persons whose work is insignificant and whose income is insufficient but also the pure dependents.

The following statement presents the category-wise increase. The categories adopted are as in the socio-economic survey.

TABLE XII — 2(a)

Village: Arkavadi

Category	Workers 1951 Self supporting persons		Earning dependents		Non-earning dependents		Workers 1961		% of total increase shared by each category (Total increase 100.00)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cultivation	111	...	13	...	172	243	160	2	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(49)	(2)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.14	...	50.52	1.63

Table XII — 2(a) (Contd.)

Village: Arkavadi

Category	Workers 1951 Self-supporting persons M	Workers 1951 Self-supporting persons F	Earning dependents M	Earning dependents F	Non-earning dependents M	Non-earning dependents F	Workers 1961 M	Workers 1961 F	% of total increase shared by each category (Total increase 100.00) M	% of total increase shared by each category (Total increase 100.00) F
Household Industry	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.03	...
Business (Trade)	6	...	...	...	2	17	7	2	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	(2)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.67	...	1.03	1.62
Other Services (General labourer, agricultural labourer, servants etc.)	33	8	17	20	27	51	79	127	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(46)	(119)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	139.39	1487.50	47.42	96.75
Total	**151**	**8**	**30**	**20**	**203**	**314**	**248**	**131**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table XII — 2(b)

Village: Odaimarichan

Category	Workers 1951 Self-supporting persons M	Workers 1951 Self-supporting persons F	Earning dependents M	Earning dependents F	Non-earning dependents M	Non-earning dependents F	Workers 1961 M	Workers 1961 F	% of total increase shared by each category (Total increase 100.00) M	% of total increase shared by each category (Total increase 100.00) F
Cultivation	135	8	32	85	212	285	179	75	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(44)	(67)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.59	837.50	21.36	11.86
Household industry	158	56	46	78	245	376	227	451	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(69)	(395)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.67	705.36	33.50	69.91
Business (Trade)	27	...	5	13	27	54	33	7	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(6)	(7)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.22	...	2.91	1.24
Other services (General labourer, agricultural labourer, servants etc.)	134	40	35	96	168	230	221	136	...	...
Increase in 1961 over 1951 figure	...	...	...	...	...	...	(87)	(96)	...	...
% increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.92	240.00	42.23	16.99
Total	**454**	**104**	**118**	**272**	**652**	**945**	**660**	**669**	**100.00**	**100.00**

The highest increase is under cultivators and the category of other services in which the agricultural labourer and general labourer have been included. 50% of the increase in male workers is accounted for by cultivators and 47% by other services. Almost the whole increase among female workers is under this category of agricultural labourers and general labourers, i.e. 119 out of 123 forming 97%. The percentage increase in this category amounts to 139.4% in the case of males and 1487.5% in the case of females.

In Odaimarichan in the increase in male workers 42% is in the category of other services (agricultural labourers, general labourers) and 34% in household industry. In the case of increase in female workers, 70% is accounted for by the category of household industry and 17% by other services. The increase in these categories clearly indicates that the inflation is due to the increase of persons, particularly females, who just do casual work. The quantum of inflation may vary from village to village and from area to area, but the change in definition has brought in as workers large number of persons whose contribution to the maintenance of the family is insignificant. In 1961 Census, a view has been taken that even though their contribution to economic productivity may be insignificant, the fact remains that they contribute something to production and so they should be treated as workers. It is perhaps desirable that this view is accepted for future Censuses also.

Statement of comparability

12. Sri Kalra has attempted a comparison of the figures of 1951 and earlier decades for Madras State and India. The comparative statement prepared by him is presented as an appendix to this chapter. The validity of the comparison is discussed below. He has himself admitted that it is not possible to apply this comparison on the basis of districts. Apart from this, no comparison on a scientific basis between the workers of 1951 and earlier Censuses and the workers of 1961 can be attempted. To my mind, the figures of 1961 have certain inherent defects. Till 1951, a worker should have sufficient income to maintain himself. This has been completely given up in 1961. The large quantum of under-employment has been masked especially in rural areas by the definition of worker adopted in 1961. Unpaid family workers formed a group for which adjustments have to be made for making the data comparable. In no Census were they meant to be excluded in the category of workers. Till 1921, they were to be included under actual workers. In 1931 they were to be included under working dependents. In 1951 they were to be included either under self-supporting persons or earning dependents according to the share of income attributed to them. But in 1961, the unpaid family workers engaged in productive work were included as workers. It is this category of unpaid family workers who have been treated as workers in 1961, which definition has been properly understood and implemented by enumerators in Madras State, that would account for the incomparably high figures of workers in 1961 Census. When income either in cash or kind was made the basis of classification in 1951, the interpretation put by the enumerator was correct in that every family worker who satisfied this criterion was enumerated. Thus, the somewhat higher figures obtained in 1961 cannot be explained by any operational defect of earlier Censuses.

Difficulty due to change in framework of classification

13. Another difficulty for comparison is the framework of classification adopted from Census to Census. Till 1951 no distinction was made between industry and occupation. The economic classification adopted for presenting the data was a combination of industrial and occupational classification. In 1881, 1891 and 1901 Baine's classification based on Dr. Fair's scheme of classification for the Census in Great Britain was followed in which the data were presented under classes, orders, sub-orders and groups. In 1911 data were presented under a new scheme devised by Dr. Jacques Bertillion, a French statistician. It was followed in 1921 and 1931 also. Under both these schemes, the number of classes and groups were modified from time to time. In 1951 the data were presented by dividing the entire population into 8 livelihood classes out of which 4 were agricultural and 4 non-agricultural. The data for non-agricultural classes were further classified into 10 divisions, 88 sub-divisions and

217 groups. This scheme was known as the Indian Census Economic Classification. In 1961 the industrial classification was distinguished from occupational classification. The primary classification in which data were grouped was industrial classification in which workers were divided into 9 industrial categories and non-workers as the tenth category. Thus it would be seen that no consistent approach has been made in the basis of classification which would not destroy any possibility of comparison. An attempt can, however, be made to correlate the livelihood categories of 1951 to the industrial categories of 1961 on the basis of the statement given below :

Industrial Category 1961	*Livelihood Class* 1951
I. Working as cultivators	Livelihood Class I (cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)
II. Working as Agricultural labourers	Livelihood Class III (cultivating labourers)
III. Working in Mining & Quarrying, etc.	Division 0 plus Div. 1 of Livelihood Class V
IV. Working in Household Industry	...
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Div. 2 plus Div. 3 plus Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V plus Sub-division 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII.
VI. Working in Construction	Sub-div. 5.0 to Sub-div. 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications	Sub-division 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub-div. 7.5 to Sub-div. 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII.
IX. Working in other services	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-div. 5.0 to Sub-div. 5.5 minus Sub-div. 7.5 to Sub-div. 7.9 minus persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e. Sub-divisions 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9)
X. Non-workers	(i) All non-earning dependents ; (ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation : (iii) Self-supporting persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class XIII ; (iv) Earning dependents whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV, and (v) Earning dependents estimated at 455,792 whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.

The expression used to describe agricultural classes has also changed from time to time. No distinction was made in earlier Censuses between those who lived on income from agricultural land and those who cultivated themselves. Definitions on ownership and tenancy were not kept uniform. In all Censuses, however, agricultural labourers have been shown as a separate category. In the Censuses of 1901 to 1921, they were denoted as farm servants and field labourers and in other Censuses they were denoted as agricultural labourers. Among non-agricultural classes most of the groups in earlier Censuses were of industrial description and in many cases where the description was of occupational nature, it would be easy to allot them to the appropriate industrial categories as many occupations were associated exclusively with specific industries in India. For instance, firewood gathering would belong to forestry, fishermen to fishing, spinners, potters, basket makers, rice pounders, etc. to the industrial category of manufacturing, brick layers to the category of construction, etc. There are also a few occupational groups which can belong to more than one industrial group which would present greater difficulty for comparison. For instance, cashiers, accountants, carpenters, stenographers, mechanics and messengers can belong to any industrial category. A comparative statement of the groups in various Censuses from 1901 to 1951 which would correspond to the industrial categories of 1961 is appended as an annexure to the Chapter (Annexure 4). In 1951 under the I.C.E.C. scheme, all employers and all independent workers were classified with reference to the commodity produced or service preformed by them individually. Employees and all persons engaged in production, commerce and transport were classified with reference to their own activity and without reference to the activity of the employer. All other employees like managerial and supervisory employees, messengers and unskilled labourers were classified with reference to the commodity produced or service rendered by their employers. In 1961, establishment was the unit of classification and the basis of classification was the products made or service rendered by the establishment in which the individual was working. The self-employed persons were grouped under the classified industry to which their activity relates. In the case of others, they were grouped under the industry in which they were employed. It can thus be seen that there are significant changes in the manner of classification and it is difficult to achieve and obtain point to point correspondence and an absolutely reliable figure for comparison. But it provides scope for certain dimensional comparability from which a coherent picture of the long time trend can be discerned.

Increase in workers

14. The basic question is whether there is any inflation in the number of workers in 1961 Census. If so, is it due to the concept of work and reference period adopted in the Census ? Can the quantum of inflation be changed ? In Madras State, in 1961, the workers amounted to 15,351,621 in a population of 33,686,953. Out of this, 10,103,326 are males and 5,248,295 are females. The total workers in 1951 numbered 8,755,064 persons. Thus the working force in 1961 shows an absolute increase of 6,596,557 the increase among males amounting to 3,260,775 and females amounting to 3,335,782. The increase among females is much more marked than males. Such a high percentage increase among females has resulted in increasing the sex ratio of female workers from 280 per thousand male workers in 1951 to 519 in 1961. In terms of percentages, in 1961, 45.6% of the population of the State were workers. Among males 59.7% were workers and among females 31.3%. In 1951, the workers accounted for 29.2% of the population, 45.8% among males and 12.7% among females. The participation rate over 1951 has gone up to 56.2% in respect of population, 30.4% in respect of males and 147.00% in respect of females. Only in the three Southern States the female working population has increased by more than 100%, the maximum being in Madras. The following table gives the percentage increase in the number of workers, participation rate in 1961 and percentage increase or decrease in 1961 of participation rate over 1951 in different States,

TABLE XII-3

Percentage increase in workers in 1961 and participation rate of workers in 1961 in India and States

States	Percentage increase in working population of 1961 over 1951			Participation rates in 1961			Percentage increase or decrease in participation rate over 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	61.8	36.9	124.6	51.87	62.22	41.32	40.61	18.63	95.37
Assam	33.6	32.8	35.2	43.28	54.10	30.91	1.76	0.99	3.10
Bihar	41.9	35.3	57.5	41.40	55.60	27.12	18.42	13.19	31.27
Bombay (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	30.1	26.8	36.0	45.56	55.85	34.59	4.26	1.32	9.43
Kerala	28.7	26.6	34.1	33.31	47.20	19.71	3.22	1.16	7.88
Madhya Pradesh	31.5	24.5	43.1	52.30	60.21	43.99	6.04	—0.31	16.28
Madras	75.5	47.7	175.3	45.57	59.74	31.29	56.17	30.41	146.96
Mysore	62.2	43.8	114.4	45.48	58.38	32.02	33.45	17.84	77.10
Orissa	40.0	30.4	68.0	43.66	60.75	26.58	16.83	7.71	41.68
Punjab	15.8	19.5	2.2	34.97	52.92	14.20	— 9.68	—4.75	—19.00
Rajasthan	21.8	24.2	17.8	47.55	58.14	35.89	— 3.65	—2.43	— 5.87
Uttar Pradesh	9.3	16.6	—10.5	39.12	58.19	18.14	— 6.32	—0.09	—23.27
West Bengal	27.7	81.2	8.6	33.16	53.98	9.43	— 3.77	—0.44	—18.85
Delhi	35.1	35.1	35.1	32.14	52.26	6.51	—11.26	—10.37	—12.50
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69.6	91.4	...	49.09	67.80	18.75	—17.42	—6.81	—50.80
Himachal Pradesh	23.3	14.8	35.6	59.62	63.11	55.83	8.74	—5.31	10.83
LMA Islands	9.7	7.7	12.1	51.63	51.60	51.68	—4.12	—7.06	— 1.13
Manipur	20.1	22.8	18.2	45.89	47.31	44.48	—10.99	—10.09	—12.01
Tripura	63.7	77.9	33.7	38.29	54.47	20.91	— 8.28	0.93	—26.03
India	33.8	29.0	45.7	42.98	57.12	27.96	9.92	5.37	20.00

It is true that most of the States have recorded increase in participation rate in 1961. It is also true that the all India worker participation rate has also increased from 39.1 in 1951 to 42.9 in 1961 in respect of persons, from 54.1 in 1951 to 57.1 for males and 23.3 to 28.0 for females. This is a reversal of the declining trend in the participation rate observed in the past decades of this century. But the Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have recorded an abnormal increase. This can be clearly seen from the following Table in which percentage increase in working population in 1961 over 1951 in different States have been arranged in the descending order of proportions.

TABLE XII — 4

Percentage increase in working population in 1961 over 1951

Persons		*Males*		*Females*	
States	*Precentage increase*	*States*	*Percentage increase*	*States*	*Percentage increase*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras	(75.5)	West Bengal	(81.2)	Madras	(175.3)
Mysore	(62.2)	Madras	(47.7)	Andhra Pradesh	(124.6)
Andhra Pradesh	(61.8)	Mysore	(43.8)	Mysore	(114.4)
Bihar	(41.9)	Andhra Pradesh	(36.9)	Orissa	(68.0)
Orissa	(40.0)	Bihar	(35.3)	Bihar	(57.5)
Assam	(33.6)	Assam	(32.8)	Madhya Pradesh	(43.1)
Madhya Pradesh	(31.5)	Orissa	(30.4)	Bombay (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	(36.0)
Bombay (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	(30.1)	Bombay (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	(26.8)	Assam	(35.2)
Kerala	(28.7)	Kerala	(26.6)	Kerala	(34.1)
West Bengal	(27.7)	Madhya Pradesh	(24.5)	Rajasthan	(17.8)
Rajasthan	(21.8)	Rajasthan	(24.2)	Uttar Pradesh	(10.5)
Punjab	(15.8)	Punjab	(19.5)	West Bengal	(8.6)
Uttar Pradesh	(9.3)	Uttar Pradesh	(16.6)	Punjab	(2.2)

The abnormal increase in Southern States

15. The following table is worked out by taking the increase in number of workers in India as 100 and distributing it among the States:

TABLE XII — 5

Distribution of increase in workers in India among different States

(In terms of percentage)

State	Persons % of increase	Males % of increase	Females % of increase
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14.58	12.26	21.54
Assam	13.51	11.30	17.62
Bihar	12.96	10.90	14.06
Bombay	11.61	10.69	12.09
Kerala	8.41	10.17	11.04
Madhya Pradesh	8.30	7.98	10.40
Madras	5.14	7.15	4.98
Mysore	5.02	6.57	2.74
Orissa	4.48	4.15	2.35
Punjab	3.51	4.00	2.26
Rajasthan	2.64	3.15	0.64
Uttar Pradesh	2.57	2.82	0.15
West Bengal	1.99	2.77	3.94
All India	100.00	100.00	100.00

The abnormal increase found in the Southern States cannot be explained in terms of economic development. It can only be explained on the basis of the change in concept which occurred in 1961 and its practical application in the field. Actually, the participation rates of 1961 are comparable with those of 1911 and 1921 when the concept of work was almost similar to that of 1961. The following table presents the participation rate for all India excluding Madras, Andhra and Mysore combined and for Madras State separately for the decades of this century.

TABLE XII — 6

(All India participation rate during the decades compared with that of Southern States)

Year	All India ratio of workers to total population		Ratio of workers to total population for India excluding Madras, Mysore & Andhra		Madras State ratio of workers to total population		Ratio of workers to total population (Andhra, Madras & Mysore combined)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911	61.9	33.7	62.6	33.0	...	...	59.5	35.9
1921	60.5	32.7	62.0	32.9	56.9	28.9	55.7	31.9
1931	58.3	27.6	58.9	27.7	56.6	22.5	56.4	31.8
1951	54.1	23.3	55.6	25.3	45.8	12.7	49.0	17.0
1961	57.1	28.0	56.2	25.7	29.7	31.3	60.6	36.3

The above table shows a gradual declining trend in all India rates in 1951 and a reversal of this trend in 1961. Both the decline and reversal are slightly more in the case of females. The rates for India excluding the three Southern States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore present the same picture as that of All India. The rates for the three Southern States as a whole and for Madras State separately also show a declining trend upto 1951 and a reversal of this trend in 1961. But the significant difference lies in that a very steep decline is noticed in 1951 particularly in case of females (31.8 in 1931 to 17.0 in 1951 for the three Southern States as a whole and 22.5 to 12.7 for Madras) and a very steep rise is noticed in 1961 both in case of males and females, very much so in the case of females (17.0 in 1951 to 36.3 in 1961 for the three Southern States and 12.7 to 31.3 for Madras). The obvious conclusion is that the rates of 1961 have an element of inflation consequent on the definition of worker in 1961. The increase is marked among females. It has brought in a large number of female workers whose contribution to supporting the family has been treated as negligible during 1951 Census. Large participation of females in industries like household industry and cultivation has also given such a high participation rate. The agricultural sector, particularly the cultivators, account for the major portion of the increase in the rates, particularly among female workers. Among female workers, agricultural operations have accounted for more than 70% of the total increase.

Increase among Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers from 1951 to 1961

16. the following table presents the percentage increase or decrease of cultivators and agricultural labourers and of population in 1961 over that of 1951.

TABLE XII — 7

Percentage increase of Population, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in 1961

State		Population	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers (I & II)
1		2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	P	15.11	84.92	38.62	62.35
	M	15.36	36.63	23.77	31.90
	F	14.85	341.02	54.39	127.77
Assam	P	31.28	40.85	48.13	41.22
	M	31.50	32.30	98.71	35.35
	F	31.03	60.91	-37.68	54.75
Bihar	P	19.78	27.18	36.44	29.81
	M	19.55	19.84	20.09	19.91
	F	20.01	45.08	68.45	52.47
Bombay	P	24.70	60.09	0.17	35.53
	M	25.14	34.74	14.36	28.56
	F	24.23	113.40	-10.29	44.91

TABLE XII — 7 (Contd.)

Percentage increase of Population, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in 1961

State		Population	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Cultivators and Agricultural labourers (I &II)
1		2	3	4	5
Kerala	P	24.76	16.38	–12.23	1.38
	M	25.14	13.25	–27.18	–5.74
	F	24.39	28.06	13.84	18.74
Madhya Pradesh	P	24.02	81.42	–34.97	31.91
	M	24.93	37.03	–19.92	20.67
	F	23.09	207.85	–45.13	48.55
Madras	P	12.38	94.54	45.05	76.22
	M	13.26	50.89	19.25	41.34
	F	11.52	331.63	87.40	187.90
Mysore	P	21.57	80.35	31.28	65.92
	M	22.04	46.95	24.72	42.11
	F	21.09	208.09	38.67	125.75
Orissa	P	19.82	53.30	29.06	46.94
	M	21.09	34.64	21.87	31.85
	F	18.58	146.47	42.65	102.40
Punjab	P	25.86	18.45	–22.58	11.38
	M	25.50	13.78	2.31	12.03
	F	26.27	34.91	–73.60	9.33
Rajasthan	P	26.28	36.46	–33.96	29.18
	M	27.30	31.70	–5.74	29.04
	F	25.18	44.14	–53.56	29.38
Uttar Pradesh	P	16.66	2.69	61.61	8.65
	M	16.72	10.95	63.25	15.56
	F	16.59	–18.37	58.95	–8.14
West Bengal	P	32.79	38.55	27.58	35.24
	M	31.85	40.05	28.53	36.73
	F	33.88	29.08	23.53	27.00
All India	P	21.69	40.86	14.21	33.39
	M	22.02	27.52	16.56	25.13
	F	21.34	78.20	11.47	51.00

The three Southern States have recorded an abnormal rise among cultivators, particularly among females. Female cultivators are mainly unpaid family workers. As agriculture accounts for the major increase, it can be stated that the factor that has led to this increase is also the cause for increase in overall participation rate. When the participation rates for rural and urban areas in 1961 are examined separately, it reveals that the rates in rural areas have got exaggerated and this again shows that family worker is the cause for this.

TABLE XII — 8

Percentage Distribution of Population among Workers in each industrial category for Total/Rural/Urban

	Workers			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			Mining			Household Industry		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T	45.6	59.7	31.3	19.2	25.0	13.3	8.4	8.5	8.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	3.6	4.0	3.1
R	49.6	62.2	37.1	25.3	33.0	17.6	10.8	11.0	10.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
U	34.4	53.2	14.9	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.8	4.2	4.5	3.9

	Manufacturing other than Household Industry			Construction			Trade & Commerce			Transport			Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
T	2.5	4.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	3.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	N	7.0	9.3	4.6
R	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	N	6.0	7.5	4.6
U	6.4	11.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.3	5.3	9.5	0.9	2.3	4.3	0.1	9.6	14.3	4.8

Among the total female workers engaged in non-household industry, trade, business and profession or service, 3% are family workers. In household industry, nearly 85% are family workers. It therefore follows that the revised definition of work has led to a high increase of family workers especially in household industry because a housewife who will assist her husband for more than an hour a day has been deemed to be a worker in 1961 Census. Her participation does not actually affect either the income or the output of the household industry. The same

trend will to a limited extent be found among males also. A shift from gainful occupation to that of productive work has perhaps resulted in the inclusion of family workers who are doing work without wages. This contention is supported by the close similarity in the participation rate of women in 1921 when the definition of a worker was similar to the present one. 31.2% of the female population were workers in 1921. The children and women who did any work to augment the family income were also treated as workers. Similar is the position in 1961 when the term worker includes any person doing work without reference to the age provided that work is of more than an hour's duration. To my mind, the definition in 1961 is more elastic than in 1921 because in 1921 a specific addition to the income of the family was needed to justify the inclusion of such persons as workers. The inter-ministry working group set up in 1962 by the Registrar General has come to the conclusion that the concept of 1961 Census basically refers to the same concept as that of 1951, the main difference being the way in which the questions were actually formulated. This view is not, however, supported by the figures of Madras State.

Female participation rates of selected States in 1951 and 1961

17. The female participation rates of certain States in 1951 and 1961 are reproduced below:

State	1951	1961
Andhra Pradesh	21.13	41.32
Assam	29.98	39.91
Bihar	20.66	27.12
Gujarat	31.60	27.89
		38.10*
Kerala	18.28	19.71
Mysore	18.08	32.02
Rajasthan	38.24	35.89
Uttar Pradesh	23.63	18.14
West Bengal	11.63	9.43

* Maharashtra State.

The participation rate has shown some variation which is more pronounced in Madras and other Southern States. One of the reasons for this variation in participation rate can be the prevalence of large number of household industries in the Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore than in other parts of the country. It is not possible to work out separately the amount of increase in household industry since the number of workers in household industry cannot be estimated from 1951 Census. But substantial portion of the increase can be attributed to those engaged in household industry. The total workers in household industry in 1961 is 1½ times more than the workers in manufacturing and female workers in household industry in 1961 and even five times more than those engaged in manufacturing. I have given below a statement indicating the participation rate of women in household industry.

State	Household industry
Assam	4.55
Andhra Pradesh	3.74
Kerala	3.51
Jammu & Kashmir	3.16
Madras	3.13
Orissa	2.79
Mysore	2.22
Gujarat	2.12
Rajasthan	2.09
Madhya Pradesh	1.97
Bihar	1.96
Maharashtra	1.42
Uttar Pradesh	1.37
Punjab	1.28
West Bengal	1.15

Unpaid Family Worker

18. The role of unpaid worker has made comparison difficult between the figures of 1951 and 1961. The unpaid family worker is basically a worker. All international bodies have accepted this. It is, however, difficult to say what 'economically active work' is. In a subsistence economy like ours, the contribution by unpaid family workers to work is quite significant, but cannot be quantitatively defined. Even petty activities like making cowdung

cake or collecting grass or fuel, and looking after cattle during leisure would be treated as work under the criterion adopted in 1961 Census. But particularly women in rural areas render more assistance in agriculture or household industry which is the main economically productive work in rural areas. It is only in the urban areas and that too among the middle class and higher strata housewives have the luxury of leisure and are free from participation in any economically productive work. The rural population form more than 80% of the population. The high proportion of family workers in rural areas brings into clear light the fact that females in rural areas toil and labour equally as hard as men, if not more. It may, therefore, not be proper to omit unpaid worker from the economically active population. The U. N. standard of a minimum regular work is one third of the usual working time per day which is normally about 3 hours assuming that 8 hours constitute the usual working time. Hence, from the standpoint of international standards, it may be felt that there has been over-enumeration in 1961. It can, however, be argued that emphasis has been laid on regularity and a minimum of one hour of regular work is in effect a regular and substantial participation in the production of goods and services. It has been suggested that the adoption of the reference period in place of usual status might be a factor for increased participation rate in 1961. This may not have given rise to any significant addition even in the case of seasonal workers as a person engaged in agricultural activities over the greater part of the season would be covered under "usual status" also and one engaged over a greater part of the agricultural year would also naturally be recorded under the reference period.

Other reasons for increase in workers

19. Some feel the inclusion of the element of supervision and direction of work on par with actual work would have contributed to inflation of figures. This is not a new approach. Even in 1951 the man who takes the responsibility for the direction of the process of cultivation was treated as a cultivator. In U.S.A. in Censuses upto 1930 they traditionally obtained the count of gainful workers based on usual status. From 1940 the labour force approach based on reference period was adopted. But despite the difference in concept the participation rates in U.S.A. remained almost constant during the decades. The following statement shows this.

Labour participation rate in U. S. A.

1910 to 1950

Years	Participation Rate
1910	39.4
1920	39.4
1930	39.8
1940	40.1
1950	39.7

But what is true in a highly developed country need not apply to a backward economy like ours. At this stage, it may be relevant to examine whether any group of non-working population is likely to be included as workers. It is possible that a full time student attending school and housewife in rural areas who would have rendered minor help in economically productive work would be treated as worker. Such cases, it is hoped, would be few. Instances of male workers who ought to have been included under workers but wrongly included as non-workers have been recorded. In Madras State, 42,646 males have been recorded under the group of household duty which is one of the 8 categories of non-workers. The figures thus recorded in rural areas are more than 3 times than those in urban areas. Most of the males recorded under this group in rural areas are of the age group 0-14, and they may be children who neither attend school nor assist their parents in field work and they have to be treated only as non-workers. But in urban areas, the figures recorded are almost equal in all age groups. In this State, it is customary to call the hired male worker attached to the household who helps in work at home and at field as 'Pannaial' in rural areas and in urban areas they are known as 'Veetu Velaiyal' and their work as 'Veetu Velai.' It is probable that such persons who should have been treated as workers might have been included as non-workers. In the definition of household duties no sex has been mentioned. It only states

that any person engaged in unpaid household work should be recorded under this group.

The participation rates of India and Madras agree in general with the participation rates observed for agricultural countries.

Average crude activity rates in countries classified according to degree of Industrialisation

(Percentage of economically active among population of all ages of each sex)

Degree of Industrialization	*Both sexes*	*Males*	*Females*
1. Industrialized countries (21 countries having less than 35 per cent of active males engaged in agriculture and related activities)	42.9	62.2	24.3
2. Semi-industrialized countries (30 countries having 35 to 59 per cent of active males engaged in agriculture and related activities)	39.5	57.8	21.2
3. Agricultural countries (21 countries having 60 per cent or more of active females engaged in agriculture and related activities)	40.3	55.2	25.4

The U. N. Handbook of Population Census Method has also indicated that it is much more difficult to measure female participation rate for various reasons. In conclusion, it may be said that increase in participation rate is mainly conceptual in the sense that family work has been included. Though there appears to be an element of over-enumeration in 1961, it should be understood that the role of the family worker is significant and omitting to consider them as economically active will be unrealistic. In short, 1961 Census has made many changes, innovations and departures from the conventional path in the field of economic data and has achieved refinement in concepts and sharpness of tools of measurement but has brought forth new problems of comparability. Let me hope that in 1971 Census no abrupt departure from the current approach will be made so that some sort of comparability can be maintained.

Occupational classes and orders adopted during decades

20. The following table will give the number of occupational classes and orders adopted from 1881 to 1961.

TABLE XII — 9

Occupational classes, orders, etc., adopted in Censuses from 1881 to 1961

Year	Classes		Orders	Sub-orders	Groups
1881	6		18	81	459
1891	7		24	77	465
1901	8		24	79	520
		Sub-class			
1911	4	12	55	...	169
1921	4	12	56	...	191
1931	4	12	55	...	195
			Division	Sub-division	
1951*	8		10	88	217
	Division		Groups	Families	
1961	11		75	331	

Note: * 1951 classification is more an industrial classification than occupational.
Out of 8 livelihood classes only 4 classes (non-agricultural) were further subdivided into divisions, sub-divisions and groups.

As indicated earlier, the classification adopted in 1961 has departed completely from those in earlier Censuses. It is based on the scheme known as the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. It is closely related to the International Standard Industrial Classification. According to this system, there are nine Divisions, each Division divided into a number of Major Groups not exceeding 10 which in total number 45. Each Major Group is again sub-divided into Minor Groups not exceeding 10 which totals to 343. Three digit code numbers, the first representing the Division, the second the Major Group and the third the Minor Group have been devised and each industry has thus been codified. The code system known as the Digit system is closely related to international usage as recommended by the International Labour Organisation. As already mentioned, the main unit of classification for tabulation itself has been based on the National Classification of Occupation with a code structure which classifies various occupations into occupational Divisions, Groups and Families. The

classification has been made taking the basic task involved in each occupation into consideration. In this three digit code system, the Division is represented by the first digit of the code number, the occupational Group by the second digit and the occupational Family by the third digit. There are 11 occupational Divisions, 75 occupational Groups and 331 occupational Families. This system based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations modified to suit Indian conditions was approved in 1958 by a working group represented by the major users of occupational data in India. Thus the present classification is quite different from what has been followed in the past in presenting the occupational data. A statement showing the names of occupational Classes and Divisions in Censuses from 1881 to 1961 is presented below.

TABLE XII — 10

Occupational Classes and Divisions in Censuses from 1881 to 1961

Classes	1881	Classes	1891	Classes	1901
A	Professionals	A	Government	A	Government
B	Domestic	B	Pasture and Agriculture	B	Pasture and Agriculture
C	Commercial	C	Personal Services	C	Personal Services
D	Agriculturists	D	Preparation and supply of material substances	D	Preparation and supply of Material substances
E	Industrials or Artisans	E	Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, and messages, and the storage of goods	E	Commerce, Transport and Storage
F	Indefinite and non-productive	F	Professions - Learned, Artistic and Minor	F	Professions
		G	Indefinite occupations and Means of subsistence independent of occupation	G	Unskilled labourer, not agricultural
				H	Means of subsistence independent of occupation

Classes	1911	Classes	1921	Classes	1931
A	Production of raw materials	A	Production of raw materials	A	Production of raw materials
B	Preparation and supply of material substances	B	Preparation and supply of material substances	B	Preparation and supply of material substances
C	Public Administration and liberal arts	C	Public Administration and liberal arts	C	Public Administration and liberal arts
D	Miscellaneous	D	Miscellaneous	D	Miscellaneous

TABLE XII — 10 (Contd.)

Occupational Classes and Divisions in Censuses from 1881 to 1961

Divisions	1951	Divisions	1961
0	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	0	Professional, Technical and related workers
1	Mining and Quarrying	1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers
2	Processing and manufacture — Food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	2	Clerical and related workers
3	Processing and manufacture — Metals, chemicals and products thereof	3	Sales workers
4	Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified	4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers
5	Construction and utilities	5	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers
6	Commerce	6	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified
8	Health, Education and Public Administration	9	Service, Sport and Recreation workers
9	Services not elsewhere specified	10	Workers not classifiable by occupation

Status of worker

21. For an appropriate analysis of the economically active population, it is necessary not only to distinguish the industry and occupation but also the status of worker. By status of worker, it is meant the class of worker, i.e., whether he is an employer or employee or own account worker or family worker. The U. N. has also recommended status classification as one of the basic classifications to be done in the Censuses of the countries.

In the Censuses upto 1941, no question was put regarding the status or class of worker. In 1951, a question on the economic status of an individual was asked and in that the enumerator was asked to denote whether a self-supporting person earned his principal means of livelihood as an employer or as an employee. Upto 1921 the 'actual workers' conceptually comprised of employers, employees, single workers and family workers but they were not tabulated separately. In 1931, unpaid family workers were enumerated separately as working dependents. In 1941 Census, a question was asked as to whether the Person employed paid assistants or members of the household and if so, to indicate the number employed. In 1951, only self-supporting persons were classified according to their status as employers, employees and independent workers. In 1961 Census, in the case of cultivators (Q. 8) status as employer, employee, single worker or family worker was not asked in Individual Slip. But in household schedule a question was asked about head of household, family worker and hired

worker in cultivation. In the case of agricultural labour (Q.9) no status was asked. The assumption was that all would be employees. In the case of household industry (Q.10) it was asked whether the person is an employee or not, the *implication being that if a person was not an employee*, his further classification in this section into single worker or family worker would be unnecessary. The further implication was that within the household, so far as a household industry was concerned, there was no question of anyone being earmarked as an employer because the industry belonged to the household and not to any particular person in the household. In the household schedule, however, the head of the household, the family worker and the hired worker has been severally spelt out. The status of employee or family worker in Q.10 could naturally be either in it as principal or secondary work.

In the case of non-household industry, (Q.11) a person could be either employer, employee, single worker or family worker and this could be his status in either his principal or secondary work. The employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q.11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q.11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others is not an employer even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as Managers, Superintendents, Agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q.11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of Household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. *This definition* of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' *co-operatives should be recorded as* 'Single Worker'. U. N. recommends a separate group for members of producers' co-operatives.

(iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in Household Industry in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

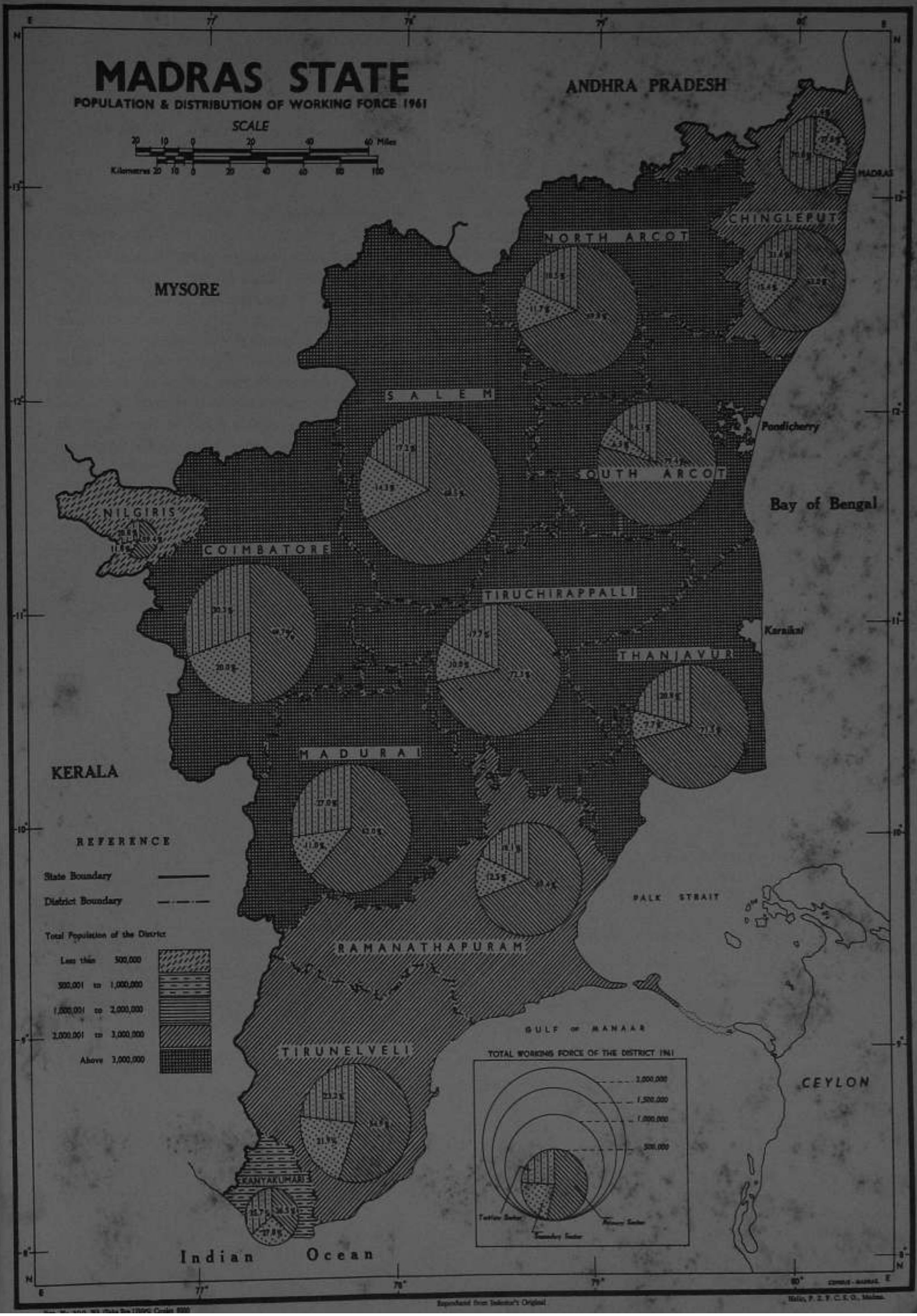
Secondary Occupation

22. In the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 no secondary occupation was recorded. Occupation from which income was chiefly derived was considered as the chief occupation. In the case of persons who combined agriculture with any other profession the other professions were recorded. Upto 1931, the same procedure was adopted. In *1941, various means* of livelihood in the order in which they contributed to the livelihood of a person were recorded against the question 'Means of livelihood'. In 1951, the term 'Subsidiary occupation' was changed into 'Secondary means of livelihood'. In the case of persons having subsidiary means of livelihood particulars as to whether the subsidiary work was exercised throughout the year and if not, the portion of the year in which the subsidiary means of livelihood was exercised was also recorded. However, the change made in 1951 in

the term involved no change in concept. In 1961, the concept of principal work changed with emphasis on work. The work on which a person spent most of his working time was considered as the principal work irrespective of the income derived from it. Specific columns in the individual slip for recording cultivators, agricultural labourers, persons working in household industry and other workers engaged in sectors other than those mentioned above were provided. If two entries were found in the answers to these questions, the enumerator found out the principal work and marked the question against which the principal work had been recorded with a ring around the question number. In the case of more than two entries, the other work next in importance was ascertained and marked with a tick mark on the right hand side of the proper question number. The importance of subsidiary work among other subsidiary work was decided on the basis of the time spent in that work. It was not the original intention of Census authorities that the principal work should be distinguished from subsidiary work. The position of principal and subsidiary work as a cross tabulation of all four types of work would indicate the extent of traditionalism, modernisation and specialisation. It would also indicate the inadequacy of work in primary employment. Moreover, the categories of workers are not mutually exhaustive. It is likely that the person may be having work in more than one industrial category of work with the result that the preparation of tables on the basis of only one productive work will give a somewhat unreal picture. Only Table B-VII provides the data on secondary occupation. The other Tables have been prepared on the basis of principal work.

Difficulties encountered in collecting the data

23. Before analysing the data, the difficulties encountered in collecting the data can be discussed. It was easier to understand the concept of worker in 1961. Only consideration was whether he did any work. No test was applied as to whether he was self-sufficient, whether his income was adequate to support him and whether he was the principal earning member of the family. The consideration that credit for the maintenance of the family should be given to the head of the household whatever his income be is a relative consideration among Indians. The error caused by this has been eliminated. In any seasonal occupation like agriculture and household industry a person to be considered as a worker had to work for more than an hour. It may appear a simple process to do so. But enumeration has been rendered difficult by the originality of the definition adopted for household industry and household cultivation. These two concepts are a little difficult to follow. In household cultivation, persons doing cultivation at some distance were excluded without specifying what that distance was. The concept of household cultivation would vary from place to place. In household industry, an artificial distinction was made between the rural and urban areas. Again, a certain part of the household industry could be conducted at home and certain other parts outside. In some of the industries practised in the State, it was difficult for an enumerator to determine whether a particular industry has to be treated as a household industry or not. To give one instance, handloom can be a household industry depending on the importance given to the particular operation, whether it was for spinning or twisting. The concept will therefore depend to some extent on the approach made by each enumerator. The household industry was conditioned by three basic factors: (1) participation of all members of the household (2) location (3) production, servicing or manufacturing. Sometimes they will be mutually contradictory. It can quite happen that an industry in which members of the household participate will be located outside the household and will cease to qualify as a household industry. Some confusion existed among the enumerators between manufacturing, servicing and production. There was a tendency to include 'Iddlies' making as manufacture. Sometimes they thought that any production in a household would constitute an household industry. Some of these entries were actually eliminated in the Tabulation Offices. Though it would be true to say that the basic concept of the division of population into worker and non-worker is sound, in its practical application to household industry and household cultivation, considerable difficulty was experienced in putting across the concept to the enumerators and to the general population.



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Part — B — Sectoral Classification of Workers

Distribution of population in Industrial Categories in India and States

24. Table 11 presents the distribution of persons in India and in each State by industrial categories. 29.9% of the population are workers in agricultural sector. Among other categories, the maximum proportion is found in other services (4.5%). Household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce and mining are the other categories each of which account for 1 to 3% of the population. The proportion in construction (0.5%) and transport (0.7%) is insignificant. This is the pattern not only for the Country, but for all States except Kerala. In Kerala, other services account for the highest proportion (8.4%) and the other categories in the order are cultivation, agricultural labourer, manufacturing, household industry, mining, trade and commerce and construction. The proportion in each of the category of workers exceeds that of the corresponding All India proportion. Among the States, in the category of cultivators, the proportion to population is highest in Rajasthan (35%), in the category of agricultural labourers highest in Andhra (14.8%), in mining and quarrying the highest is in Assam (4.4%), in the category of household industry in Andhra (5.1%), in manufacturing in West Bengal (3.8%), in construction in Mysore (0.8%), in transport in West Bengal (1.1%) and Maharashtra (1.1%) and in other services in Kerala (8.4%). There is considerable variation in the participation rate of men and women.

TABLE XII — 11

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers

State/Territory	Total	Workers Industrial Category									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	1,000	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
Assam	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
Bihar	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
Gujarat	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
Jammu and Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
Kerala	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
Madras	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544

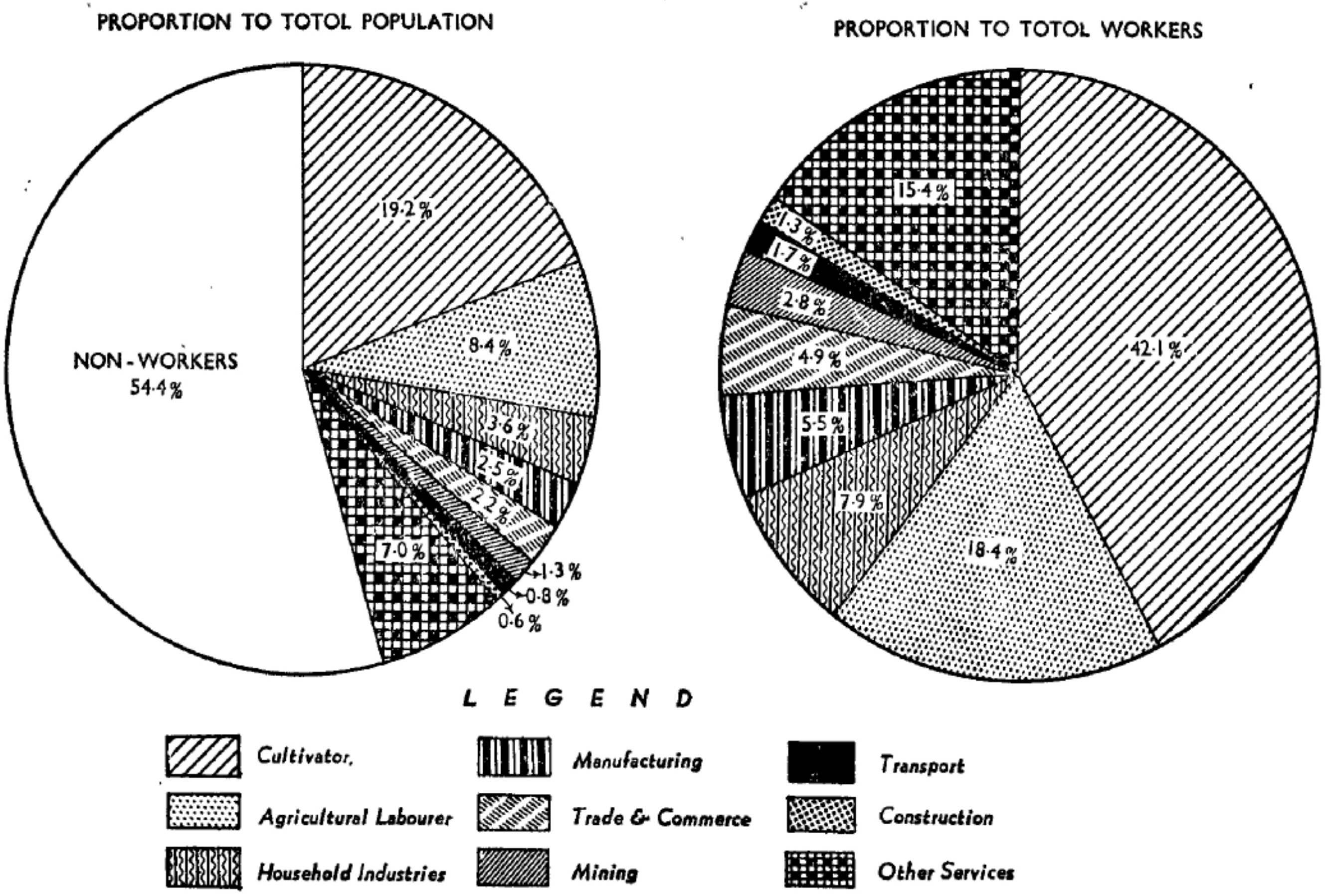
TABLE XII — 11 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers

		Workers Industrial Category									Non-Workers
State/Terrritory	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
Mysore	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
Orissa	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
Punjab	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
Rajashtan	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
West Bengal	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
Delhi	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
Laccadive, Minicoy Amindivi Islands	1,000	6	...	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
Manipur	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
Tripura	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,000	177	63	50	...	30	6	22	26	38	588
N. E. F. A.	1,000	4	...	9	12	...	44	11	23	573	324
Nagaland	1,000	524	7	1	...	2	1	3	2	54	406
Pondicherry	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
Sikkim	1,000	573	14	1	2	...	11	10	1	29	359

Note:—In case of N. E. F. A. the clasification of only 38,705 persons was available. We have, therefore, taken only this population as 1,000.

Proportion of Workers by Industrial Categories.



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN MADRAS STATE

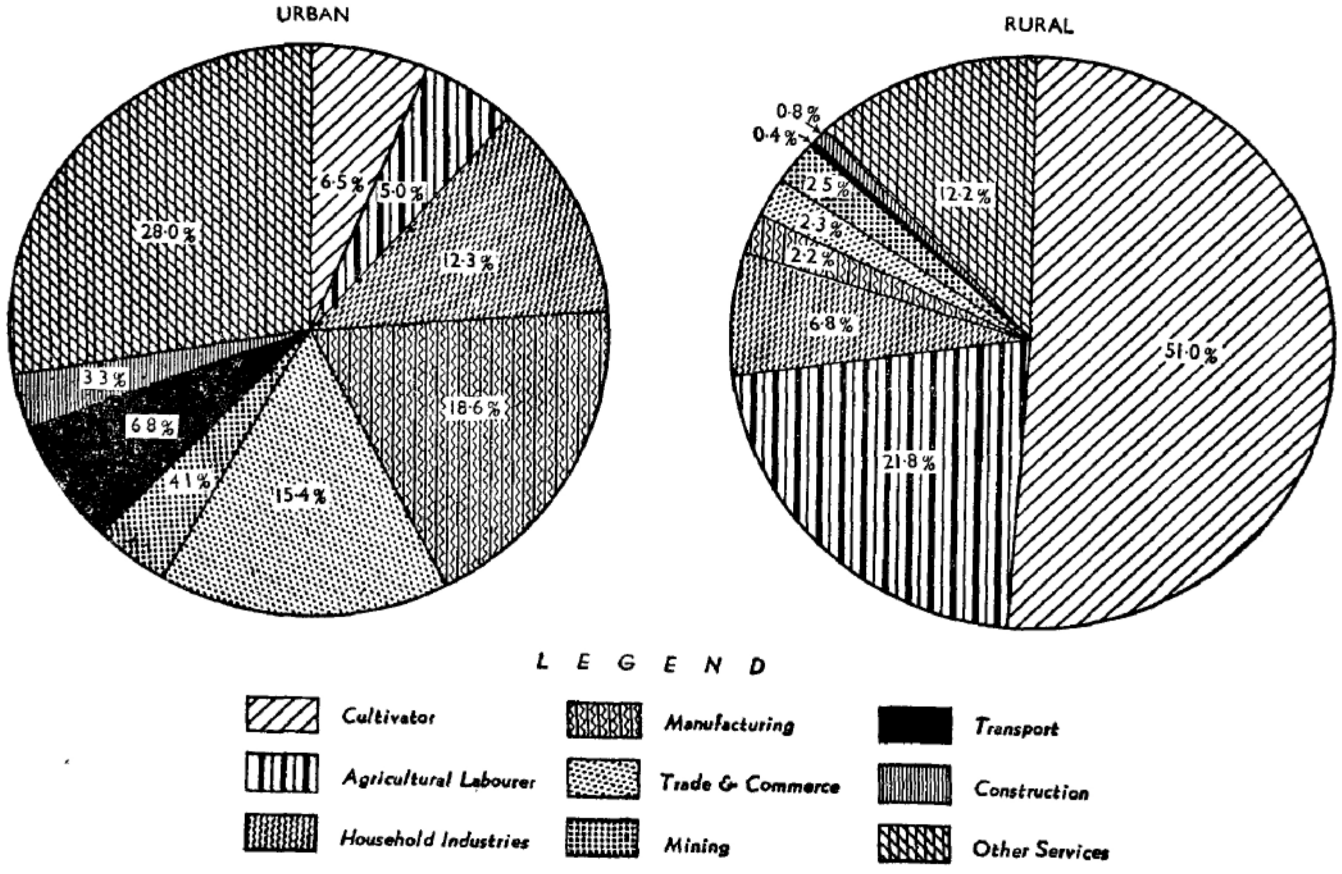


TABLE XII — 12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Workers									
			I Culti-vator	II Agricul-tural labourer	III Mining and quarrying	IV House-hold in-dustry	V Manu-factur-ing	VI Con-struc-tion	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Trans-port	IX Other services	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	**M**	**1,000**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**429**
	F	**1,000**	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**...**	**20**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	...	30	587
Assam	M	1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	204	5	41	46	2	...	2	...	9	691
Bihar	M	1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1,000	148	80	5	20	2	...	3	...	13	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	...	19	721
Kerala	M	1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	32	54	10	35	16	...	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	...	20	560
Madras	*M*	*1,000*	*250*	*86*	*20*	*40*	*44*	*10*	*39*	*15*	*93*	*403*
	F	*1,000*	*133*	*83*	*6*	*31*	*6*	*2*	*6*	...	*46*	*687*
Maharashtra	M	1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M	1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	...	22	680

TABLE XII — 12 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Workers									
			I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining and quarrying	IV Household industry	V Manufacturing	VI Construction	VII Trade and commerce	VIII Transport	IX Other services	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	M	1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1,000	133	57	4	28	2	...	4	...	38	734
Punjab	M	1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	...	...	12	858
Rajasthan	M	1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	...	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	25	10	60	418
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	...	2	...	12	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	35	20	9	11	5	...	2	...	12	906
Jammu & Kashmir	M	1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1,000	213	1	4	32	1	...	...	1	4	744
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M	1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F	1,000	51	...	13	108	2	1	1	...	12	812
Delhi	M	1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal Pradesh	M	1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F	1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	...	...	4	442
Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	M	1,000	11	...	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F	1,000	1	...	...	508	3	1	...	...	4	483

TABLE XII — 12 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Workers									
			I Culti-vator	II Agricul-tural labourer	III Mining and quarrying	IV House-hold in-dustry	V Manu-factur-ing	VI Con-struc-tion	VII Trade and commerce	VIII Trans-port	IX Other services	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	M	1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F	1,000	237	2	...	183	1	1	17	...	4	555
Tripura	M	1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
	F	1,000	148	7	8	33	3	...	1	...	9	791
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M	1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
	F	1,000	458	89	18	6	...	3	1	...	4	421
N. E. F. A.	M	1,000	3	...	11	1	...	56	13	29	697	190
	F	1,000	7	...	...	57	2	...	...	...	106	828
Goa, Daman & Diu	M	1,000	191	42	77	...	56	13	29	50	55	487
	F	1,000	165	82	25	...	6	...	14	3	23	682
Nagaland	M	1,000	480	6	3	...	3	2	6	4	101	395
	F	1,000	571	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	418
Pondicherry	M	1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
	F	1,000	92	94	2	18	11	1	17	...	36	799
Sikkim	M	1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
	F	1,000	583	12	...	2	...	2	2	...	10	389

The general pattern, however, is the same. Except in the category of cultivators in all other categories of workers, the proportions of both males and females in this State are higher than the corresponding All India proportions. In the category of household industry, the proportion is higher among females in the States of Assam (males 0.4%, females 4.6%), Jammu & Kashmir (males 2.3%, females 3.2%) and Kerala (males 2.2%, females 3.5%.) In the categories of

both construction and transport in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the proportion of female workers is negligible. Apart from this, in the category of construction in Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala and in the category of transport in Andhra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan, the proportion of female workers is less than 0.1%. The percentage of females at work is very high in the States of Andhra (41.3%), Assam (30.9%), Madhya Pradesh (44.0%), Madras (31.3%) Maharashtra (38.1%), Mysore (32.0%) and Rajasthan (35.9%). Low percentages are found in the States of West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. Presentation of the above Table in another form grouping the industrial categories as primary, secondary and tertiary sectors will help us to examine whether there is any regional pattern in differential ratio of women at work. Under the primary sector, categories of cultivation and agricultural labourer (I & II) and livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities Division 0 (Category III Mining and quarrying) are included. Mining and quarrying, household industry (category IV) and manufacturing other than household industry (category V), construction (category VI) and other services (category IX) are treated as secondary sector and the rest as tertiary.

TABLE XII — 13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Primary Sector (I + II)	Primary Sector III	Secondary Sector (IV + V + VI)	Tertiary Sector (VII + VIII + IX)	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	M	1,000	370	14	77	110	429
	F	1,000	222	5	28	25	720
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F	1,000	321	4	46	42	587
Assam	M	1,000	371	45	26	59	459
	F	1,000	210	41	48	10	691
Bihar	M	1,000	408	14	57	77	444
	F	1,000	228	3	24	16	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	329	6	89	111	465
	F	1,000	228	2	27	22	721
Kerala	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	52	49	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F	1,000	386	6	25	23	560

TABLE XII — 13 (Contd.)

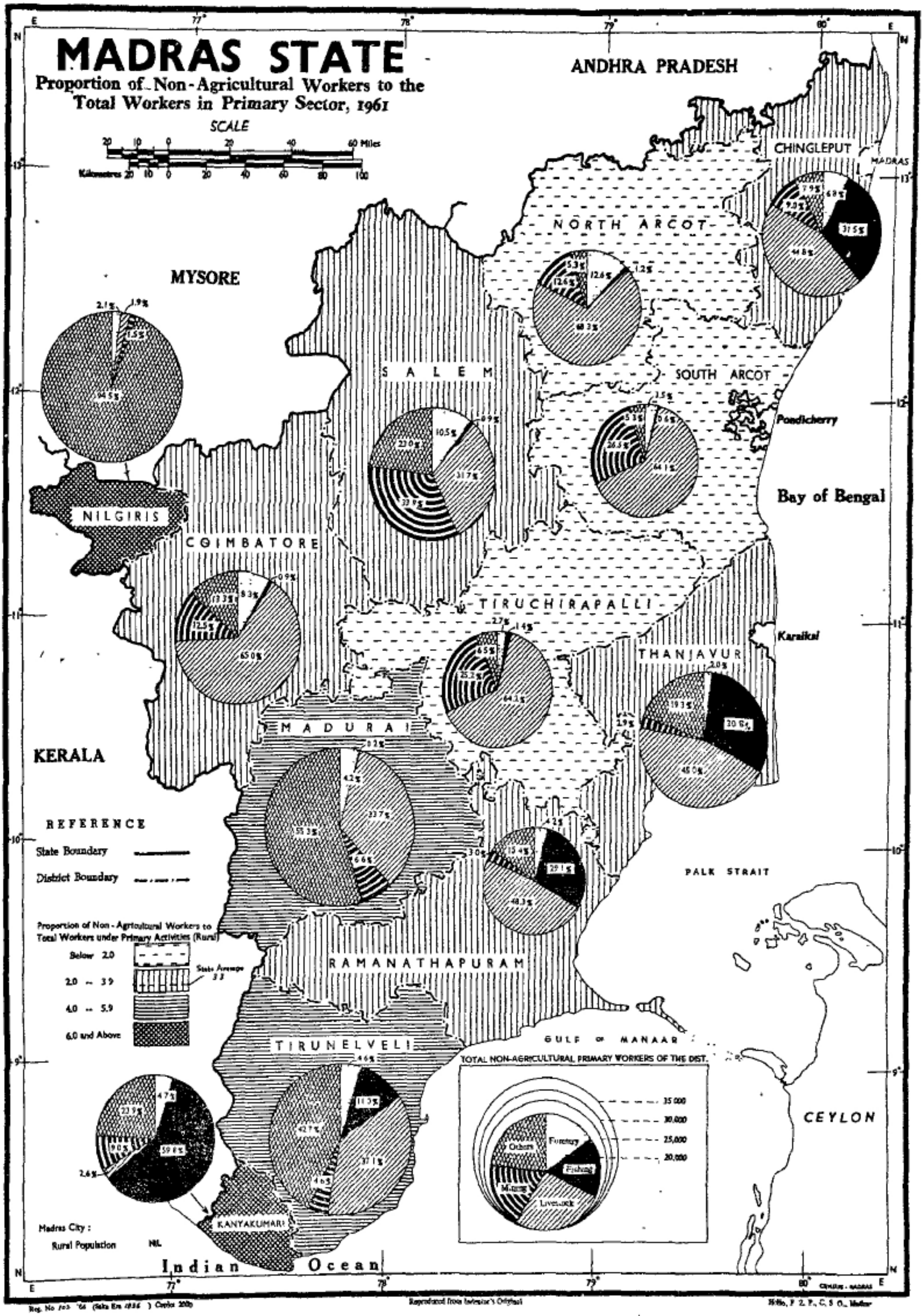
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Primary Sector (I+II)	Primary Sector III	Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	*M*	*1,000*	*336*	*18*	*99*	*145*	*402*
	F	*1,000*	*215*	*6*	*40*	*52*	*687*
Maharashtra	M	1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F	1,000	334	3	23	21	619
Mysore	M	1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F	1,000	254	7	32	27	680
Orissa	M	1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F	1,000	190	3	31	42	734
Punjab	M	1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F	1,000	113	1	15	13	858
Rajasthan	M	1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F	1,000	314	5	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F	1,000	55	7	17	15	906
Jammu and Kashmir	M	1,000	430	9	45	94	422
	F	1,000	214	4	33	5	744
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M	1,000	142	172	227	137	322
	F	1,000	51	13	111	13	812
Delhi	M	1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F	1,000	20	N	12	33	935

TABLE XII — 13 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry & Non-workers, 1961

State	Sex	Total	Primary Sector (I+II)	Primary Sector III	Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	M	1,000	486	12	69	64	369
	F	1,000	524	1	28	5	442
Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	M	1,000	11	48	393	64	484
	F	1,000	N	N	512	5	483
Manipur	M	1,000	368	1	27	77	527
	F	1,000	239	1	184	21	555
Tripura	M	1,000	387	13	34	111	455
	F	1,000	155	8	36	10	791
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M	1,000	514	50	26	31	379
	F	1,000	547	18	9	5	421
NEFA	M	1,000	4	11	57	738	190
	F	1,000	7	...	59	106	828
Goa, Daman and Diu	M	1,000	233	27	120	133	487
	F	1,000	247	3	28	40	682
Nagaland	M	1,000	486	1	7	111	395
	F	1,000	579	N	N	3	418
Pondicherry	M	1,000	215	39	128	169	449
	F	1,000	116	2	30	53	799
Sikkim	M	1,000	579	1	24	65	331
	F	1,000	595	N	4	12	389



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Relative strength of workers in Primary, Secondary & Tertiary sectors in India and States

25. Primary sector, particularly the agricultural sector is the one in which both among male and female population high proportions of workers are found. Tertiary sector comes second in importance. Only in the State of Kerala the primary sector comes second, the tertiary sector accounting for the larger proportion of male population. Only in Assam in category III of primary sector the proportion of women at work is considerable being 41 out of 1,000. In all other States it is less than 10 out of 1,000. The male proportion also in this category III of primary sector is high in Assam and Kerala. The percentage of females in the agricultural sector is the highest in Madhya Pradesh and least in West Bengal. The percentage of female population in the agricultural sector of the primary sector exceeds the national average of 22% in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan. In the secondary sector, only in Assam, the percentage of female population exceeds that of male workers. In the tertiary sector in the States of Madras, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, the proportion of female workers exceeds that of the national average. In this, the Southern States present a uniform pattern. The social and economic conditions of these States can be said to be factors favouring the participation of females in the tertiary sector.

Relative strength of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors in the districts of Madras State

26. The variation in these proportions among the districts of Madras State may now be examined.

TABLE XII — 14

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry and Non-workers, 1961

District		Primary sector		Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Non-workers
		I + II	III Division O	III (Div. I) IV, V, VI & IX (M. G. 50)	VII, VIII & IX (excluding M.G. 50)	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Madras State	P	276	12	69	99	544
	M	336	18	99	145	402
	F	215	6	40	52	687
Madras City	P	N	4	98	203	695
	M	N	7	176	339	478
	F	N	N	11	52	937
Chingleput	P	263	11	72	88	566
	M	341	19	110	135	395
	F	181	3	33	39	744

TABLE XII — 14 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry and Non-workers, 1961

District		Primary sector		Secondary sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
		I + II	III Division O	III (Div. 1) IV, V, VI & IX (M. G. 50)	VII, VIII, & IX (excluding M. G. 50)	
1		2	3	4	5	6
North Arcot	P	320	6	59	82	533
	M	380	10	92	114	404
	F	259	2	26	49	664
South Arcot	P	358	6	33	61	542
	M	458	10	55	90	387
	F	256	2	12	31	699
Salem	P	347	5	79	82	487
	M	404	7	108	107	374
	F	288	3	50	57	602
Coimbatore	P	222	17	108	134	519
	M	280	21	148	174	377
	F	162	14	66	93	665
Nilgiri	P	137	135	62	125	541
	M	141	138	98	181	442
	F	134	132	22	63	649
Madurai	P	269	13	55	118	545
	M	328	19	87	161	405
	F	209	8	23	74	686
Tiruchirapalli	P	351	6	54	82	507
	M	407	8	86	119	380
	F	295	3	24	45	633

TABLE XII — 14 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961

District		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
		I + II	III Division O	III (Div. 1) IV, V, VI & IX (M. G. 50)	VII, VIII, & IX excluding (M. G. 50)	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Thanjavur	P	290	10	38	82	580
	M	379	19	60	136	406
	F	202	2	16	29	751
Ramanathapuram	P	324	9	64	83	520
	M	363	17	78	124	418
	F	286	2	51	44	617
Tirunelveli	P	234	16	105	101	544
	M	280	30	114	54	422
	F	190	3	96	51	660
Kanyakumari	P	105	24	103	120	648
	M	181	45	102	197	475
	F	27	3	104	42	824

N denotes Negligible

Except in Madras City and Kanyakumari, the proportion in all other districts in the agricultural sector of the primary sector is the highest. The tertiary sector accounts for the next highest among total population and males. In respect of females too, in all districts except Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli the tertiary sector ranks second and only in the case of these exceptions the secondary sector ranks second. These two are the southern-most districts of the State. In Kanyakumari district alone tertiary sector accounts for the highest proportion, the secondary next higher proportion and the primary the last. Among the proportions in livestock, forestry, etc. (category III except mining) in the primary sector, high percentage of 13.5 is recorded in Nilgiri district chiefly owing to the existence of the vast number of plantations.

Classification of the districts according to the relative strength of workers in the three sectors

27. The above table has been recast below so as to present the districts within 100 and 250 points or more either way in respect of State average in the primary sector and other columns have been presented to give a comparative picture.

Table XII — 15

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure in the Primary Sector (I & II) only, 1961

Primary Sector (I & II)						III		
More than 25% above State average	10% to 25% above State average	10%+/-of the State average	Less than 10% -25% below State average	More than 25% below State average	"O" Division only	Secondary sector IV to VI including col. III Div. I and col. IX Div. 5	Tertiary sector VII to IX	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Arcot (358)	...	...	...	...	6	33	61	542
Salem (347)	...	...	...	...	5	79	82	487
Tiruchirapalli (351)	...	...	...	...	6	54	82	507
	North Arcot (320)	...	...	...	6	59	82	533
	Ramanathapuram (324)	...	...	...	9	64	83	520
		Chingleput (263)	...	...	11	72	88	566
		Madurai (269)	...	...	13	55	118	545
		Thanjavur (290)	...	...	10	38	82	580
			Coimbatore (222)	...	17	108	134	519
			Tirunelveli (234)	...	16	105	101	544
				Nilgiri (137)	135	62	125	541
				Kanyakumari (105)	24	103	120	648

Among the 12 districts of the State, three, viz. South Arcot, Salem and Trichy have proportions more than 25% above the State average in the agricultural sector and three other districts viz., Chingleput, Madurai and Thanjavur are in the group of 10% plus or minus of the State average. In South Arcot, Salem and Trichy, the economy is less diversified. Particularly, South Arcot is a backward area. The lowest proportion in agricultural sector in Nilgiri is accounted for by the very high proportion in plantations and that of Kanyakumari by the high proportion of tertiary sector. As the level of literacy is very high in Kanyakumari as compared to all other districts of the State, the tertiary and secondary sector accounts for more proportion than the primary sector.

In the table below, the districts are arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 population in category III in the secondary and tertiary sectors and also for non-workers. Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari account for the first three ranks in the secondary sector each having more than 100 persons per 1,000 population in this sector. Coimbatore is an industrial centre and in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari household industries are predominant. Madras is a commercial centre where lots of firms are situated and hence it has more than 200 persons per 1,000 population in the tertiary sector. In the agricultural sector, similarity in proportion is found in South Arcot and Salem which are geographically contiguous. Both have proportions more than 25% above the State average. In respect of category III of primary sector, geographical contiguity is seen for North Arcot and Salem which have low proportions compared to the State average. In the case of secondary sector, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, the two adjoining districts show similarity in pattern. Similarity of characteristics is also found in the geographically contiguous areas of Madurai and Trichy which have proportion amounting to lower than 20% of the State average and South Arcot and Thanjavur amounting to less than 25% of the State average. In the tertiary sector, Coimbatore and Nilgiri have proportions amounting to more than 25% of State average and they are geographically contiguous. Salem, Trichy and Thanjavur have same proportions which are about 15% less than the State average and form another geographically contiguous area.

TABLE XII — 16

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and Non-workers, 1961

	Category III	No. per 1,000	Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
			District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000
	State average	**12**	**State average**	**69**	**State average**	**99**	**State average**	**544**
1.	Nilgiri	137	Coimbatore	108	Madras	203	Madras	695
2.	Kanyakumari	27	Tirunelveli	105	Coimbatore	134	Kanyakumari	648
3.	Coimbatore	18	Kanyakumari	103	Nilgiri	125	Thanjavur	580
4.	Tirunelveli	17	Madras	98	Kanyakumari	120	Chingleput	566
5.	Madurai	14	Salem	79	Madurai	118	Madurai	545
6.	Chingleput	12	Chingleput	72	Tirunelveli	101	Tirunelveli	544

TABLE XII—16 (Contd.)

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in Category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and Non-workers, 1961

Category III	No. per 1,000	Secondary Sector: District	No. per 1,000	Tertiary Sector: District	No. per 1,000	Non-workers: District	No. per 1,000
7. Thanjavur	11	Ramanathapuram	64	Chingleput	88	South Arcot	542
8. Ramanathapuram	9	Nilgiri	62	Ramanathapuram	83	Nilgiri	541
9. South Arcot	9	North Arcot	59	Salem	82	North Arcot	533
10. Tiruchirapalli	8	Madurai	55	Tiruchirapalli	82	Ramanathapuram	520
11. North Arcot	7	Tiruchirapalli	54	Thanjavur	82	Coimbatore	519
12. Salem	7	Thanjavur	38	North Arcot	82	Tiruchirapalli	507
13. Madras	4	South Arcot	33	South Arcot	61	Salem	487

Analysis of contiguous areas having similar characteristics in variation from that of State

28. For those districts which form a contiguous geographical area and which show variations of more than 25% or less than 25% of the State average, further analysis has been made in the following table.

TABLE XII — 17

Distribution of taluks of districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in Primary Sector

Districts	Taluks in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector I & II No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000
South Arcot	1. Kallakurichi	430	8
	2. Gingee	440	5
	3. Vriddhachalam	419	13
	4. Tirukkoyilur	389	7
	5. Tindivanan	365	9
	6. Villupuram	324	5
	7. Cuddalore	263	14
	8. Chidambaram	304	4
Salem	1. Yercaud	278	204
	2. Tiruchengode	317	5
	3. Rasipuram	273	3
	4. Sankari	365	4
	5. Namakkal	393	3
	6. Krishnagiri	442	5
	7. Harur	452	3
	8. Dharmapuri	430	7
	9. Attur	400	9
	10. Hosur	426	4
	11. Omalur	295	16
	12. Salem	161	6

In the case of South Arcot district, all taluks other than Cuddalore show proportions in the agricultural sector almost similar to the district average. But a low proportion has been recorded in Cuddalore taluk which is natural as it is the headquarters of the district. Similar is the case with Salem, Salem taluk recording lower figures. Krishnagiri and Harur which are geographically contiguous taluks have shown proportions amounting to more than 25% of the State average.

TABLE XII — 18

Distribution of taluks of districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in Secondary Sector

Districts	Taluks in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Secondary Sector (IV, V & VI) No per 1,000
1	2	3
Tirunelveli	1. Sankaranayinar Koil	85
	2. Kovilpatti	80
	3. Tenkasi	117
	4. Ambasamudram	165
	5. Shencottah	75
	6. Nanguneri	87
	7. Tirunelveli	114
	8. Srivaikuntam	86
	9. Tiruchendur	110
Kanyakumari	1. Thovala	39
	2. Agasteeswaram	122
	3. Vilavancode	112
	4. Kalkulam	83

In the case of Tirunelveli district which has more than 25% above the State average in the secondary sector, Ambasamudram taluk alone presents a variation of more than 25% and Shencottah a proportion lesser than 25%. In Kanyakumari district which also has more than 25% above the State average in the secondary sector, the taluk of Thovala shows a variation of over 25% lesser than the district average.

TABLE XII — 19

Distribution of taluks of districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in Tertiary Sector

Districts	Taluks in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector (VII, VIII & IX) No. per 1,000
Coimbatore	1. Dharapuram	135
	2. Erode	115
	3. Bhavani	129
	4. Gopichettipalayam	137
	5. Udumalpet	154
	6. Palladam	116
	7. Pollachi	147
	8. Avanashi	127
	9. Coimbatore	151
Nilgiri	1. Gudalur	91
	2. Ootacamund	182
	3. Coonoor	147

In Coimbatore district which has more than 25% above the State average in tertiary sector, none of the taluks show any variation. This reflects the even state of development in the district. In Nilgiri district which has also greater proportion than 25%, out of the three taluks, two present a divergent picture from that of the district. Ootacamund taluk has proportion amounting to more than 25% than the district average. Ootacamund is a tourist centre and administrative headquarters of the district. Gudalur has a proportion which is lower by more than 25% of the district average which corresponds to the State average.

TABLE XII — 20-A

Participation of men 336

Districts in descending order of men's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry, 1961

Primary Sector (I & II) only

More than 250 points above State average (above 25%) (a)	100-250 points above State average (10 to 25%) (b)	100 points above or below State average (+/—10%) (c)	100-250 points below State average (below 10 to 25%) (d)	More than 250 points below State average (below 25%) (e)
South Arcot 458	Tiruchirapalli 407	Ramanathapuram 363	Tirunelveli 280	Kanyakumari 181
	Salem 404	Chingleput 341	Coimbatore 280	Nilgiri 141
	North Arcot 380	Madurai — 328		
	Thanjavur 379			

Category III

More than 250 points above State average (a)	100-250 points above State average (b)	100 points above or below State average (c)	100-250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)
Nilgiri 141	Coimbatore 21	Madurai 19		South Arcot 10
Kanyakumari 45	Chingleput 20	Thanjavur 19		North Arcot 10
Tirunelveli 30		Ramanathapuram — 17		Tiruchirapalli 8
				Salem 7
				Madras 7

Secondary Sector

More than 250 points above State average (a)	100 - 250 points above State average (b)	100 points above or below State average (c)	100 - 250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)
Madras 176	Tirunelveli 114	Salem 108	Madurai 87	Thanjavur 60
Coimbatore 148	Chingleput 110	Kanyakumari 102	Tiruchirapalli 86	South Arcot 55
		Nilgiri — 98	Ramanathapuram 78	
		North Arcot — 92		

TABLE XII — 20-A (Contd.)

Participation of men 336

Districts in descending order of men's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry, 1961

Tertiary Sector

More than 250 points above State average	100 – 250 points above State average	100 points above or below State average	100 – 250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Madras 339	Coimbatore 174	Tirunelveli 154	Ramanathapuram 124	Salem 107
Kanyakumari 197	Madurai 161	Thanjavur — 136	Tiruchirapalli 119	South Arcot 90
Nilgiri 181		Chingleput 135	North Arcot 114	

Non – workers

More than 250 points above State average	100 – 250 points above State average	100 points above or below State average	100 – 250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Madras 478	Nilgiri 442		
	Kanyakumari 475	Tirunelveli 422		
		Ramanathapuram 418		
		Thanjavur 406		
		Madurai 405		
		North Arcot 404		
		Chingleput —395		
		South Arcot —387		
		Tiruchirapalli —380		
		Coimbatore —377		
		Salem 374		

TABLE XII — 20-B

Participation of women 215

Districts in descending order of women's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry, 1961

Primary Sector (I & II) only

More than 250 points above State average	100 – 250 points above State average	100 points above or below State average	100 – 250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Tiruchirapalli 295	North Arcot 259	Madurai —209	Tirunelveli 190	Coimbatore 162
Salem 287	South Arcot 256	Thanjavur —202	Chingleput 181	Nilgiri 134
Ramanathapuram 286				Kanyakumari 27

Category III

More than 250 points above State average	100 – 250 points above State average	100 points above or below State average	100 – 250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Nilgiri 132	...	...	...	Salem 3
Coimbatore 14				Tiruchirapalli 3
Madurai 8				Chingleput 3
				Tirunelveli 3
				Kanyakumari 3
				North Arcot 2
				South Arcot 2
				Thanjavur 2
				Ramanathapuram 2

TABLE XII — 20 B (Contd.)

Participation of women 215

Districts in descending order of women's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry, 1961

Secondary Sector

More than 250 points above State average (a)	100 – 250 points above State average (b)	100 points above or below State average (c)	100 – 250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)
Kanyakumari 104	Salem 50		Chingleput 33	North Arcot 26
Tirunelveli 96				Tiruchirapalli 24
Coimbatore 65				Madurai 23
Ramanathapuram 51				Nilgiri 22
				Thanjavur 16
				South Arcot 12
				Madras 11

Tertiary Sector

More than 250 points above State average (a)	100 – 250 points above State average (b)	100 points above or below State average (c)	100 – 250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)
Coimbatore 93	Nilgiri 63	Salem 57	Tiruchirapalli 45	South Arcot 31
Madurai 74		Madras 52	Ramanathapuram 44	Thanjavur 29
		Tirunelveli —51	Kanyakumari 42	
		North Arcot —49	Chingleput 39	

TABLE XII—20 B (Contd.)

Participation of women 215

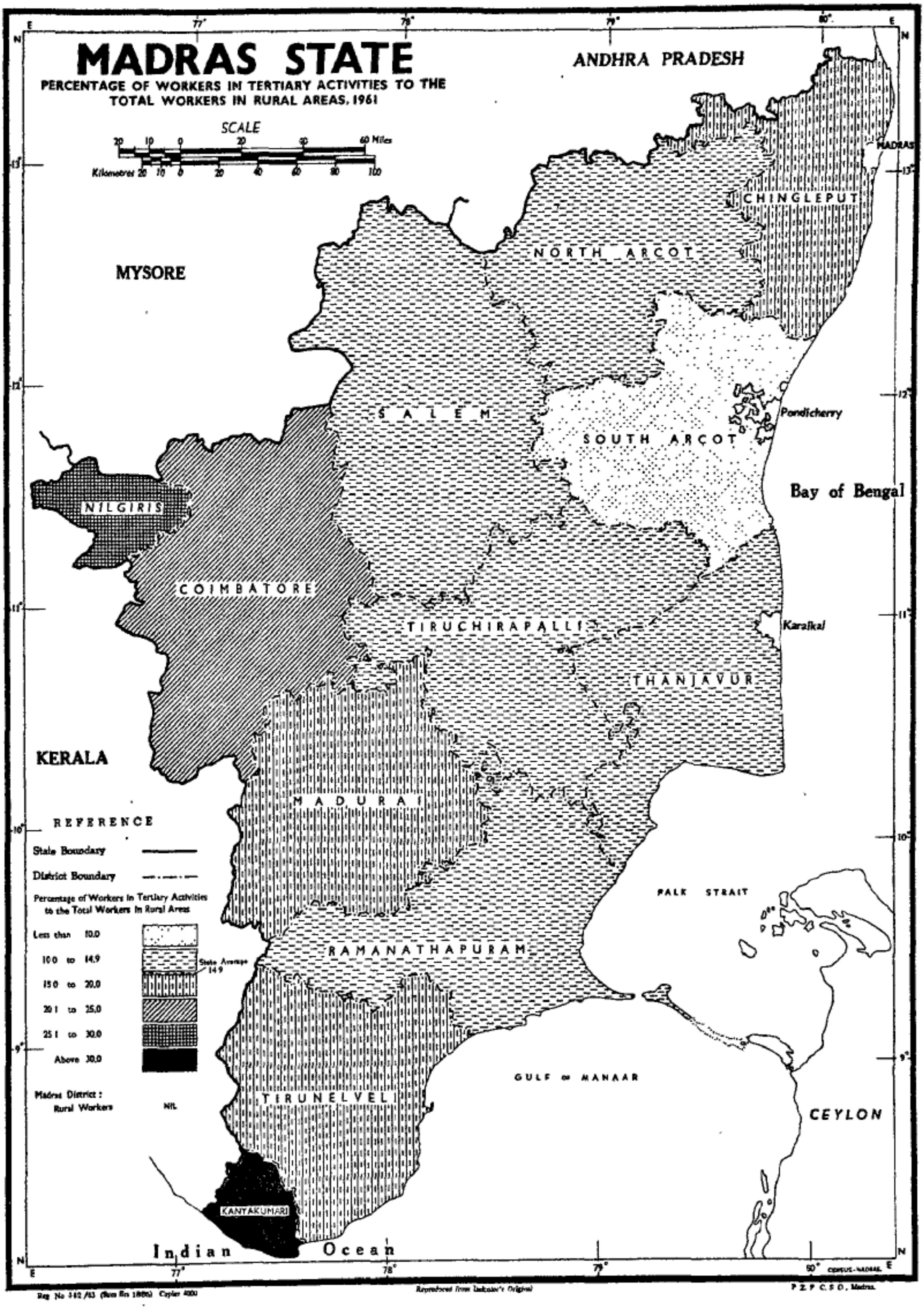
Districts in descending order of women's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry, 1961

Non - workers

More than 250 points above State average (a)	100 - 250 points above State average (b)	100 points above or below State average (c)	100 - 250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)
Madras 937	Kanyakumari 824	Thanjavur 751	Ramanathapuram 617	
		Chingleput 744	Salem 602	
		South Arcot 699		
		Madurai —686		
		Coimbatore —665		
		North Arcot —664		
		Tirunelveli —660		
		Nilgiri —640		
		Tiruchirapalli —633		

Primary sector

29. In 4 out of 12 districts, the participation rates of men are 10 to 25% above the State average. In South Arcot, participation rate is more than 25% of the State average, while Trichy, Salem and Ramnad record more than 25% of State average for women. For six districts — North Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari and Nilgiri the participation rates of men are in the same range as those of women. No similarity is however found in the regional crop pattern in these districts. The participation rate of men for category III falls in the range of more than 25% below State average for 5 districts. But for women this is found in 9 districts. While in Nilgiri both the proportions of men and women in category III are above the State average by more than 25%, in the case of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, the rate for men is more than 25% above the State average. The corresponding rate for women is at the other extreme being more than 25% below State average. Coimbatore and Madurai have proportions more than 25% above the State average for women. The corresponding rate of men falls within the range of 10 to 25% above State average in Coimbatore



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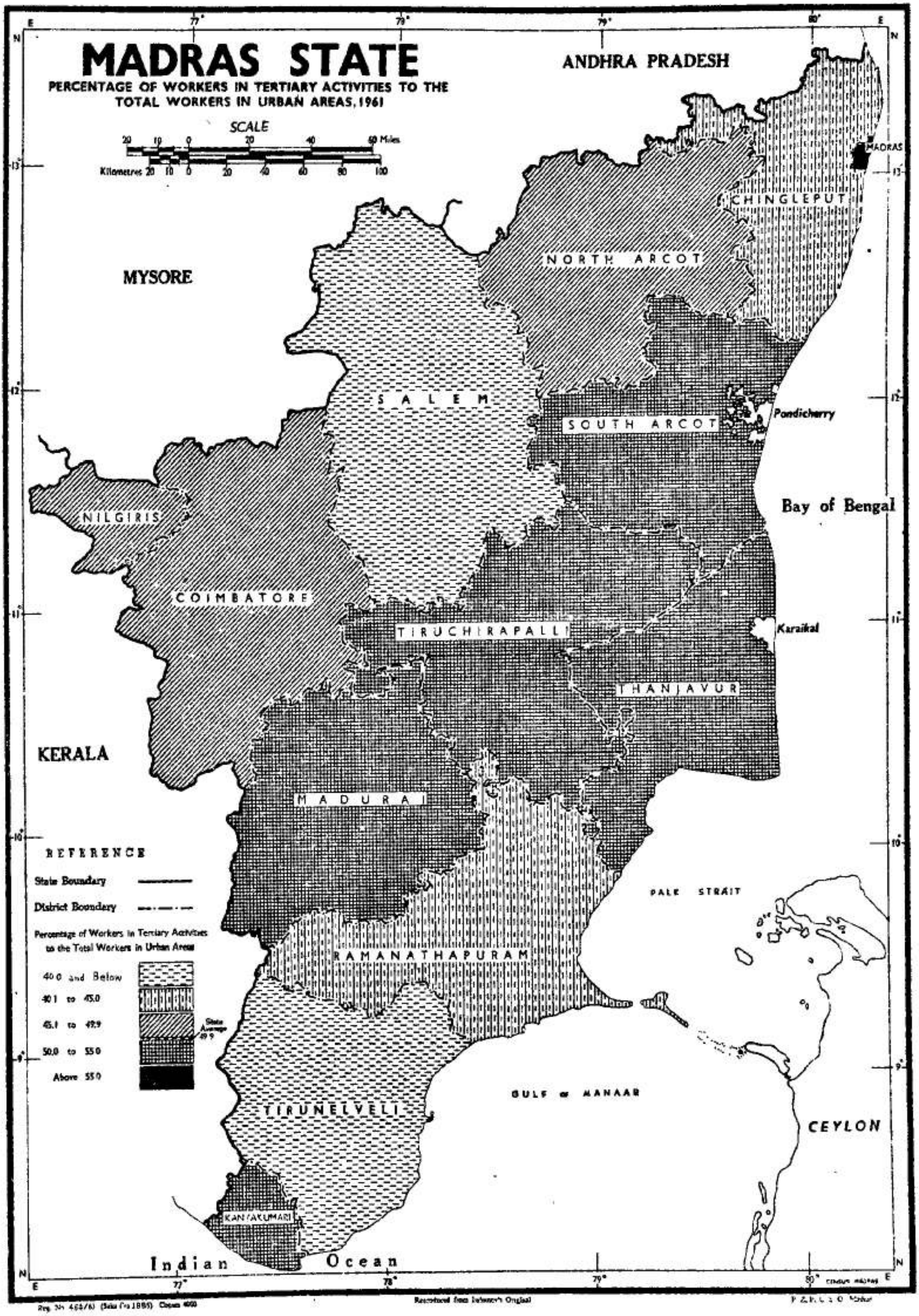


MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN TERTIARY ACTIVITIES TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Workers in Tertiary Activities to the Total Workers in Urban Areas
40.0 and Below
40.1 to 45.0
45.1 to 49.9
50.0 to 55.0
Above 55.0
State Average 49.9
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF of MANAAR
TIRUNELVELI
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean

and within 10% above State average in Madurai.

Secondary sector

30. In the secondary sector, Madras and Coimbatore record the highest men participation rate. The women participation rate is lowest in Madras in the range of 25% below the State average. The participation rate of women in Coimbatore is also high being 25% above State average. In Tanjore and South Arcot, both the participation rates of men and women are below the State average by more than 25%. In Salem, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Ramnad, participation of women in secondary sector is higher than that of men.

Tertiary sector

31. In the tertiary sector, men participation rate is the highest in Madras, Kanyakumari and Nilgiri, being more than 25% above State average. In the districts of Coimbatore and Madurai, the rates of women are highest being more than 25% above State average. In Tirunelveli, Ramnad, Trichy and South Arcot, the ranges in which the participation rates of men and women fall are the same. It would be seen that there is a definite relationship between the rates of men and women in many districts. The participation rates of women are highest in the primary sector in the districts of Trichy, Salem and Ramnad. No marked similarity is however found in the pattern of cultivation. In the secondary sector, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ramnad record the highest participation rate for women. In these districts, household industries provide sufficient scope of employment for women. In Kanyakumari, fish net making is a household industry found almost in every home. In Tirunelveli district, beedi and cigar making is an important industry giving wide scope for employment of women. Cotton spinning is done on the scale of household industry and cotton spinning and oil ginning in mills account for the high participation of women in this sector in Coimbatore district. Making of matches is a common household industry conducted in many of the households in Ramnad and this accounts for the high participation rate of women in this sector. The participation rate of women in tertiary sector is high in Coimbatore and Madurai districts. Madras records the highest rate of non-workers for women. As Madras is entirely urban, the scope for family workers is negligible. While no district records more than 25% lower than the State average, proportions in 9 out of 13 districts fall within the range of below 10% variation on either side of the State average.

TABLE XII — 21

Girls and women not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity, 1961
(each age–group being expressed as number per 1,000 of all age–groups taken together)

State	Age-group	Total non-working females	Full time students	Housewives	Dependents	Retired persons, etc.	Beggars	Inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment & seeking work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					TOTAL					
Madras State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0 – 14	508	927	111	920	1	134	148	23	48
	15 – 34	269	73	522	19	16	273	452	963	746
	35 – 59	163	...	308	19	277	357	293	12	138
	60+	60	...	59	42	706	236	107	2	68
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 21 (Contd.)

Girls and women not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity, 1961 (each age-group being expressed as number per 1,000 of all age-groups taken together)

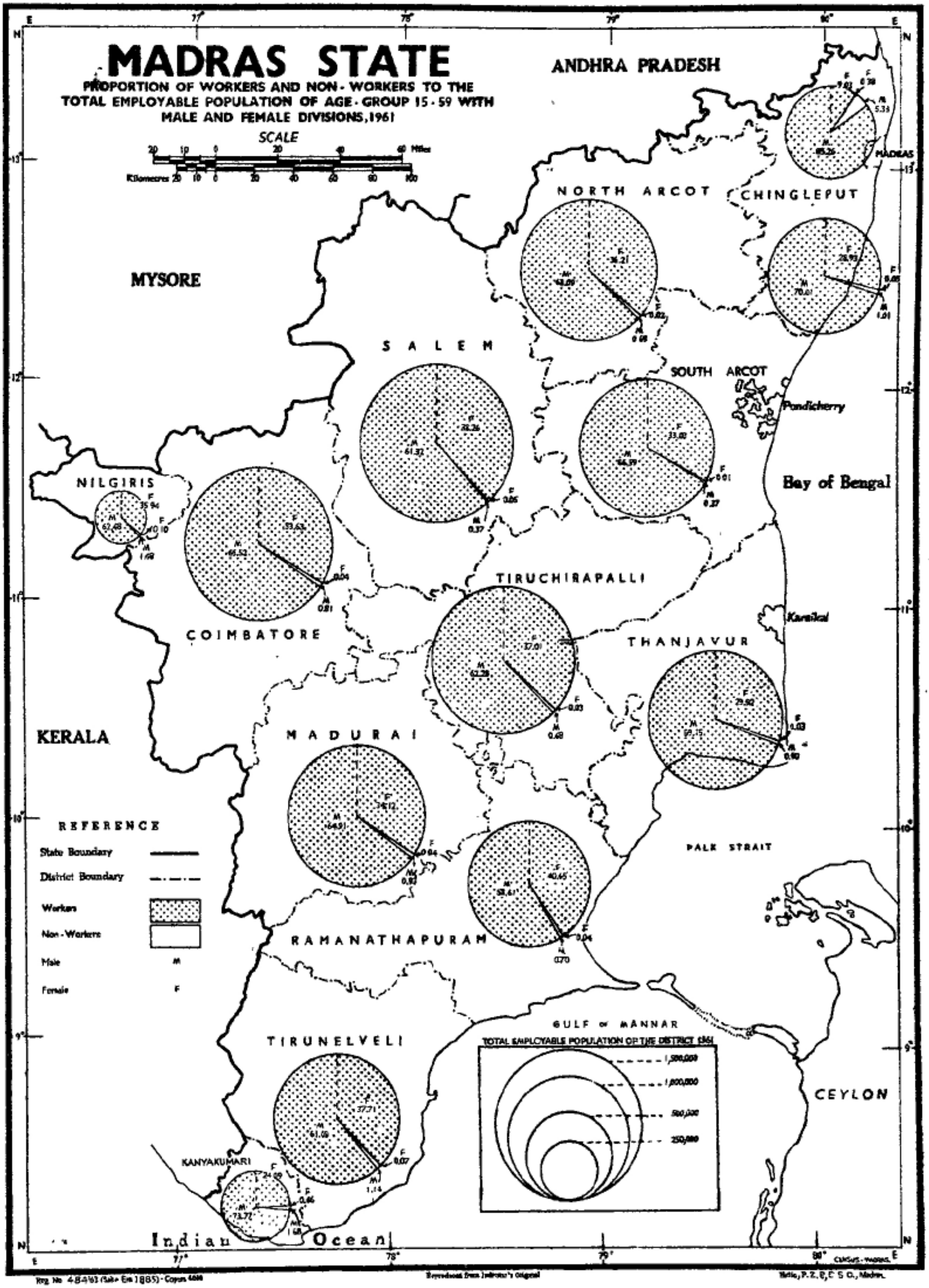
State	Age-group	Total non-working females	Full time students	Housewives	Dependents	Retired persons, etc.	Beggars	Inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment & seeking work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					RURAL					
Madras State	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0 – 14	543	960	148	927	1	150	113	58	84
	15 – 34	238	40	489	16	12	253	479	932	657
	35 – 59	154	N	302	16	258	320	297	7	139
	60+	65	...	61	41	729	277	111	3	120
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...
					URBAN					
Madras State	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0 – 14	437	891	40	898	1	111	159	9	36
	15 – 34	332	109	583	30	29	302	443	976	776
	35 – 59	180	N	322	28	354	411	293	14	138
	60+	51	...	55	44	616	176	105	1	50
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...

Non-working females

32. It can be seen from Table 21 that among the female non-workers, half of them (50.8%) are children belonging to the age-group 0–14 and more than 40% belong to the working age-group (27% in 15-34 age-group and 16% in 35-59 age group). Among the non-working females of the working age-group, viz., 15-59, 92% are housewives. Detailed analysis of non-workers will be found in the next chapter.

Workers in working age-group and non-working age-group

33. Normally 0-14 age-group and 60+ are treated as economically inactive. The age-group 15–59 is therefore the normal working age-group. But in practice, many persons in the age-groups of 0-14 and 60+ are by necessity compelled to work. Further, persons who are seeking work are not included in the working force. If they had adequate opportunity, they would have also become workers. There are also many in the working age-group who are neither economically active nor looking for work. They would also become workers if there had been a fuller utilisation of our manpower resources. Taking into consideration these factors, the following table is presented.



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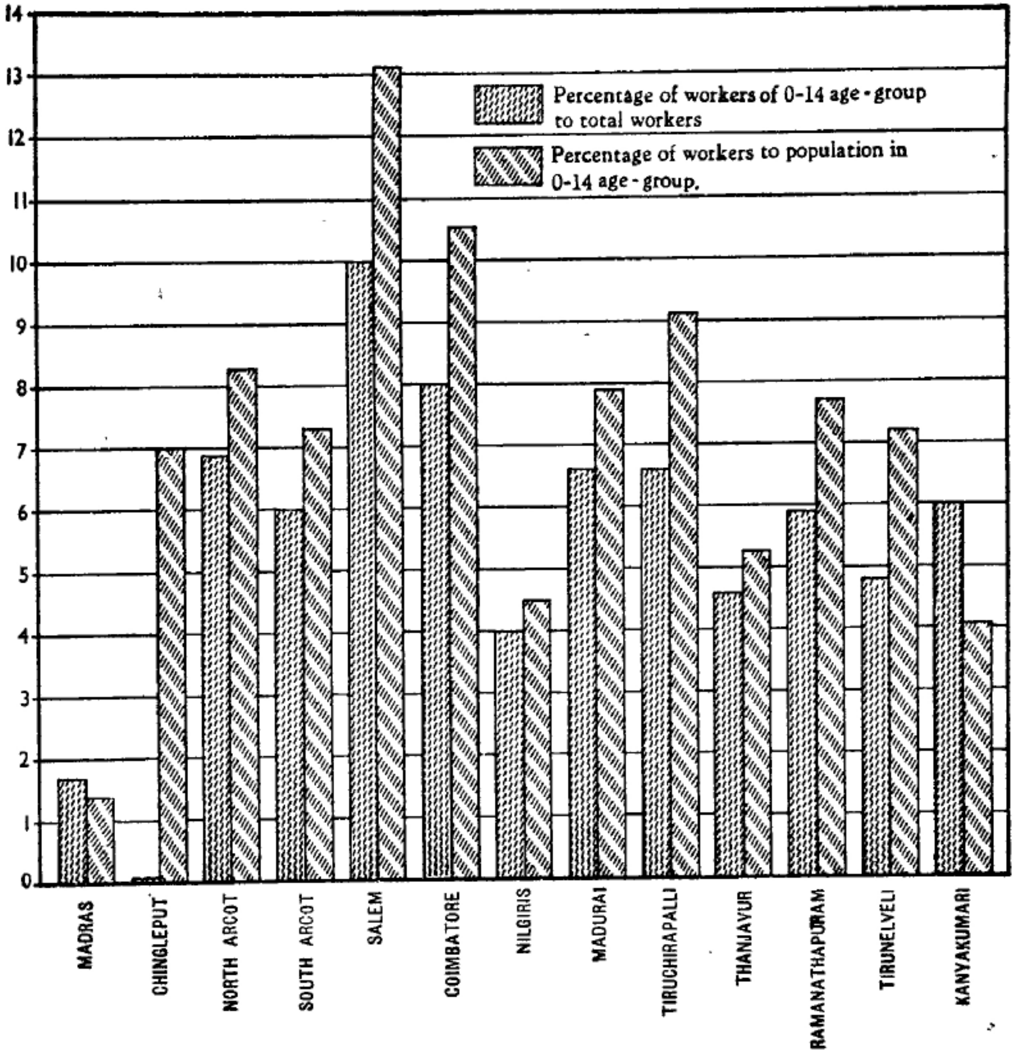
Percentage of Workers of 0-14 Age-Group to Total Workers and to the Population of 0-14 Age-Group in the Districts.



Percentage of Workers of 60 and over Age-Group to Total Workers and to the Population of 60 and over Age-Group in the Districts.

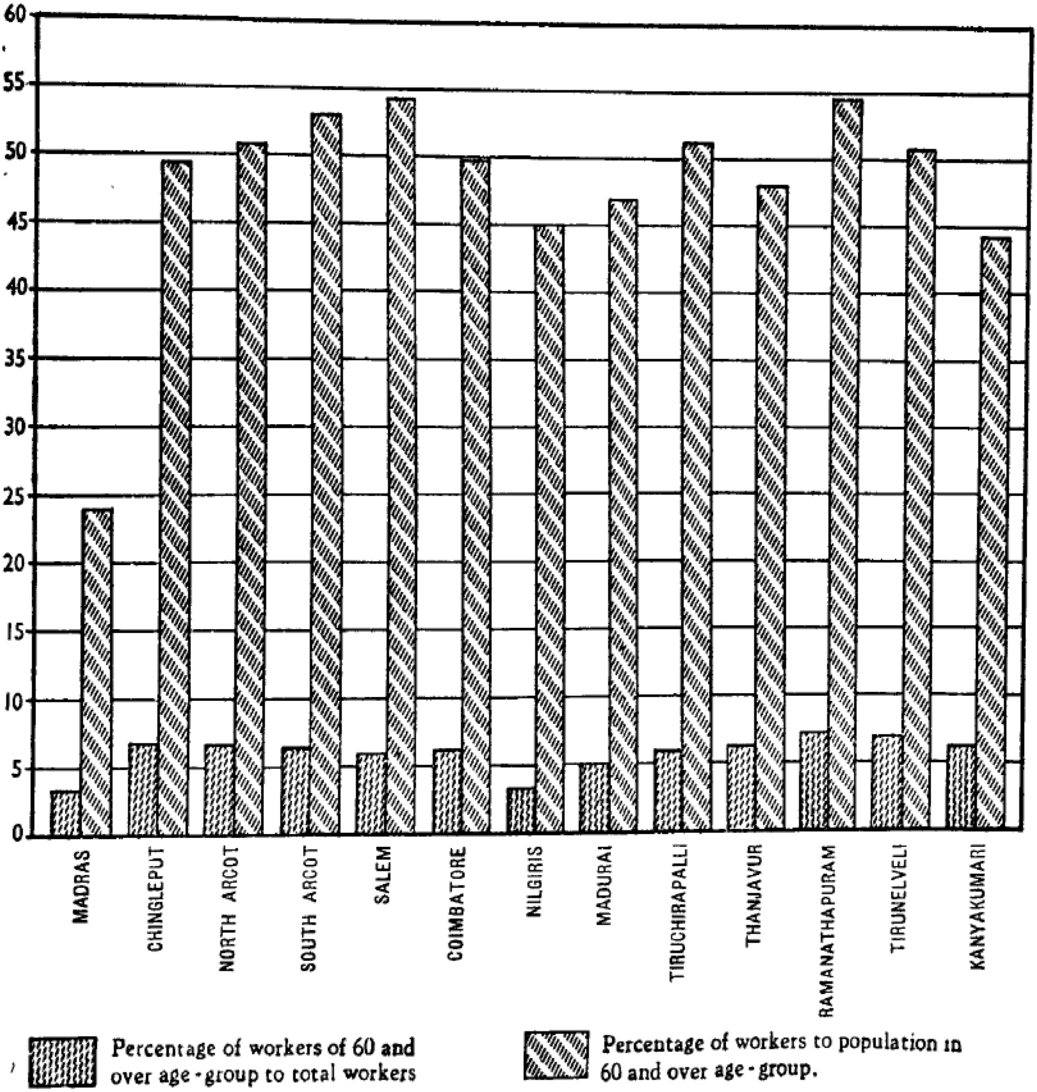


TABLE XII — 22

Population (1) which is in the working force, (2) which is not in the working force but should be included in it (3) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups and (4) which is in the working force, but according to some opinion should not be in it, classified by sex and 4 broad age-groups, 1961

MADRAS STATE

Categories	T R U	Males					Females				
		Total	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+	Total	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total population of the State (Table B I – Cols. 5 & 6)	T	16,909,669	6,383,099	5,423,852	4,155,461	947,257	16,774,847	6,284,072	5,696,065	3,855,521	939,189
	R	12,330,492	4,658,458	3,875,107	3,058,062	738,865	12,363,874	4,598,781	4,124,660	2,920,704	719,729
	U	4,579,177	1,724,641	1,548,745	1,097,399	208,392	4,410,973	1,685,291	1,571,405	934,817	219,460
I Total population in the working force (Table B I- Cols. 7 & 8)	T	10,102,600	590,803	4,802,032	4,014,479	695,286	5,247,964	424,014	2,600,577	1,981,193	242,180
	R	7,668,261	515,142	3,581,644	2,992,263	579,212	4,588,725	377,486	2,274,311	1,723,801	213,127
	U	2,434,339	75,661	1,220,388	1,022,216	116,074	659,239	46,528	326,266	257,392	29,053
II Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it. (Table B IX Cols. 20, 21, 22, and 23, Never employed and unemployed categories age-groups 15-34, 35-59, 60+only)	T	129,966	...	111,966	16,286	1,714	8,597	...	8,075	371	151
	R	37,014	...	33,395	3,338	281	2,344	...	2,189	87	68
	U	92,952	...	78,571	12,948	1,433	6,253	...	5,886	284	83

TABLE XII — 22 (Contd.)

Population (1) which is in the working force, (2) which is not in the working force but should be included in it (3) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups and (4) which is in the working force, but according to some opinion should not be in it, classified by sex and 4 broad age-groups, 1961

MADRAS STATE

Categories	T R U	Males					Females				
		Total	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+	Total	0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups (persons engaged wholly in household duties excluded) (age-groups 15-34, 35-59 of Cols. 7 & 8, 11 & 12, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, 17 & 18 of Union Table B IX)	T	618,317	...	498,536	119,781	...	356,412	...	193,640	162,772	...
	R	312,526	...	252,690	59,836	...	194,607	...	85,145	109,462	...
	U	305,791	...	245,846	59,945	...	161,805	...	108,495	53,310	...
IV Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it (0-14 age-group of Union Table B I (Cols. 7 & 8)	T	590,803	590,803	...	...	...	424,014	424,014	...	...	...
	R	515,142	515,142	...	...	...	377,486	377,486	...	...	...
	U	75,661	75,661	...	...	...	46,528	46,528	...	...	...
V Sum of I plus II	T	10,232,566	590,803	4,913,998	4,030,765	697,000	5,256,561	424,014	2,608,652	1,981,564	242,331
	R	7,705,275	515,142	3,615,039	2,995,601	579,493	4,591,069	377,486	2,276,500	1,723,888	213,195
	U	2,527,291	75,661	1,298,959	1,035,164	117,507	665,492	46,528	332,152	257,676	29,136
VI Sum of I plus II minus IV	T	9,641,763	...	4,913,998	4,030,765	697,000	4,832,547	...	2,608,652	1,981,564	242,331
	R	7,190,133	...	3,615,039	2,995,601	579,493	4,213,583	...	2,276,500	1,723,888	213,195
	U	2,451,630	...	1,298,959	1,035,164	117,507	618,964	...	332,152	257,676	29,136

Note: Age not stated is omitted.

While 129,966 males are not in the working force because of lack of work, 590,803 males of 0–14 age-group who should be normally school going children are found to be workers. This tendency is more pronounced in rural areas. 515,142 males of 0-14 age-group are workers in rural areas. At the same time, the number of males seeking employment, i.e. males who are not workers due to lack of opportunities are only 37,014 in the rural areas compared to 92,952 in urban areas. As agriculture provides scope for a lot of under-employment, the number of persons not having any work is less in rural areas. It is also seen that among females 424,014 of 0-14 age-group are in the working force. More than 75% of them are found in the rural areas. The economic set-up, particularly in the rural areas promotes the participation of women in work.

TABLE XII — 23

Persons (1) available for the working force (2) not available for the working force by sex and broad age-groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population

	T R U	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
I. Total Population of the State	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II. Population available for the working force (I — II of Table 22)	T	605	93	906	970	736	313	67	458	514	258
	R	625	111	933	980	784	371	82	552	590	296
	U	552	44	839	943	564	151	28	211	276	133
III. Population not available for the working force (III of Table 22)	T	37	...	92	29	...	21	...	34	42	...
	R	25	..	65	20	...	16	...	21	37	...
	U	67	...	159	55	...	37	...	69	57	...
IV. Working population in age-group 0-14 which should be excluded from the working force (IV of Table 22)	T	35	35	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...
	R	42	42	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...
	U	17	17	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...

Expected role of youngsters

34. Normally 5-14 age-group should be considered as the population of school going age. Since the children of today would be the adult citizens of tomorrow, education is of paramount necessity in order to shape the destiny of the country. The trend to consider age upto 14 years as school going age is clearly found in the directive principles of State Policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Article 45 states: "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Article 39 (e) states that it should be ensured that the tender age of children is not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. The discussion in this chapter will show that both these principles have not been fulfilled properly in Madras State. It is interesting to know that the Royal Commission on Population in Great Britain (1949) is of the view that the provision of compulsory school going for 0-14 age at the end of last century acted as a great fillip to family limitation. It states as follows:

"In the old domestic handicrafts and in cottage agriculture, women and children joined in the income earning activities of the household. Children worked at home from very early ages, often as low as 4 to 6 years. As the domestic handicrafts and cottage agriculture decayed, work at home was superceded by factory wage labour and the family gradually ceased to be an economic unit. Children could no longer share in the economic activities of their parents. In the conditions created by the Industrial Revolution, the employment of children in factories and mines as wage-earners subsidiary to their parents was indeed common in the first half of the 19th century. But this practice was repulsive to humanitarian sentiment and with the passing of successive Factory Acts, very young children ceased to be earners. At the same time, elementary education was developing, a movement that was carried a great step forward by the Education Act of 1870. By the fourth quarter of the 19th century children had to be fully maintained by their parents at least upto the age of 10 years which must for many have been more than twice as long as in the days when children helped in the work of the household from their very early years.

This change must have altered momentously the ordinary man's thinking about having children. Whereas in the old days children brought income in cash or kind to the household comparatively soon to offset the cost of their upkeep, they had now become in the economic sense an unrelieved expense. The contrast between a man who had only his wife and himself to maintain and his neighbour with, say, six children could not but be conspicuous. As the amount a man spends on his children is related to his own standard of living, this contrast must have been very striking in nearly all classes of the community not only among the poor. The contrast would be conspicuous among those who would have to sacrifice "luxuries" to support their children as well as among those who had to suffer want. Moreover, in the Victorian age the maintenance or improvement of one's standard of living became an important object and ever present problem to larger and larger sections of the community".

It will be, therefore, in our interest to make school going compulsory. In a developed country where majority of workers are in organised sectors of employment, minimum and maximum age limits are prescribed and adhered to. But in a developing economy like ours where agriculture is the chief source of occupation, participation in economically productive work is affected less by age and hence many children will have to work and many old persons will continue to work. Normally, the dependency proportion is worked out as the number of persons in the dependent ages of 0-14 and 60 and over per 100 persons in the working ages. Dependency ratio thus works out to 76.1% in Madras compared to 85.9% in India. The low proportion in Madras will be due to the high participation rate of women in this State. The declining mortality and the constant fertility will increase the dependency burden. The level of mortality in this State during the decade 1951-60 has been 23·7 per 1,000 as against the birth rate of 34.9. Today the 0-14 population constitutes 37.7% among males and 37.5% among females. This is adequate to replace the working population of older age-group

taking into consideration the declining mortality. With the declining mortality, the proportion of both men and women will also rise and the proportion is expected to be about 39% both in the case of males and females in 1971 and about 35% in 1981. The proportion of males and females available for working force in the age-group 0-14 is far greater in rural areas than in urban. This is largely due to the poverty of the people and to the greater scope of employment in the agricultural sector.

Workers classified by sex and age

35. The following table will help us to analyse the relative strength of working force in different sectors by sex and age.

TABLE XII — 24

Distribution of the total population in working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961.

MADRAS STATE

	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Total Population	T	1,000	377	321	246	56	1,000	375	339	230	56
	R	1,000	378	314	248	60	1,000	372	334	236	58
	U	1,000	377	338	240	45	1,000	382	356	212	50
2. Total Population in the working force	T	1,000	59	475	397	69	1,000	81	496	377	6
	R	1,000	67	467	390	76	1,000	82	496	376	46
	U	1,000	31	501	420	48	1,000	71	495	390	44
A. PRIMARY SECTOR	T	1,000	69	453	395	83	1,000	77	497	381	45
	R	1,000	70	455	393	82	1,000	78	497	380	45
	U	1,000	43	429	437	91	1,000	52	514	394	40
Category I	T	1,000	49	432	422	97	1,000	67	486	399	48
	R	1,000	50	434	420	96	1,000	68	487	397	48
	U	1,000	24	36	478	136	1,000	41	436	463	60

TABLE XII — 24 (Contd.)

Distribution of the total population in working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961

MADRAS STATE

	Total Rural Urban	Males					Femeles				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Category II	T	1,000	99	521	331	49	1,000	82	514	362	42
	R	1,000	101	523	328	48	1,000	83	514	361	42
	U	1,000	62	497	385	56	1,000	59	517	387	37
Category III	T	1,000	193	437	326	44	1,000	218	506	259	17
	R	1,000	245	420	292	43	1,000	304	443	235	18
	U	1,000	58	479	417	46	1,000	55	625	305	15
B. SECONDARY SECTOR	T	1,000	60	520	374	46	1,000	123	519	318	40
	R	1,000	76	513	357	54	1,000	133	524	303	40
	U	1,000	43	527	391	39	1,000	106	512	344	48
Category IV	T	1,000	85	488	363	64	1,000	129	525	305	41
	R	1,000	94	491	351	64	1,000	134	524	301	41
	U	1,000	64	484	389	63	1,000	117	529	313	41
Category V	T	1,000	44	555	372	29	1,000	99	485	380	36
	R	1,000	55	566	346	33	1,000	128	516	317	39
	U	1,000	38	551	384	27	1,000	78	464	424	34

TABLE XII — 24 (Contd.)

Distribution of the total population in working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961

MADRAS STATE

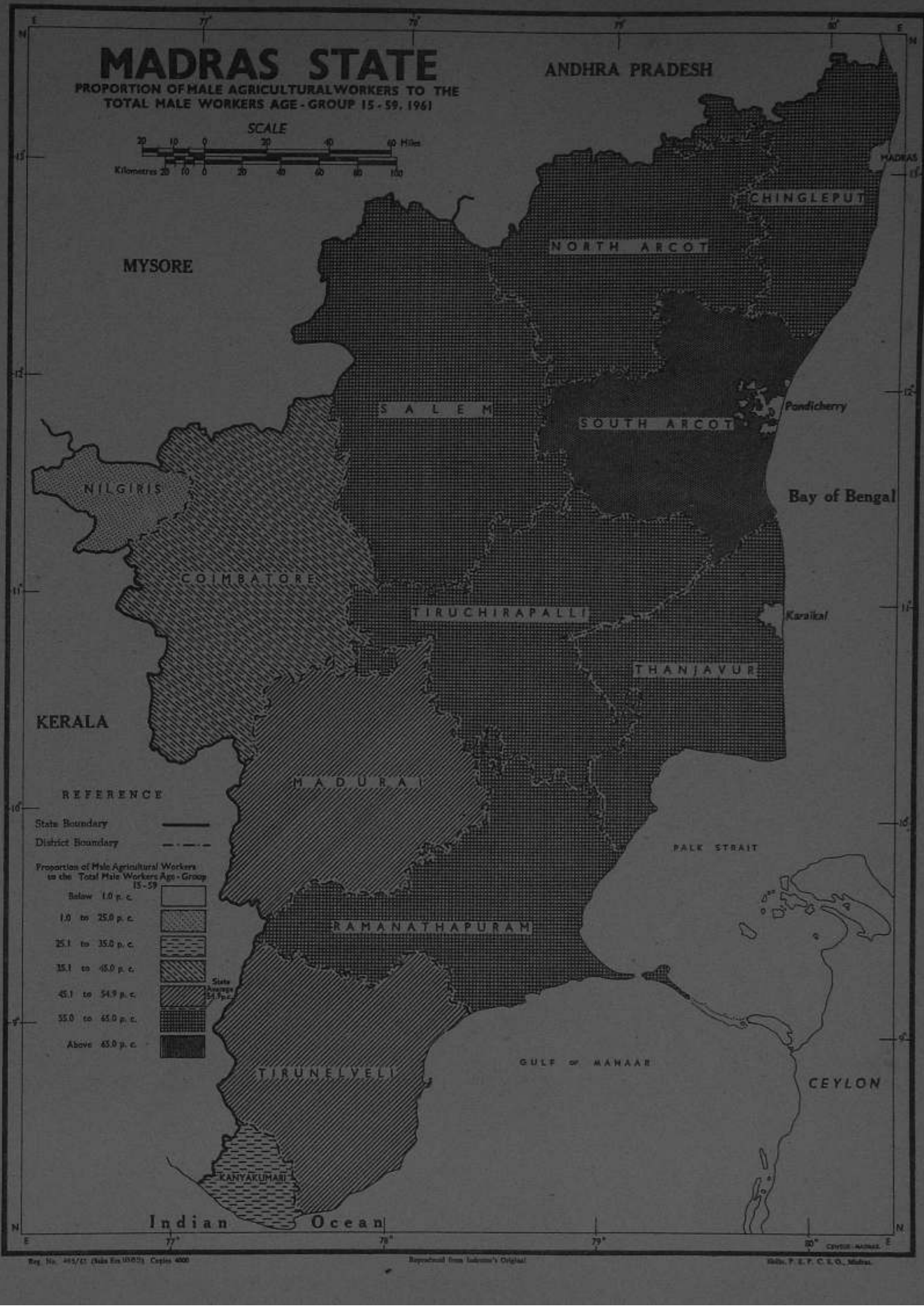
	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Category VI	T	1,000	30	492	427	51	1,000	98	531	346	25
	R	1,000	38	495	414	53	1,000	109	560	308	23
	U	1,000	22	489	440	49	1,000	86	496	391	27
C. TERTIARY SECTOR	T	1,000	33	499	418	50	1,000	67	470	407	56
	R	1,000	46	495	401	58	1,000	74	472	397	57
	U	1,000	20	504	434	42	1,000	49	467	432	52
Category VII	T	1,000	24	479	437	60	1,000	19	275	584	122
	R	1,000	28	461	438	73	1,000	20	266	578	136
	U	1,000	22	488	436	54	1,000	18	288	592	102
Category VIII	T	1,000	6	492	478	24	1,000	37	578	358	27
	R	1,000	9	484	474	33	1,000	74	530	374	22
	U	1,000	5	494	480	21	1,000	32	585	356	27
Category IX	T	1,000	41	509	400	50	1,000	73	494	385	48
	R	1,000	53	503	388	56	1,000	80	493	378	49
	U	1,000	24	517	418	41	1,000	55	498	404	43

While 69 out of 1,000 males are employed in primary sector in the 0-14 group, only 60 out of 1,000 males are engaged in the secondary group and the corresponding proportion in the tertiary sector is 33. In the case of females, the proportion is 123 in the secondary sector which is higher than that of the primary sector (77). It is in the category of mining and quarrying (category III) the proportion among 0-14 is highest both in the case of males and females.

Among the proportion of males in each sector, the proportion of 60 + age-group is highest in primary sector (83) next in tertiary sector (50) and the last in secondary sector (46). In the case of females, the highest is found in tertiary sector. The proportion of 60 + age-group male workers is highest in the category of cultivators (97) and lowest in transport. Among females, the highest is in cultivators and other services and the lowest in mining and quarrying.

Workers classified by rural and urban areas

36. The following table presents the distribution of workers in each sector and in each category for total, rural and urban areas separately in each broad age-group population as 1,000.



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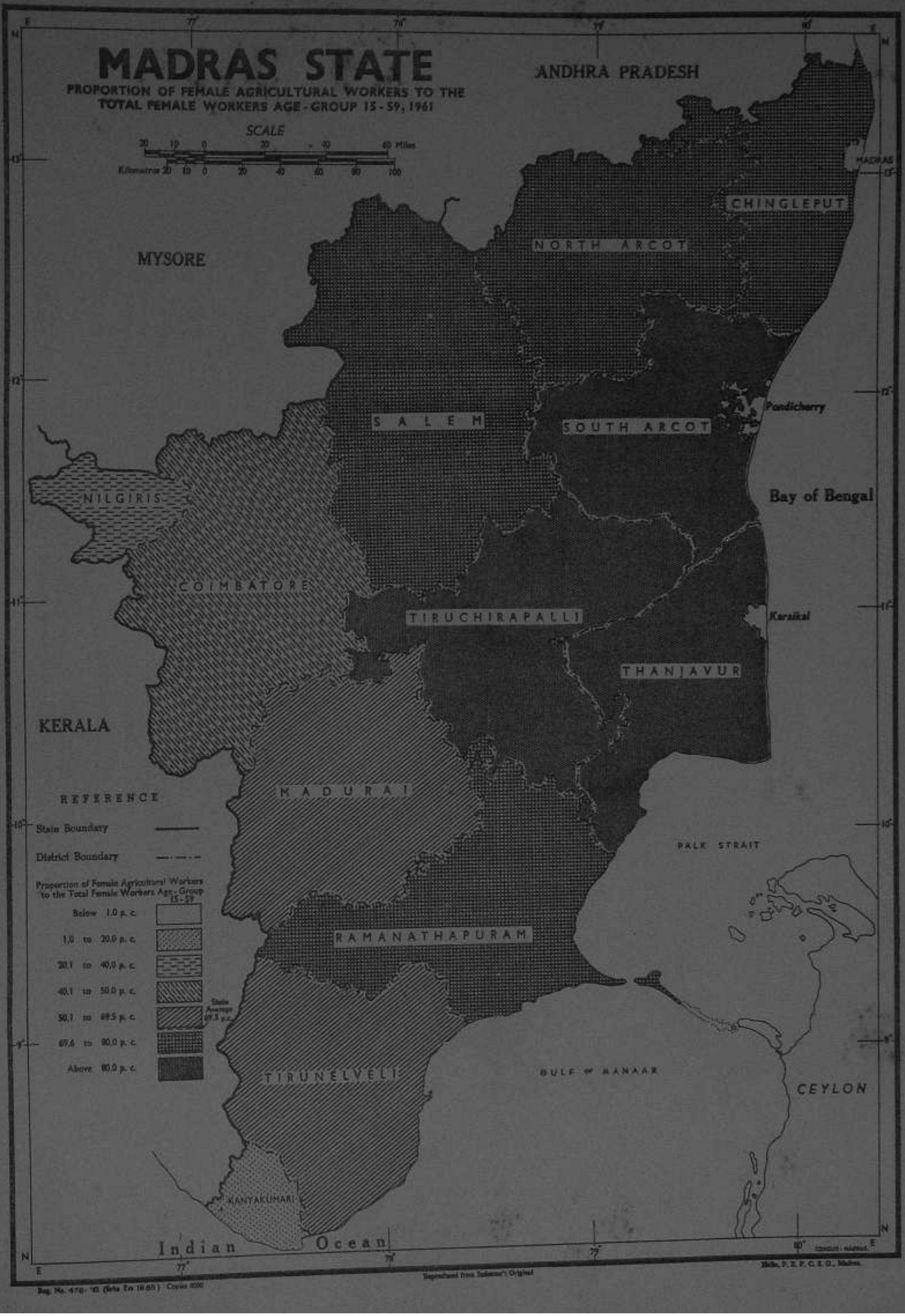

MADRAS STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRIS
Bay of Bengal
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Proportion of Female Agricultural Workers to the Total Female Workers Age-Group 15-59
Below 1.0 p. c.
1.0 to 20.0 p. c.
20.1 to 40.0 p. c.
40.1 to 50.0 p. c.
50.1 to 69.5 p. c.
67.6 to 80.0 p. c.
Above 80.0 p. c.
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
TIRUNELVELI
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean

TABLE XII -- 25

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961

MADRAS STATE

	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Total Population	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Total Population in working force	T	597	93	885	966	734	313	67	457	514	258
	R	622	111	924	979	784	371	82	551	590	296
	U	532	44	788	931	557	149	28	208	275	132
A. PRIMARY SECTOR	T	355	65	502	571	524	222	45	324	367	178
	R	460	86	666	729	631	287	60	428	463	223
	U	72	8	91	131	144	37	5	53	68	29
Category I	T	250	32	336	430	435	133	24	190	230	114
	R	331	43	456	560	529	176	32	257	295	144
	U	34	2	36	67	101	13	1	15	27	15
Category II	T	85	23	139	115	73	83	18	125	130	62
	R	110	30	184	146	88	106	24	164	162	77
	U	18	3	27	29	23	16	3	24	29	12

TABLE XII — 25 (Contd.)

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961

MADRAS STATE

	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Category III	T	20	10	27	26	16	6	3	9	7	2
	R	19	13	26	23	14	5	4	7	6	2
	U	20	3	28	35	20	8	1	14	12	2
B. SECONDARY SECTOR	T	95	15	154	145	78	39	13	60	54	28
	R	64	13	105	92	58	33	12	52	42	23
	U	178	21	278	291	151	54	16	79	89	42
Category IV	T	40	9	61	60	46	31	11	49	41	23
	R	38	9	60	54	41	29	10	45	36	20
	U	45	8	65	74	63	38	12	58	57	32
Category V	T	44	5	77	67	22	6	2	8	10	4
	R	19	3	34	26	11	3	1	5	4	2
	U	113	12	185	181	67	13	3	17	26	9
Category VI	T	11	1	16	18	10	2	...	3	3	1
	R	7	1	11	12	6	1	1	2	2	1
	U	20	1	28	36	21	3	1	4	6	1

TABLE XII—25 (Contd.)

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961

MADRAS STATE

	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C. TERTIARY SECTOR	T	147	13	229	250	132	52	9	73	93	52
	R	98	12	153	158	95	51	10	71	85	50
	U	282	15	419	509	262	58	7	76	118	61
Category VII	T	39	3	58	69	42	6	N	5	15	13
	R	19	1	27	32	22	5	N	4	12	11
	U	96	6	138	173	113	9	N	7	25	18
Category VIII	T	15	N	23	29	6	N	N	1	N	N
	R	4	1	6	8	2	N	N	N	N	N
	U	43	N	63	86	20	1	N	2	2	1
Category IX	T	93	10	148	152	84	46	9	67	78	39
	R	75	10	120	118	71	46	10	67	73	39
	U	143	9	218	250	129	48	7	67	91	42

The proportion of males and females in the working force among 0-14 and 60+ age-groups is three times higher in rural areas than in urban. It is the primary sector that mainly accounts for such workers in these two age-groups. Among male workers in the category of agricultural labourer and manufacturing 15-34 age-group predominates and in all other categories 35-59 is the predominating group. Among female workers, the proportion of 15-34 age-group predominates in the categories of mining and quarrying and household industry. In all other categories 35-59 age-group is predominant. Except in the age-group of 0-14 in the category of household industry, in no other category and no other age-group the proportionof females is greater than the corresponding proportion of males.

Part — C

Population in Agriculture and Primary Sector of Industry

General

37. Over-dependence on agriculture is a natural characteristic of underdeveloped countries like India. In a General Census there is only a limited scope for collecting information on agriculture. As such, in a few countries a separate Agricultural Census is conducted. I do not know when India will have a comprehensive Agricultural Census. However, to make it as much comprehensive as possible, it has collected in 1961 through a Household Schedule all possible information on land cultivated by a household on ownership or on tenancy basis or on both and on household industry, if any, conducted by the household and the number of family workers and hired workers employed in these activities. Also, information on the different systems of land tenures that are in existence have been collected through this schedule.

Upto 1951 agricultural population had been classified into 4 major classes of (i) landlords who did not cultivate (ii) owner cultivators (iii) tenants at will and (iv) agricultural labourers. In 1961 they are treated as (a) rentiers who did not work (b) cultivators and (c) agricultural labourers. Of this, rentiers who did not work were treated as non-workers. The other two became the first and second category of workers. Thus in 1961 there was a shift in emphasis from land ownership status to activity status.

Concept of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers through the decades

38. In the individual slip of 1961 Census the concept of cultivator is not linked to the actual ownership of the land but to the mere fact of actual cultivation irrespective of to whom the land belongs, provided the risk involved in cultivation is assumed by the cultivator. It excludes those who work in the field for wages in kind or cash without any direct interest. They are known as agricultural labourers. A distinction is thus made between the cultivator and the agricultural labourer. Thus it is also different from the legal concept of 'Cultivator' which is based on the right of ownership of the land. The term 'Cultivator' used in individual slip includes both owner cultivators and tenant cultivators and does not denote a title in land but a type of arrangement under which the land has been cultivated. A person has been treated as a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government; (ii) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share in the produce of crops. Agricultural labourer is one who works on other's land for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation. He will not have any right to lease the land on which he works, nor will he be responsible for the crops he sows and he does not take any risk involved in it.

In the Census of 1901, the classification of persons depending on agriculture was (i) rent-receivers; (ii) actual workers including sharers; and (iii) field labourers. Rent payers and rent receivers were the two categories prescribed for the 1911 and 1921 Censuses. The concept of 1901 census was adopted during the 1931 Census and in 1941 Census there was no significant change from the previous Censuses. In 1941 Census, the cultivating tenant was further classified as tenants on fixed rent and on varam rent. In 1951, the agricultural classes were distinguished as (i) Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents (ii) Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents (iii) Cultivating labourers and their dependents and (iv) non-cultivating owners of lands, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. In 1961 Census, though no such distinction was made nor such details gathered in the individual slip, in the household schedule which was a new feature of this Census, information on the interests in land for cultivating households were gathered under the headings (1) land owned or held from Government (2) land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (3) land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in

money, kind or share. The extent of area under each of these interests was also collected. Thus it can be seen that till 1941, 'owner cultivator' denoted the possession of right of occupancy a term which covered all cultivators holding on a lease from Government as well as many others with a conditional or preferential right to their holdings subject to the periodic reassessment of rents. The definition underwent a change in 1951 according to which to classify as owner cultivator, the occupancy right which one possesses over the land should be heritable and transferable. In 1961, the definition underwent further changes including classification itself. Ownership has been defined as a right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession with or without the right of transfer. Along with that, land directly held from Government under a grant of lease or assignment and encroached lands have been included. Owner cultivators in the previous Censuses now correspond to item A 1 (1) in the Household schedule (i.e.) land owned or held from Government.

The interest that had been categorised as 'cultivating tenant' till 1941 has been modified giving emphasis on ownership. The interest is now termed as "Land held from private persons or institutions, for payment in money, kind or share." Crop-sharers and cultivating tenants of the earlier Censuses come under this category. In 1961 the non-cultivating owners correspond to those who are recorded against question 2 in part A of household schedule namely, land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. These categories of persons who have been considered under the category of agriculturists upto 1951 have been excluded from that category due to the change in concept of cultivation adopted in 1961.

The questions 8 & 9 in individual slip relate to cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively and Part A and C of household schedule relate to details for households engaged in cultivation and Part C relates to details for households engaged in cultivation and household industry.

Questions on labourers in land during the decades

39. The questions asked on livelihood in land from 1901 to 1961 Censuses are given below with the instructions.

1901 Census: Principal Occupation of Actual Workers. In the case of agriculture, distinguish (1) Rent Receivers (2) Actual Cultivators including sharers and (3) field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as tea, betel, etc., should be entered separately.

1911 Census: Principal Occupation of Actual Workers. In the case of agriculture, distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent.

1921 Census: Principal Occupation of Actual Workers. In the case of agriculture, distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent. If any further sub-division of agriculturists is contemplated in any province, provision will have to be made for it in this rule.

1931 Census: Principal Occupation of Actual Workers. In the case of agriculture, distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Persons living on an income derived from agriculture must be distinguished as owners (i. e., non-cultivating), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants (whether the rent is paid in kind or in cash) or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in column 10 as a cultivator and in column 11 as a landlord but if he gets the greater part of his income from land which he cultivates himself, then he should be shown as cultivating owner in column 10. Gardeners and growers of special products such as pan, etc., must be clearly described as pan grower, etc. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of a house or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

1941 Census: Means of Livelihood. In the case of agriculture, distinguish between persons who do not cultivate, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on batai (share-croppers).

1951 Census: Principal Means of Livelihood. Write 1. for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2. for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3. for a person who is

employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; 4. for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. *Learn to distinguish* between "cultivation of the land" and "performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land". There are, of course, millions of persons who perform both functions, but the functions are distinguishable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation (e.g. when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on) it is this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs, or sows or reaps under the directions of someone else is not the cultivator but a cultivating labourer, a different thing altogether.

The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case, he is category 1 whether or not he also continues himself in the functions of a cultivating labourer.

Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee, an agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case, it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself, the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is category 2, and the other person (the owner) is category 4.

1961 Census: Interest in land. (Household Schedule). (1) Land owned or held from Government (2) Land held from private persons for payment in money, kind or share (3) Partly owned or held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

Census	*Cultivator*	*Agricultural labourer*
1901	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependents; rent payers cultivators; fruit and vegetable growers; agents and managers of landed estates (not planters)	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependents; farm servants; field labourers.
1911	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependents; ordinary cultivators, agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependents; farm servants and field labourers.
1921	Actual workers and dependents; ordinary cultivators including cultivating owners, cutivating tenants and cultivators unspecified and agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Actual workers and dependents; farm servants and field labourers.

Census	*Cultivator*	*Agricultural Labourer*
1931	Farmers in principal occupations and working dependents; estate agents and managers of owners; estate agents and managers of Government cultivating owners; tenant cultivators.	Earners in principal occupations and working dependents; agricultural labourers.
1941	Independent workers and partly dependents; exploitation of animals and vegetation; cultivators and cultivation of special crops.	
1951	Self-supporting persons and earning dependents (secondary means), livelihood classes I and II.	Self-supporting persons and earning dependents (secondary means) livelihood class III (cultivating labourers).

Statement of comparability of categories of Cultivators and Agricultural labourers with earlier Census categories

40. The following statement presents the numbers of the classes and groups in earlier censuses equivalent to the Industrial Categories I and II of this Census, namely, cultivators and agricultural labourers.

1. Workers at cultivation 1961 (Cultivators)	...	Self-supporting persons and earning dependents (secondary means) in livelihood classes I and II of 1951
	...	Earners and working dependents in Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of 1931
	...	Actual workers in Groups 2 and 3 of 1921
	...	Actual workers in Groups 2 and 3 of 1911
	...	Actual workers in Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56 of 1901
2. Agricultural labourers, 1961	...	Self-supporting persons and earning dependents (secondary means) in livelihood class III of 1951
	...	Earners and working dependents in Group 7 of 1931
	...	Actual workers in Groups 4 and 5 of 1921
	...	Actual workers in Group 4 of 1911
	...	Actual workers in Groups 38 and 39 of 1901

Cultivator

41. The following table presents the proportion of persons working at cultivation to 1,000 of total population in the Censuses of this century.

TABLE XII — 26

Proportion of persons working at Cultivation to 1,000 of total population 1901—1961

State and Districts	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
* Madras State	192	113	149	195	247	256
Madras City	...	1	6	5	8	6
Chingleput	153	109	124	145	169	210
North Arcot	240	124	177	241	267	223
South Arcot	227	130	157	232	230	240
Salem	281	132	184	129	373	316
Coimbatore	146	81	112	191	208	198
Nilgiri	87	55	53	36	118	168
Madurai	177	106	147	188	299	206
** Tiruchirapalli	270	1[illegible]6	214	297	280	429
Thanjavur	152	111	114	177	165	183
Ramanathapuram	254	131	163	146	281	357
Tirunelveli	161	105	133	192	198	
Kanyakumari	73	83	84	83	103	...

* Excluding Kanyakumari

** Excluding Pudukottai

The proportion of persons working at cultivation has been gradually diminishing from 1901 to 1951 from 256 to 113 but in 1961 it has again risen steeply to 192 and has reached the level of 1921 proportion. With the increasing industrial trend in India this cannot be explained except on the basis that the definition adopted in 1961 is almost similar to the one adopted in 1921. Further it will follow that industrialisation has not affected to any extent the dependence of our rural folk on agriculture during 1921-61. However, this period has also witnessed remarkable progress in agriculture with the result that it can support effectively a large segment of population.

In all districts excluding Kanyakumari, 1961 proportion is higher than that of 1951. Kanyakumari district depicts more the picture of Kerala of which it formed part till the reorganisation of

States in 1956. The proportion has declined from 83 to 73. The districts of Salem, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot have recorded high increase from that of 1951 figures. Ramanathapuram Salem and North Arcot are the three districts in the descending order which have recorded highest increase in the total cropped area during the inter-censal period. The increase amounts to 7 lakhs acres in Ramnad, 5 lakhs in Salem and 4 lakhs in North Arcot district. This increase in cultivated area would be one of the reasons for the high increase in the proportion of cultivators in these districts. The sudden rise in the number of cultivators can be also ascribed to the mass scale transfers of land to those who did not have any land and to those who had less than the ceiling that were done to evade ceiling on land holdings. The lack of adequate employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector could have also been responsible for increase in the number of cultivators. It can be seen from the Subsidiary Table B-I-3 that among the total workers, the cultivators form 42%. The proportion among male and female workers is almost the same being 41.9% among male workers and 42.4% among female workers.

Proportion of cultivators and cropped area

42. The following is the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the districts. They are arranged in the descending order of proportions.

Tiruchirapalli	54.8
Salem	54.7
Ramanathapuram	53.0
North Arcot	51.5
South Arcot	49.5
Madurai	39.0
Thanjavur	36.3
Tirunelveli	35.2
Chingleput	35.1
Coimbatore	30.3
Kanyakumari	20.7
Nilgiri	18.9

The ranking of districts arranged in the order of extent of total cropped area in 1960–61 presents a slightly different picture.

Salem
Coimbatore
Tiruchirapalli
Thanjavur
South Arcot
Madurai
North Arcot
Ramanathapuram
Tirunelveli
Chingleput
Kanyakumari
Nilgiri

In Salem the total cropped area is higher than all other districts and the proportion of workers working as cultivators also is higher than all districts except Tiruchi. This shows that this is primarily an agricultural area. In Coimbatore even though the cropped area is higher than all other districts except Salem, the proportion of cultivators among the workers is very low. Thanjavur ranks fourth in the cropped area but in the proportion of cultivators, it ranks eighth. This indicates that in these two districts the pressure on land is not high. Ramnad and North Arcot present an opposite picture of great pressure on land in which while the proportion of cropped area is much lower than 6 of the 12 districts, the proportion of cultivators among workers is much higher than 8 of the 12 districts.

Sex-wise proportions among cultivators

43. The proportion of female workers to male workers ranges from 2 per 100 workers in Madras district to 84 per 100 in Nilgiri district. In the rural areas the percentage of workers in the category of cultivation ranges from 64 among males in Ramanathapuram and 61 in Salem among females, to 24 in Madurai among males and 6 among females in Kanyakumari. In the urban sector, the proportion ranges from 10% in Tirunelveli to 0.02% in Madras among males and from 17.7% in Tiruchi to 0.004% in Madras among females.

Agricultural Labourer

44. In a State in which 42% of the working force are engaged as cultivators, it is not surprising that 18% of the total workers are 'agricultural labourers'. The following table presents similar proportions in respect of agricultural labourers.

TABLE XII — 27

Proportion of persons working as Agricultural Labourers to 1,000 of total population 1901 to 1961

State/district	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
* **Madras State**	**84**	**55**	**88**	**95**	**100**	**112**
Madras City	N	1	2	2	2	3
Chingleput	110	69	83	79	120	119
North Arcot	80	53	61	27	107	85
South Arcot	131	71	100	80	143	130
Salem	66	46	106	161	105	106
Coimbatore	76	57	115	72	104	109
Nilgiri	51	49	44	107	61	49
Madurai	71	64	68	91	124	61
** Tiruchirapalli	81	49	151	167	100	167
Thanjavur	137	86	93	122	99	121
Ramanathapuram	69	43	43	59	38 }	187
Tirunelveli	74	42	91	75	70 }	
Kanyakumari	31	56	33	22	28	...

* Excluding Kanyakumari

** Excluding Pudukottai

The proportion of agricultural labourers also follows the similar pattern of decline from 1901 to 1951 and steep increase in 1961. Here too Kanyakumari is an exception. It can be seen from the Subsidiary Table B-I-3 that 14·3% of male workers and 26.4% of female workers are agricultural labourers. This category ranks second in the proportion of workers to the total workers of the State. In Thanjavur district which is noted for cultivation the bulk of the cultivable land belongs to big Mirasdars. As such, the highest proportion of workers engaged as agricultural labourers, is in this district. 32.7% of the total workers of Thanjavur district are agricultural

labourers. Nilgiri and Kanyakumari have the least proportion of workers as agricultural labourers with 11% and 8.9%. In Thanjavur, 36.3% are cultivators and 32.7% are agricultural labourers, while in Salem 54.7% are cultivators and only 12.8% are agricultural labourers. In this district the ratio of cultivators to agricultural labourers is highest. For every 10 cultivators there are 9 agricultural labourers. As most of the cultivators belong to the well-to-do class in this area, in many cases the actual cultivation is done by labourers hired on wages while the cultivating Mirasdars confine their activities to direction and supervision. Salem presents the opposite picture. In this district the ratio of cultivators to agricultural labourers is lowest being 2 labourers for every 10 cultivators.

Ratio of cultivators to agricultural labourers

45. From the ratio of cultivators to agricultural labourers it can be said that Thanjavur is an example of capitalistic farming while Salem is an example of subsistence farming. Following is the number of agricultural labourers for every 10 cultivators in each district.

	No. of agricultural labourers
Thanjavur	9
Chingleput	7
South Arcot	6
Nilgiri	6
North Arcot	5
Coimbatore	5
Madurai	5
Tirunelveli	5
Kanyakumari	4
Tiruchirapalli	3
Ramanathapuram	3
Salem	2
State	4

The proportions of agricultural labourers to total workers of the districts are given below. They are arranged in the descending order of proportions.

Thanjavur	32.7
South Arcot	28.7
Chingleput	25.3
Madurai	20.1
North Arcot	17.1
Tiruchirapalli	16.3
Tirunelveli	16.1
Coimbatore	15.7
Ramanathapuram	14.4
Salem	12.8
Nilgiri	11.0
Kanyakumari	8.9

Female workers among agricultural labourers

46. The highest proportion of female workers is recorded in the category of agricultural labourers. There are as many as 96 females for every 100 male workers in this category for the whole State. In the district of North Arcot, there are 133 females per 100 males and in Ramnad and Tirunelveli 126 and 122. Excluding Madras, the lowest proportion of female workers in this category is found in Kanyakumari district, the proportion being 34 females per 100 male workers.

Sector-wise strength of workers in rural and urban areas

47. The relative strength of workers in each sector in rural and urban areas can be known from this table.

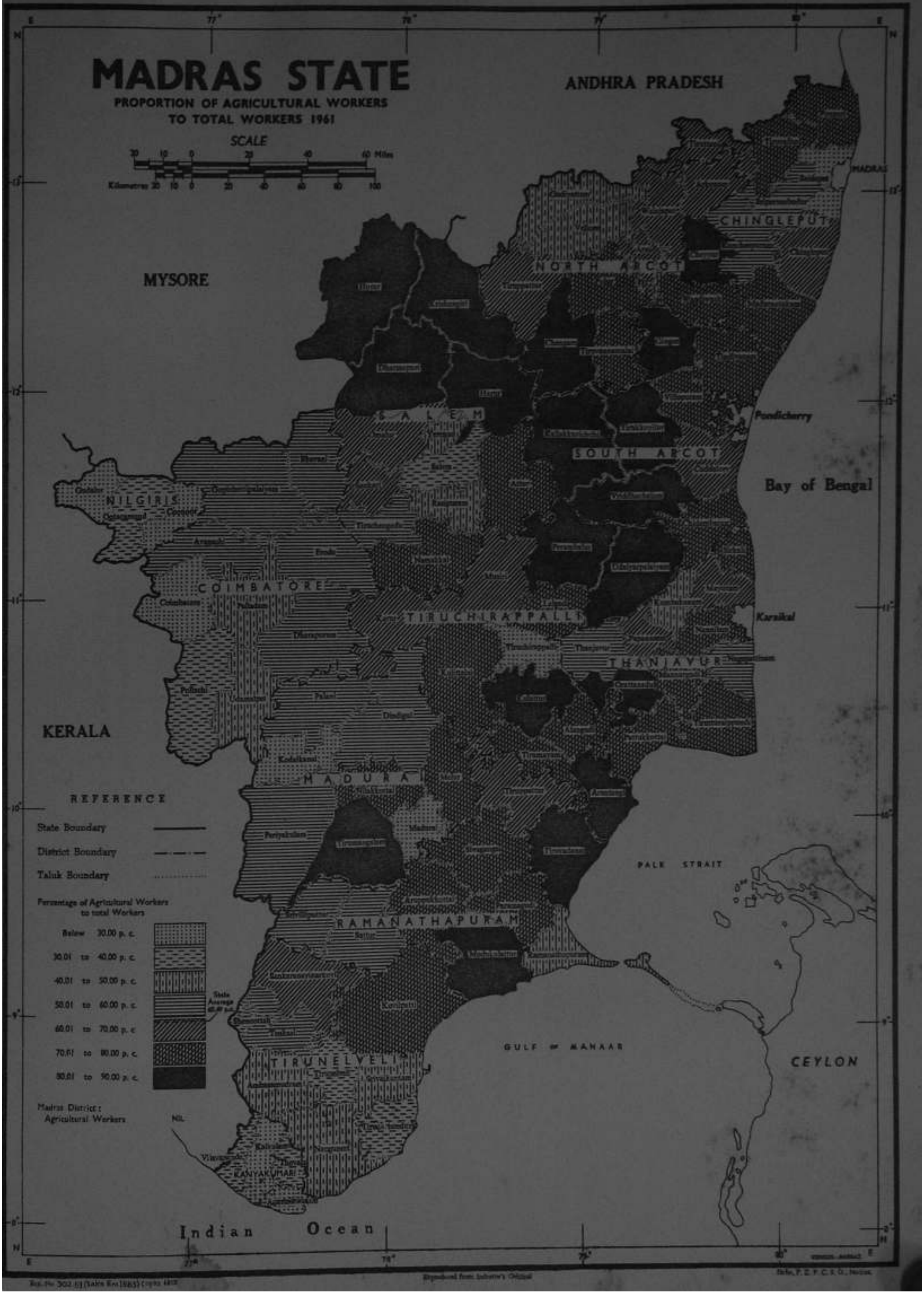

MADRAS STATE
PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL WORKERS 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal
Bay of Bengal
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Percentage of Agricultural Workers
to total Workers
Below 30.00 p. c.
30.01 to 40.00 p. c.
40.01 to 50.00 p. c.
50.01 to 60.00 p. c.
60.01 to 70.00 p. c.
70.01 to 80.00 p. c.
80.01 to 90.00 p. c.
Madras District :
Agricultural Workers NIL

TABLE XII — 28

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

State/district	T R U	Total Population		Primary Sector I+II+III (0)		Secondary Sector III(1)+IV+V+VI+IX(50)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (–50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras State	T	1,000	1,000	354	221	99	40	145	52	402	687
	R	1,000	1,000	458	287	68	34	96	50	378	629
	U	1,000	1,000	70	36	184	55	278	58	468	851
Madras City	T & U	1,000	1,000	8	N	171	11	343	52	478	937
Chingleput	T	1,000	1,000	360	184	110	33	135	39	395	744
	R	1,000	1,000	435	223	79	24	109	38	377	715
	U	1,000	1,000	80	31	213	68	246	46	461	855
North Arcot	T	1,000	1,000	390	261	92	26	114	49	404	664
	R	1,000	1,000	474	318	63	20	78	47	385	615
	U	1,000	1,000	59	34	197	52	265	55	479	859

TABLE XII — 28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

State/district	T R U	Total Population		Primary Sector I+II+III (0)		Secondary Sector III(1)+IV+V+VI+IX(50)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (−50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Arcot	T	1,000	1,000	468	258	55	12	90	31	387	699
	R	1,000	1,000	522	290	39	10	65	29	374	671
	U	1,000	1,000	107	40	145	23	274	47	474	890
Salem	T	1,000	1,000	411	291	108	50	107	57	374	602
	R	1,000	1,000	480	340	78	36	82	56	360	568
	U	1,000	1,000	59	32	257	125	235	65	449	778
Coimbatore	T	1,000	1,000	301	176	149	66	173	93	377	665
	R	1,000	1,000	390	221	122	72	138	100	350	607
	U	1,000	1,000	88	61	207	52	262	77	443	810

TABLE XII — 28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

State/district	T R U	Total Population		Primary Sector I+II+III (0)		Secondary Sector III(1)+IV+V+VI+IX (50)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX(–50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nilgiri	T	1,000	1,000	279	266	98	22	181	63	442	649
	R	1,000	1,000	356	347	37	7	176	70	431	576
	U	1,000	1,000	180	161	82	12	281	83	457	744
Madurai	T	1,000	1,000	347	217	87	23	161	74	405	686
	R	1,000	1,000	471	298	48	14	109	73	372	615
	U	1,000	1,000	84	38	163	42	279	75	474	845
Tiruchirapalli	T	1,000	1,000	415	298	86	24	119	45	380	633
	R	1,000	1,000	509	365	60	21	75	44	356	570
	U	1,000	1,000	76	42	178	33	278	52	468	873

TABLE XII — 28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

State/district	T R U	Total Population		Primary Sector I+II+III (0)		Secondary Sector III(1)+IV+V+VI+IX(50)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (–50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thanjavur	T	1,000	1,000	398	205	60	15	136	29	406	751
	R	1,000	1,000	477	248	40	13	97	25	386	714
	U	1,000	1,000	91	30	136	27	291	45	482	898
Ramanathapuram	T	1,000	1,000	380	288	77	51	125	44	418	617
	R	1,000	1,000	481	367	42	31	79	40	398	562
	U	1,000	1,000	78	44	184	111	261	57	477	788
Tirunelveli	T	1,000	1,000	310	193	114	96	154	51	422	660
	R	1,000	1,000	402	256	80	84	114	52	404	608
	U	1,000	1,000	108	55	187	124	244	46	461	775
Kanyakumari	T	1,000	1,000	226	30	102	104	197	42	475	824
	R	1,000	1,000	252	33	93	109	185	40	470	818
	U	1,000	1,000	74	12	154	80	266	48	506	860

The predominance of proportions in primary sector in rural areas in all districts of the State compared to that of the urban is only a normal feature as by the very definition of urban area more than 75% of the population should be engaged in the non-agricultural sector. In the rural areas the proportion of male and female workers in Primary sector in Chingleput district, Coimbatore district, Tirunelveli district and Kanyakumari district falls below that of State average. Chingleput is adjacent to Madras City and has many industries which provide scope for non-agricultural employment. Coimbatore is the industrial centre of Madras State. Household industries provide greater scope of employment in Tirunelveli district. Kanyakumari presents the picture of Kerala of which it formed part till reorganisation. In rural areas of Thanjavur district the proportion among female cultivators is lower than that of State average, while among male workers it is high. This again indicates the better economic status of the cultivating families of this district. In the urban areas of the State the tertiary sector accounts for the highest proportion of workers among both males (27.8) and females (5.8). In the urban areas of Salem district alone both among males and females the proportion engaged in Secondary sector is highest. This again indicates the backwardness of the district. In the case of urban areas of Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts the proportion in Secondary sector among females is the highest. This is due to the predominance of Household Industry of making Beedies, Cigarettes, in Tirunelveli district, of making matches in Ramanathapuram district and Household Industry of making fishing nets in Kanyakumari district. They provide large avenues of employment particularly to the females.

Cultivators in the non-working age-group

48. 5 %of the total male cultivators of the State in rural areas belong to 0-14 age-group. Salem records the highest proportion of 8.5% of male cultivators and 10.5% female cultivators in 0–14 age-group. This again indicates the backwardness of the area. It can be seen from Subsidiary Table B–I–4 that in the rural areas among male cultivators 5% and among female cultivators 6.8% belong to 0-14 age-group.

In all districts the proportion of female cultivators of 0–14 age-group exceeds the corresponding proportion among male cultivators. But it is exactly the reverse in the case of 60+ age-group where proportion among males exceeds very much the corresponding proportion among females. Among agricultural labourers the proportions in both 0–14 age-group and 6C+ age-group are greater among males than females.

Agricultural labourers in the non-working age-group

49. The 0–14 age-group proportions among agricultural labourers are higher than those of cultivators and all other categories of workers. This can be explained by the fact that much of the inflation of workers has occurred in this category. The highest proportions in 0-14 age-group among male and female agricultural labourers are recorded in Salem district (Males 16.5%; Females 12.4%) and the lowest in Thanjavur district (Males 5.9%; Females 5.3%).

Analysis of certain categories of Non-Workers

50. The data may now be examined in relation to the age-structure of the non-working population, students, dependents and unemployed persons seeking employment in rural areas.

TABLE XII — 29

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras State	a) 0–14	378	372	67	82	50	68	101	83	889	543	885	960	945	927	55	63
	b) 15–34	314	334	467	496	434	487	523	514	63	238	115	40	24	16	853	875
	c) 35–59	248	236	390	376	420	397	328	361	14	154	N	N	10	16	85	35
	d) 60+	60	58	76	46	96	48	48	42	34	65	...	...	21	41	7	27
Chingleput	a) 0–14	371	382	61	71	42	54	88	67	882	505	893	965	938	914	63	168
	b) 15–34	317	334	468	510	421	484	518	541	68	264	107	35	26	16	838	796
	c) 35–59	249	226	390	374	422	407	337	355	16	167	...	...	11	20	89	18
	d) 60+	63	58	81	45	115	55	57	37	34	64	...	...	25	50	10	18

TABLE XII — 29 (Contd.)

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not-attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North Arcot	a) 0–14	390	391	71	78	54	66	109	85	901	587	895	975	949	923	45	12
	b) 15–34	302	321	459	505	443	511	500	517	51	205	105	25	16	8	874	951
	c) 35–59	241	227	385	373	403	381	334	358	11	136	N	N	8	15	76	37
	d) 60+	67	61	85	44	100	42	57	40	37	72	...	...	27	54	5	...
South Arcot	a) 0–14	374	376	60	70	39	59	94	77	901	527	892	980	948	928	47	115
	b) 15–34	308	333	457	513	431	500	516	536	58	245	108	20	24	13	874	846
	c) 35–59	258	238	404	378	434	398	340	354	12	169	N	...	9	20	71	39
	d) 60+	60	53	79	39	96	43	50	33	29	59	...	...	19	39	8	...

TABLE XII — 29 (Contd.)

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time Students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salem	a) 0–14	389	389	97	114	85	105	165	124	908	598	900	966	962	948	52	212
	b) 15–34	315	330	468	494	444	502	508	480	43	206	100	34	13	6	882	682
	c) 35–59	234	222	360	346	382	351	280	342	10	128	N	N	5	11	63	76
	d) 60+	62	59	75	46	89	42	47	54	39	68	...	...	20	35	3	30
Coimbatore	a) 0–14	361	360	83	109	53	69	144	116	876	524	881	944	953	936	106	47
	b) 15–34	324	336	466	475	419	459	504	491	61	245	119	56	16	7	790	849
	c) 35–59	247	237	372	364	418	419	301	347	16	154	N	N	7	12	93	46
	d) 60+	68	67	79	52	110	53	51	46	47	77	...	...	24	45	11	58

TABLE XII — 29 (Contd.)

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nilgiri	a) 0–14	402	430	39	59	15	27	64	71	881	702	855	963	958	957	...	...
	b) 15–34	337	360	529	605	446	550	525	600	83	179	145	37	18	9	905	968
	c) 35–59	225	180	387	318	430	388	378	312	12	79	N	N	7	10	88	32
	d) 60+	36	30	45	18	109	35	33	17	24	40	...	...	17	24	7	...
Madurai	a) 0–14	379	368	70	79	47	57	105	90	901	549	900	967	949	950	44	68
	b) 15–34	326	341	487	501	458	491	536	514	54	240	100	33	26	12	890	849
	c) 35–59	246	240	383	381	417	410	322	362	14	152	N	N	11	14	58	53
	d) 60+	49	51	60	39	78	42	37	34	31	59	...	...	14	24	8	30

TABLE XII — 29 (Contd.)

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-group in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tiruchirapalli	a) 0–14	358	349	65	82	49	68	119	91	889	551	887	972	941	903	38	51
	b) 15–34	322	337	465	483	440	485	537	495	62	228	113	28	25	27	866	798
	c) 35–59	264	254	401	389	429	401	306	370	15	151	N	N	12	25	91	121
	d) 60+	56	60	69	46	82	46	38	44	34	70	...	...	22	45	5	30
Thanjavur	a) 0–14	370	359	47	51	29	42	59	53	881	483	877	975	939	924	18	35
	b) 15–34	315	341	469	498	426	479	534	536	72	278	123	25	31	23	894	930
	c) 35–59	260	245	412	404	449	434	362	371	18	181	N	N	12	16	83	23
	d) 60+	55	55	72	47	96	45	45	40	29	58	...	...	18	37	5	12

TABLE XII — 29 (Contd.)

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full time-students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/ District	Age-group Total 1,000	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ramanathapuram	a) 0–14	387	359	56	68	43	56	90	76	887	585	872	960	938	939	54	25
	b) 15–34	313	338	472	490	449	481	540	503	71	220	128	40	34	18	826	606
	c) 35–59	246	247	399	390	424	409	323	372	15	135	N	...	12	15	111	121
	d) 60+	54	56	73	52	84	54	47	49	27	60	...	...	16	28	9	248
Tirunelveli	a) 0–14	384	359	52	72	32	44	78	72	873	544	890	958	930	921	90	130
	b) 15–34	300	329	453	486	402	443	533	495	75	229	110	42	34	21	772	812
	c) 35–59	248	244	406	384	444	440	331	374	15	153	N	...	12	15	128	53
	d) 60+	68	68	89	58	122	73	58	59	37	74	...	...	24	43	10	5
Kanyakumari	a) 0–14	417	414	42	69	12	11	68	59	840	491	838	900	904	856	37	39
	b) 15–34	304	318	471	503	340	248	549	466	116	277	162	100	46	57	917	956
	c) 35–59	223	214	409	380	495	595	333	417	13	177	...	...	13	25	43	5
	d) 60+	56	54	78	48	153	146	50	58	31	55	...	...	37	62	3	...

'N' denotes negligible

Even among males seeking employment 5.5% belong to 0–14 age-group and among females 6.3% belong to 0–14 age-group. In Salem among females both the proportion of 0–14 age-group (11.4%) among workers of the district and the proportion of 0–14 (21.2%) among the females seeking employment is the highest as compared to all other districts. This district has the highest rate of illiterates (71.2% for males and 92.4% for females). All these tend to show the economic backwardness of this area.

The table given above has been recast into the following form taking male and female in each age-group separately as 1,000.

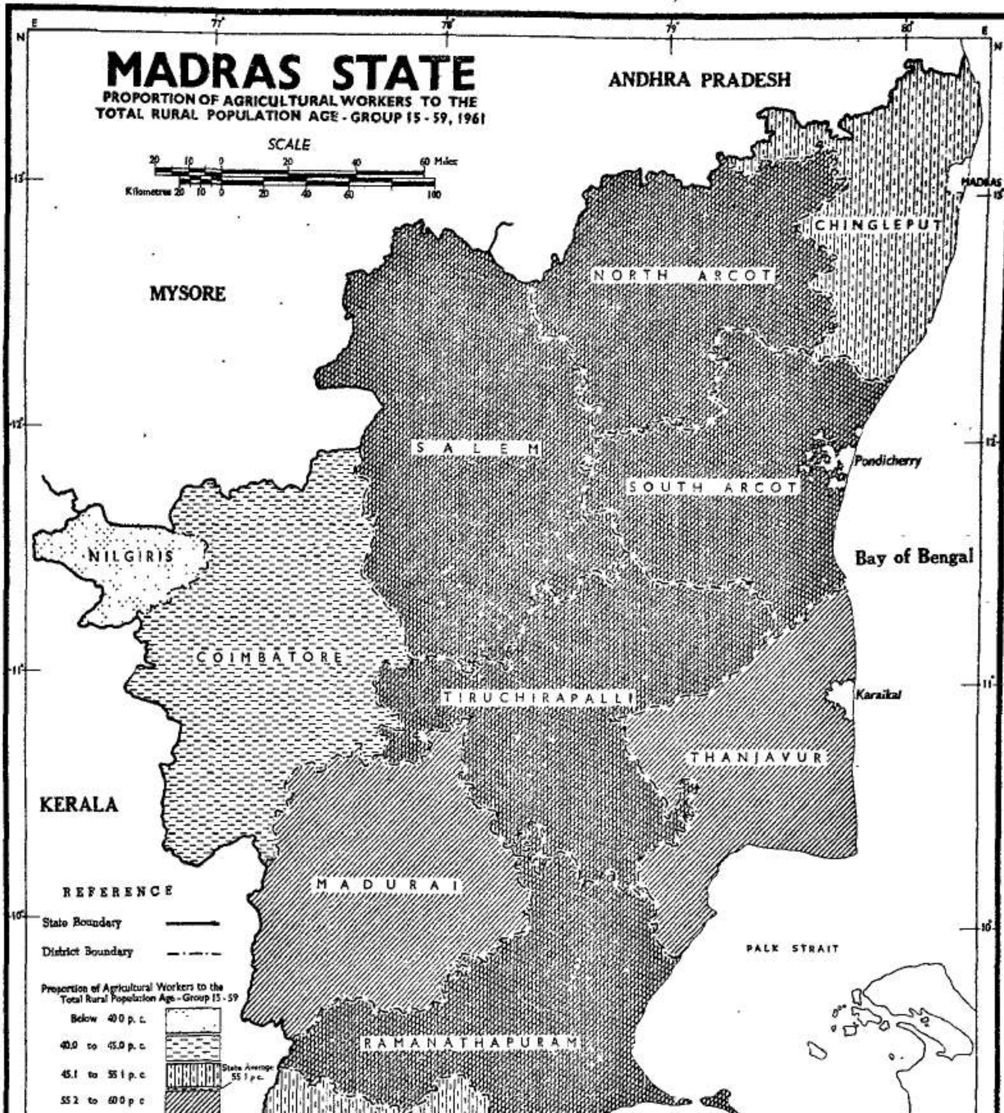

MADRAS STATE
PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION AGE - GROUP 15 - 59, 1961
SCALE
60 Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Proportion of Agricultural Workers to the Total Rural Population Age - Group 15 - 59
Below 40.0 p. c.
40.0 to 45.0 p. c.
45.1 to 55.1 p. c.
55.2 to 60.0 p. c.
Above 60.0 p. c.
State Average 55.1 p.c.
Madras District - Rural Population
NIL

TABLE XII — 30

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras State	Total	1,000	1,000	622	371	330	176	110	106	378	629	121	57	240	262	3	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	111	82	44	32	30	24	889	918	283	148	601	653	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	924	551	457	257	184	163	76	449	44	7	19	12	9	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	978	590	560	295	146	162	22	410	N	N	9	18	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	529	145	88	77	216	704	...	...	86	183	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	576	334	271	161	98	92	424	666	74	56	326	36	6	...
Chingleput	Total	1,000	1,000	622	285	274	93	141	126	378	715	113	57	243	277	5	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	103	53	31	13	33	22	897	947	271	145	615	664	1	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	919	434	364	135	231	204	81	566	38	6	20	13	14	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	975	471	464	168	191	198	25	529	...	...	11	24	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	798	220	497	87	125	80	202	780	...	...	96	239	1	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	744	273	436	152	26	121	256	727	128	61	128	30	...	...

TABLE XII — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		otal non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeki work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North Arcot	Total	1,000	1,000	615	385	381	207	81	109	385	615	115	51	254	283	2	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	111	77	53	35	23	24	889	923	263	128	619	668	...	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	936	607	560	329	134	176	64	393	40	4	14	7	7	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	982	632	637	346	112	172	18	368	N	N	8	19	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	783	277	573	144	70	72	217	723	...	...	102	249	N	...
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	709	365	233	129	198	118	291	635	81	82	186	400	...	...
South Arcot	Total	1,000	1,000	626	329	365	145	148	143	374	671	117	55	241	271	1	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	100	62	38	22	37	29	900	938	281	144	612	668	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	930	506	510	217	248	231	70	494	41	3	18	10	4	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	982	522	615	242	196	214	18	478	N	N	9	26	N	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	819	244	583	118	123	90	181	756	...	...	77	201	N	...
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	614	305	241	99	172	170	386	695	90	43	283	340	7	...

TABLE XII — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salem	Total	1,000	1,000	640	432	395	261	77	76	360	568	98	38	246	276	2	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	160	126	87	70	33	24	840	874	227	93	609	673	21	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	951	646	557	397	124	111	49	354	31	4	11	5	4	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	984	673	644	412	92	117	16	327	N	N	6	13	N	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	772	342	564	188	59	70	228	658	...	...	78	167	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	494	317	342	150	...	...	506	683	89	100	367	267	...	...
Coimbatore	Total	1,000	1,000	650	393	265	131	112	86	350	607	11	50	212	239	3	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	150	119	39	25	45	28	850	881	268	130	561	619	1	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	934	556	343	179	174	126	66	444	40	8	10	5	7	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	977	605	448	231	136	126	23	395	N	N	6	12	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	759	305	430	102	84	58	241	695	...	...	76	159	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	569	289	262	132	154	...	431	711	15	26	385	447	31	...

TABLE XII — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nilgiri	Total	1,000	1,000	569	424	138	132	73	71	431	576	156	88	254	294	7	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	56	59	5	8	12	12	944	941	331	197	604	654	...	...
	15—34	1,000	1,000	894	713	183	203	114	119	106	287	67	9	14	7	19	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	977	748	264	285	123	123	23	252	...	...	8	16	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	707	246	420	153	68	39	293	754	...	...	119	231	1	...
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	Total	1,000	1,000	628	385	322	169	126	119	372	615	113	55	246	256	2	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	116	83	40	26	35	29	884	917	267	145	616	906	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	938	567	453	243	208	179	62	433	35	5	19	9	7	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	979	611	546	288	166	179	21	389	N	N	11	14	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	764	292	511	140	95	80	236	708	...	...	70	122	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	457	174	194	99	105	8	543	826	124	50	403	488	...	...

TABLE XII -- 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tiruchirapalli	Total	1,000	1,000	644	430	408	260	92	103	356	570	121	50	222	244	2	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	116	101	56	51	31	27	884	899	300	138	58	630	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	931	615	559	373	154	151	69	385	43	4	18	20	7	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	980	660	664	410	107	149	20	340	N	N	10	24	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	788	334	595	199	62	76	212	666	...	...	85	182	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	544	336	230	143	833	106	456	664	44	9	397	475	5	...
Thanjavur	Total	1,000	1,000	614	286	272	100	186	146	386	714	123	52	248	264	3	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	79	41	21	12	30	22	921	959	291	141	630	679	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	912	418	367	141	315	230	88	582	48	4	25	18	11	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	973	472	470	177	260	221	27	528	N	N	11	17	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	800	242	473	83	152	107	200	758	...	...	83	180	N	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	796	378	323	133	140	222	204	622	54	44	129	244	11	...

TABLE XII — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ramanathapuram	Total	1,000	1,000	602	438	386	273	77	92	398	562	129	55	256	259	3	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	87	83	43	43	18	19	913	917	291	147	621	677	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	909	634	554	389	133	138	91	366	53	7	28	13	8	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	976	692	664	452	101	139	24	308	N	...	13	16	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	806	403	603	260	67	80	194	597	...	...	76	128	1	1
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	544	525	395	384	79	101	456	475	70	101	351	182	...	...
Tirunelveli	Total	1,000	1,000	595	392	283	151	86	101	405	608	151	83	234	24	6	N
	0—14	1,000	1,000	81	79	23	19	18	20	919	921	350	220	567	614	1	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	899	578	379	204	154	151	101	422	55	10	26	15	16	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	975	617	507	273	115	155	25	383	N	...	11	15	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	780	338	510	164	74	88	220	662	...	...	84	153	1	N
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	509	423	259	231	3	67	491	577	86	77	379	260	9	...

TABLE XII — 30 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students & children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kanyakumari	Total	1,000	1,000	530	182	152	12	52	18	470	818	206	164	245	272	10	3
	0—14	1,000	1,000	53	31	4	N	8	3	947	969	414	357	531	563	1	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	821	288	170	9	94	26	179	712	109	52	37	48	29	9
	35—59	1,000	1,000	972	324	338	33	78	34	28	676	...	...	15	32	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	741	161	417	32	47	19	259	839	...	...	161	311	N	...
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	417	91	167	...	...	...	583	909	...	182	500	409	42	...

TABLE XII — 31

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras State	a) 5–9, b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	111	82	44	32	30	24	889	918
	c) 15–19, d) 20–24, e) 25–29, f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	924	551	457	257	184	163	76	449
	g) 35-44, h) 45–49	1,000	1,000	978	590	560	295	146	162	22	410
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	529	145	88	77	216	704

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Madras State (Contd.)	a) 5–9	1,000	1,000	653	790	340	206	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	441	734	355	180	203	86	1	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	524	802	284	131	158	58	34	9	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	505	856	341	106	99	31	55	7	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	538	889	358	89	71	19	33	3	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	543	906	376	77	61	15	20	2	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	568	932	372	58	48	9	11	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	608	959	350	37	33	4	9	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	660	974	314	24	20	2	6	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	a) 5–9, b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	103	53	31	13	33	22	897	947
	c) 15–19, d) 20–24, e) 25–29, f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	919	434	364	135	231	204	81	566
	g) 35–44, h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	975	471	464	168	191	198	25	529
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	798	220	497	87	125	80	202	780

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Chingleput (Contd.)	a) 5–9	1,000	1,000	681	820	313	177	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	490	758	332	172	178	70	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	563	830	250	111	145	53	42	6	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	531	869	300	91	105	34	64	6	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	575	890	313	81	74	25	38	4	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	572	906	333	71	69	20	26	3	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	596	930	329	57	58	12	17	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	632	955	320	39	36	6	12	N	...	...	...	...
	60+	1,000	1,000	675	970	295	27	22	3	8	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District		Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North Arcot	a)	5–9										
	b)	10–14	1,000	1,000	111	77	53	35	23	24	889	923
	c)	15–19										
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25–29	1,000	1,000	936	607	560	329	134	176	64	393
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44										
	h)	45–59	1,000	1,000	982	632	637	346	112	172	18	368
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	783	277	573	144	70	72	217	723

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
North Arcot (Contd.	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	777	888	217	109	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	497	796	305	136	198	68	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	558	855	252	97	165	42	25	6	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	544	893	301	78	112	24	43	5	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	578	918	317	65	76	15	29	2	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	581	930	339	58	64	11	16	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	605	953	339	39	47	7	9	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	653	974	311	23	29	3	7	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	703	983	277	16	16	1	4	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District		Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Arcot	a)	5– 9										
	b)	10–14	1,000	1,000	100	62	38	22	37	29	900	938
	c)	15–19										
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25–29	1,000	1,000	930	506	510	217	248	231	70	494
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44										
	h)	45–59	1,000	1,000	982	522	615	242	196	214	18	478
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	819	244	583	118	123	90	181	756

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
South Arcot (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	572	749	424	250	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	440	762	417	194	143	44	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	561	862	294	104	121	31	24	3	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	531	895	336	82	80	19	53	4	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	565	923	350	64	58	12	27	1	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	567	934	370	56	49	9	14	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	583	953	372	41	37	6	8	N	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	610	973	358	25	26	2	6	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	625	981	354	18	17	1	4	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Salem	a) 5–9, b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	160	126	87	70	33	24	840	874
	c) 15–19, d) 20–24, e) 25–29, f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	951	646	557	397	124	111	49	354
	g) 35–44, h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	984	673	644	412	92	117	16	327
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	772	342	564	188	59	70	228	658

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Salem (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	739	865	251	131	10	4	...	N	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	592	844	237	99	170	61	1	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	682	895	174	64	122	36	22	5	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	672	928	217	50	74	19	37	3	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	699	945	224	42	55	12	22	1	...	...	...	...
	f) 30-34	1,000	1,000	710	956	233	34	45	9	12	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	732	970	229	24	33	6	6	N	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	776	984	198	14	22	2	4	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	826	990	159	9	13	1	2	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Coimbatore	a) 5– 9, b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	150	119	39	25	45	28	850	881
	c) 15–19, d) 20–24, e) 25–29, f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	934	556	343	179	174	126	66	444
	g) 35-44, h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	977	605	448	231	136	126	23	395
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	759	305	430	102	84	58	241	695

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Coimbatore (Contd.)	a) 5–9	1,000	1,000	670	815	325	182	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	480	782	335	150	185	68	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	541	833	281	108	144	52	34	7	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	511	866	322	93	102	32	65	9	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	543	897	341	79	79	21	37	3	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	555	917	357	66	68	15	20	2	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	590	941	345	49	54	9	11	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	649	969	310	27	34	4	7	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	730	983	249	16	18	1	3	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District		Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nilgiri	a)	5–9										
	b)	10–14	1,000	1,000	56	59	5	8	12	12	944	941
	c)	15–19										
	d)	20–24	1,000	1,000	894	713	183	203	114	119	106	287
	e)	25–29										
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44	1,000	1,000	977	748	264	285	123	123	23	252
	h)	45–59										
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	707	246	420	153	68	39	293	754

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Nilgiri (Contd.)	a) 5—9	1,000	1,000	725	811	265	185	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10—14	1,000	1,000	301	637	366	219	333	143	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15—19	1,000	1,000	376	773	223	104	337	111	64	12	...	...	...	...
	d) 20—24	1,000	1,000	397	841	277	78	216	67	110	14	...	...	...	...
	e) 25—29	1,000	1,000	444	879	305	64	158	45	93	12	...	...	...	..
	f) 30—34	1,000	1,000	471	895	321	59	144	39	64	7	...	...	...	...
	g) 35—44	1,000	1,000	523	929	325	40	113	25	39	6	...	...	...	...
	h) 45—59	1,000	1,000	594	957	301	26	77	14	28	3	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	686	969	259	21	42	8	13	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District		Age-group	Total population M	Total population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Working as cultivator M	Working as cultivator F	Working as agricultural labourer M	Working as agricultural labourer F	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madurai	a)	5– 9										
	b)	10–14	1,000	1,000	116	83	40	26	35	29	884	917
	c)	15–19										
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25-29	1,000	1,000	938	567	453	243	208	179	62	433
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44										
	h)	45-59	1,000	1,000	979	611	546	288	166	179	21	389
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	764	292	511	140	95	80	236	708

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60 *	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Madurai (Contd.)	a) 5–9	1,000	1,000	595	748	395	248	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	420	748	378	171	202	81	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	499	815	326	126	146	51	29	8	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	468	861	394	102	92	31	46	6	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	494	895	406	84	72	19	28	2	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	501	921	423	64	60	14	16	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	539	951	406	41	46	7	9	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	575	975	387	22	31	3	7	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	626	985	349	14	20	1	5	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District		Age-group	Total population M	Total population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Working as cultivator M	Working as cultivator F	Working as agricultural labourer M	Working as agricultural labourer F	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tiruchirapalli	a)	5– 9	1,000	1,000	116	101	56	51	31	27	884	899
	b)	10–14										
	c)	15–19	1,000	1,000	931	615	559	373	154	151	69	385
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25–29										
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44	1,000	1,000	980	660	664	410	107	149	20	340
	h)	45–59										
	i)	60 +	1,000	1,000	788	334	595	199	62	76	212	666

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	604	789	391	208	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	418	778	373	149	206	73	3	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	525	849	287	102	160	44	28	5	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	510	886	355	86	92	24	43	4	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	535	915	372	69	65	15	28	1	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	538	932	391	57	54	10	17	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	566	953	386	40	39	7	9	N	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	612	974	356	23	25	3	7	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	655	982	323	17	16	1	6	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thanjavur	a) 5–9, b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	79	41	21	12	30	22	921	959
	c) 15–19, d) 20–24, e) 25–29, f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	912	418	367	141	315	230	88	582
	g) 35–44, h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	973	472	470	177	260	221	27	528
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	800	242	473	83	152	107	200	758

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Thanjavur (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	647	782	347	214	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	375	682	393	225	232	93	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	435	759	327	169	205	66	33	6	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	407	821	406	139	135	36	52	4	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	460	864	413	111	92	23	35	2	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	469	882	426	98	83	19	22	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	498	914	423	75	66	11	13	N	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	522	943	414	51	50	6	14	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	526	957	418	41	40	2	16	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ramanathapuram	a) 5–9 b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	87	83	43	43	18	19	913	917
	c) 15–19 d) 20–24 e) 25–29 f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	909	634	554	389	133	138	91	366
	g) 35–44 h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	976	692	664	452	101	139	24	308
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	806	403	603	260	67	80	194	597

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	618	774	376	223	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	368	717	424	199	208	84	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	462	804	357	143	135	46	46	7	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	447	859	426	112	67	23	60	6	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	472	891	450	93	48	14	30	2	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	463	911	478	78	41	10	18	1	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	489	939	471	55	31	5	9	1	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	525	971	449	27	20	2	6	N	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	577	983	407	16	13	1	3	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District		Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tirunelveli	a)	5– 9										
	b)	10–14										
		a)–b)	1,000	1,000	81	79	23	19	18	20	919	921
	c)	15–19										
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25–29										
	f)	30–34										
		c)–f)	1,000	1,000	899	578	379	204	154	151	101	422
	g)	35–44										
	h)	45–59										
		g)–h)	1,000	1,000	975	617	507	273	115	155	25	383
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	780	338	510	164	74	88	220	662

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Tirunelveli (Contd.)	a) 5– 9	1,000	1,000	683	767	311	228	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	352	611	421	273	227	116	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c) 15-19	1,000	1,000	424	672	362	233	173	82	41	13	...	...	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	413	747	434	195	93	46	60	12	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	442	794	455	171	64	30	39	5	...	...	...	...
	f) 30-34	1,000	1,000	435	820	482	153	56	24	27	3	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	458	864	482	119	44	15	16	2	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	497	914	459	78	31	7	13	1	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	569	948	404	49	18	3	9	N	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State / District		Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanyakumari	a)	5– 9	1,000	1,000	53	31	4	N	8	3	947	969
	b)	10–14										
	c)	15–19	1,000	1,000	821	288	170	9	94	26	179	712
	d)	20–24										
	e)	25–29										
	f)	30–34										
	g)	35–44	1,000	1,000	972	324	338	33	78	34	28	676
	h)	45–59										
	i)	60+	1,000	1,000	741	161	417	32	47	19	259	839

TABLE XII—31 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961 or 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kanayakumari (Contd.)	a) 5–9	1,000	1,000	378	427	608	558	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) 10–14	1,000	1,000	225	304	365	351	409	344	1	1	...	...	...	...
	c) 15–19	1,000	1,000	295	377	296	333	302	223	107	67	...	..	...	...
	d) 20–24	1,000	1,000	316	483	381	342	151	111	152	64	...	...	...	...
	e) 25–29	1,000	1,000	358	595	440	317	108	68	94	20	...	...	...	...
	f) 30–34	1,000	1,000	372	630	474	304	106	57	48	9	...	...	...	...
	g) 35–44	1,000	1,000	416	702	461	249	96	46	27	3	...	...	...	...
	h) 45–59	1,000	1,000	465	789	430	184	85	25	20	2	...	...	...	...
	i) 60+	1,000	1,000	523	875	406	113	56	11	15	1	...	...	...	...

This table again reveals that the full-time students in the age-group of 0–14 is lowest in Salem district both among males and females (22.7% Males: 9.3% Females) as compared to other districts and that the workers in this age-group is highest in this district (Males 16%: Females 12.6%).

Industrial classification by Division and group of workers in Division 0

51. It may be recalled that industrial coding has been done for Category III to IX. As the branch relating to agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (Division 0) comes under the Primary Sector, the pattern of industrial groups and in Division 0 will be discussed now.

The following table presents the distribution of workers in Industrial Division 0 per 10,000 of all workers coming under the industrial classification by Division and Groups for the State and for the districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. As only in these districts the proportion of workers in this branch to total workers form more than 5%, the table has been prepared for these districts alone.

TABLE XII — 32

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADRAS STATE					
	0	296,961	93,770	671	573
	00	49,488	6,164	112	38
	005	1,269	239	3	2
	006	4,182	1,105	9	7
	007	520	1,521	1	9
	008	20,688	182	47	1
	009	22,829	3,117	52	19
	01	63,135	53,612	143	327
	010	40,083	39,127	91	239
	011	12,994	9,065	29	55
	012	4,153	2,666	9	16
	013	392	109	1	1
	014	1,240	966	3	6
	015	4,273	1,679	10	10
	02	15,853	5,097	36	31
	020	3,928	588	9	4
	021	5,541	871	13	5
	022	99	94	N	N

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADRAS STATE (Contd.)					
	023	5,648	2,590	13	16
	024	30	409	N	2
	025	171	258	N	2
	026	436	287	1	2
	03	56,244	1,290	127	8
	030	40,160	604	91	4
	031	13,828	623	31	4
	032	2,256	63	5	N
	04	112,241	27,607	253	169
	040	102,330	25,067	231	153
	041	907	164	2	1
	042	3,281	1,702	7	11
	043	4,309	339	10	2
	044	313	30	1	N
	045	282	71	1	N
	046	39	9	N	N
	047	699	145	1	1
	048	81	80	N	1

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
COIMBATORE DISTRICT					
	0	37,911	24,610	611	811
	00	4,096	959	66	32
	005	46	12	1	1
	006	63	7	1	N
	007	156	45	3	2
	008	1,380	13	22	N
	009	2,451	882	39	29
	01	18,222	17,251	294	569
	010	15,793	15,405	255	508
	011	1,185	953	19	32
	012	6	1	N	N
	013	8	10	N	N
	014	755	598	12	20
	015	475	284	8	9
	02	2,405	525	39	17
	020	511	96	9	3
	021	869	129	14	4
	022	1	...	N	...

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (Contd.)					
	023	754	203	12	7
	024	7	15	N	N
	025	8	2	N	N
	026	255	80	4	3
	03	402	38	6	1
	030	8	...	N	N
	031	372	37	6	1
	032	22	1	N	N
	04	12,786	5,837	206	192
	040	12,315	5,755	198	190
	041	218	32	4	1
	042	129	31	2	1
	043	37	15	1	N
	044	30	...	N	...
	045	2	2	N	N
	046	1	...	N	...
	047	50	1	1	N
	048	4	1	N	N

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
NILGIRI DISTRICT					
	0	29,432	25,813	3,302	6,089
	00	478	165	54	39
	005	36	50	4	12
	006	40	17	5	4
	007	...	5	...	1
	008	20	...	2	...
	009	382	93	43	22
	01	27,131	25,384	3,044	5,988
	010	21,699	21,651	2,434	5,107
	011	3,804	2,776	427	655
	012	35	2	4	1
	013	1	...	N	...
	014	473	368	53	87
	015	1,119	587	126	138
	02	889	177	100	42
	020	563	122	63	29
	021	227	3	25	1

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
NILGIRI DISTRICT (Contd.)	023	68	13	8	3
	024	...	2	...	1
	025	9	27	1	6
	026	22	10	3	2
	03	21	...	2	...
	031	18	...	2	...
	032	3	...	N	...
	04	913	87	102	20
	040	819	74	92	17
	041	3	...	N	...
	042	1	...	N	...
	043	6	2	1	N
	044	10	...	1	...
	045	51	11	6	3
	046	1	...	N	...
	047	19	...	2	...
	048	3	...	N	...

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT					
	0	39,823	4,427	1,005	211
	00	15,851	687	400	33
	005	153	27	4	1
	006	159	1	4	N
	007	45	285	1	14
	008	12,249	22	309	1
	009	3,245	352	82	17
	01	1,418	1,181	36	56
	010	749	612	19	29
	011	446	423	11	20
	012	5	1	N	N
	015	218	145	6	7
	02	2,247	539	57	26
	020	263	83	7	4
	021	588	83	15	4
	022	3	...	N	...
	023	1,373	277	35	13
	024	6	86	N	4

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (Contd.)					
	025	7	...	N	...
	026	7	10	N	1
	03	6,731	48	170	2
	030	4,183	13	106	N
	031	944	20	24	1
	032	1,604	15	40	1
	04	13,576	1,972	342	94
	040	12,989	1,845	328	88
	041	225	6	6	N
	042	138	92	3	4
	043	181	10	5	1
	044	15	...	N	...
	045	13	1	N	N
	046	...	2	...	N
	047	3	16	N	
	048	12	...	N	...

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT					
	0	22,557	1,639	1,301	223
	00	3,095	595	178	81
	005	148	40	8	6
	006	172	7	10	1
	007	5	494	N	67
	008	2,566	...	148	...
	009	204	54	12	7
	01	2,211	621	128	84
	010	534	343	31	47
	011	12	1	1	N
	012	1,528	250	88	34
	013	7	1	N	N
	014	...	...	...	...
	015	130	26	8	3
	02	469	222	27	30
	020	27	...	2	...
	021	184	...	11	...
	023	252	217	14	29
	024	1	5	N	1

TABLE XII — 32 (Contd.)

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State and District where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the primary sector	Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT (Contd.)					
	026	5	...	N	...
	03	16,070	159	927	22
	030	15,985	157	922	21
	031	65	...	4	...
	032	20	2	1	1
	04	712	42	41	6
	040	616	39	36	6
	041	1	...	N	...
	042	3	1	N	N
	043	58	2	3	N
	044	32	...	2	...
	048	2	...	N	...

'N' denotes Negligible

In the State, the Major Group 04 viz., Livestock and hunting accounts for the highest percentage of 2.5 among male workers and in the group 01 relating to Plantation crops the highest percentage of 3.2 is seen among female workers. The specific industry that accounts for the highest proportions among male workers is Production and rearing of Livestock mainly for milk (2.3%) and among female workers in that of Production of tea in plantation (2.4%). Nilgiri being an important centre of production for tea in the country, next only to Assam, the proportion of workers coming under the Minor Group 010 (Production of tea in plantation) is very high

being 24% among male workers and 51% among female workers. Kanyakumari district being a coastal area, the industry of fishing, specifically fishing in sea, accounts for 9% of male workers.

Secondary occupation

52. The economic condition of the cultivator almost necessitates an additional means of livelihood and the seasonal nature of the work facilitates this. Though the practice of secondary occupation can be said to indicate the economic backwardness and extent of under-employment, it need not necessarily be so.

4,698,478 male workers forming 46.5% of total male workers and 1,668,132 female workers forming 31.8% of total female workers have secondary occupation. The proportion of males and females having additional occupation is greater among the category of cultivators than the other categories. 32% of male cultivators and 19% of female cultivators have secondary occupation. Among the cultivators who have secondary work, 74% work as agricultural labourers and among the agricultural labourers who have secondary work 91% work as cultivators. This clearly proves the inter-relationship of these two categories in the organic way and also the poverty and the economic condition of the persons belonging to these two industrial categories.

Following is the proportion of male and female workers having secondary occupation.

Principal Work	Additional Work As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers		At Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cultivation	...	...	17.1	18.9	15.6	1.2
Agricultural Labour	8.4	6.0	...	...	0.6	0.3
Household Industry	7.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	...	...

Among the household industry workers who have secondary work, 68% are engaged as cultivators. The predominance of cultivation as a combination of secondary work for those engaged in Household Industry and those working as agricultural labourers indicates again that many who cultivate the land have only very small-sized holding and they have only very meagre resources.

TABLE XII — 33

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	168	92	...	...	454	286
		R	1,000	168	93	...	...	453	286
		U	1,000	151	60	...	...	512	277
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	50	40	551	359	...	...
		R	1,000	50	40	552	358	...	...
		U	1,000	44	51	538	367	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	538	202	154	106
		R	1,000	...	...	535	203	156	106
		U	1,000	...	...	633	187	93	87
1. ANDHRA PRADESH									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	107	47	...	...	437	409
		R	1,000	106	47	...	...	437	410
		U	1,000	132	73	...	...	437	358

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	52	54	451	443	...	...
		R	1,000	51	53	453	443	...	...
		U	1,000	71	80	384	465	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	463	142	224	171
		R	1,000	...	...	461	141	226	172
		U	1,000	...	...	524	175	152	149
2. ASSAM									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	139	707	...	...	114	40
		R	1,000	138	708	...	...	114	40
		U	1,000	329	146	...	...	363	162
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	57	106	784	53	...	...
		R	1,000	55	106	786	53	...	...
		U	1,000	308	141	507	44	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM (Contd.)									
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	56	761	24	159
		R	1,000	...	...	54	765	22	159
		U	1,000	...	...	425	132	215	228
3. BIHAR									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	131	51	...	...	518	300
		R	1,000	132	51	...	...	517	300
		U	1,000	61	17	...	...	654	268
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	44	27	633	296	...	...
		R	1,000	44	27	633	296	...	...
		U	1,000	25	29	592	354	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	569	211	143	77
		R	1,000	...	...	564	213	145	78
		U	1,000	...	...	740	152	71	37

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	F	2. As Cultivator M	F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. GUJARAT									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	286	214	...	...	312	188
		R	1,000	287	210	...	...	314	189
		U	1,000	250	375	...	...	244	131
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	75	81	477	367	...	...
		R	1,000	75	77	479	369	...	...
		U	1,000	88	304	365	243	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	397	402	109	92
		R	1,000	...	...	399	400	110	91
		U	1,000	...	...	367	432	92	109
5. JAMMU & KASHMIR									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	493	376	...	...	113	18
		R	1,000	493	378	...	...	112	17
		U	1,000	522	282	...	...	171	5

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMMU & KASHMIR (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	264	96	458	182	...	...
		R	1,000	296	112	449	143	...	...
		U	1,000	81	12	513	394	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	486	421	73	20
		R	1,000	...	...	477	431	71	21
		U	1,000	...	...	745	122	133	...
6. KERALA									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	126	43	...	...	642	189
		R	1,000	125	43	...	...	643	189
		U	1,000	152	51	...	...	615	182
	2 Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	27	50	718	205	...	...
		R	1,000	27	50	718	205	...	...
		U	1,000	36	83	695	186	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA (Contd.)									
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	510	169	102	219
		R	1,000	...	...	506	169	104	221
		U	1,000	...	...	601	172	48	179
7. MADHYA PRADESH									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	168	78	...	...	374	380
		R	1,000	167	78	...	...	374	381
		U	1,000	285	91	...	...	311	313
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	64	41	455	440	...	...
		R	1,000	64	41	455	440	...	...
		U	1,000	71	119	359	451	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	518	220	154	108
		R	1,000	...	...	514	220	157	109
		U	1,000	...	...	645	247	48	09

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
8. MADRAS									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	53	21	...	...	586	340
		R	1,000	53	21	...	...	584	342
		U	1,000	50	16	...	...	646	288
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	34	21	561	384	...	...
		R	1,000	34	22	560	384	...	...
		U	1,000	11	5	588	396	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	544	140	202	114
		R	1,000	...	...	539	139	206	116
		U	1,000	...	...	630	160	133	77
9. MAHARASHTRA									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	71	29	...	...	449	451
		R	1,000	70	29	...	...	449	452
		U	1,000	85	26	...	...	476	413

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
MAHARASHTRA (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	36	30	479	455	...	...
		R	1,000	37	30	477	456	...	...
		U	1,000	16	26	525	433	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	504	175	173	148
		R	1,000	...	...	501	176	176	147
		U	1,000	...	...	576	164	99	161
10. MYSORE									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	235	78	...	...	427	260
		R	1,000	236	78	...	...	425	261
		U	1,000	202	44	...	...	506	248
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	94	86	474	346	...	...
		R	1,000	95	88	470	347	...	...
		U	1,000	67	43	577	313	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE (Contd.)	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	590	193	126	91
		R	1,000	...	...	579	194	132	95
		U	1,000	...	...	697	190	67	46
11. ORISSA									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	165	51	...	...	592	192
		R	1,000	165	51	...	...	592	192
		U	1,000	135	20	...	...	703	142
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	84	66	604	246	...	...
		R	1,000	84	66	603	247	...	...
		U	1,000	70	23	699	208	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	568	197	129	106
		R	1,000	...	...	567	198	129	106
		U	1,000	...	...	655	153	113	79

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. PUNJAB									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	594	244	...	...	132	30
		R	1,000	599	248	...	...	123	30
		U	1,000	378	61	...	...	554	7
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	338	56	567	39	...	...
		R	1,000	461	77	410	52	...	...
		U	1,000	12	1	982	5	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	614	157	189	40
		R	1,000	...	...	608	161	190	41
		U	1,000	...	...	747	73	157	23
13. RAJASTHAN									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	421	193	...	...	237	149
		R	1,000	423	194	...	...	235	148
		U	1,000	266	107	...	...	404	223

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN (Contd.)								
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	99	79	484	338	...	...
		R 1,000	101	75	487	337	...	...
		U 1,000	47	153	417	383	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	624	236	90	50
		R 1,000	...	...	623	237	90	50
		U 1,000	...	...	640	228	73	59
14. UTTAR PRADESH								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	221	46	...	...	527	206
		R 1,000	220	46	...	...	527	207
		U 1,000	223	47	...	...	684	46
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	42	22	593	343	...	...
		R 1,000	42	23	592	343	...	...
		U 1,000	111	6	769	114	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
			1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)								
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	699	140	123	38
		R 1,000	...	...	695	142	124	39
		U 1,000	...	...	852	89	49	10
15. WEST BENGAL								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	128	15	...	...	724	113
		R 1,000	129	15	...	...	723	133
		U 1,000	60	2	...	..	909	29
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	31	31	792	146	...	...
		R 1,000	31	31	791	147	...	...
		U 1,000	10	3	908	79	...	..
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	675	83	183	59
		R 1,000	...	...	673	84	183	60
		U 1,000	...	...	851	20	117	12

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	423	393	...	...	...	184
		R 1,000	423	393	...	...	...	184
		U 1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	200	...	800	...	...	...
		R 1,000	200	...	800	...	...	...
		U ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	306	693	1	...
		R 1,000	...	...	306	693	1	...
		U 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
17. DELHI								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	638	175	...	...	70	117
		R 1,000	661	181	...	...	53	105
		U 1,060	...	10	...	...	548	442

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI (Contd.)								
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	522	377	101	...	...	...
		R 1,000	581	419	...	...	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	428	277	214	81
		R 1,000	...	...	383	286	240	91
		U 1,000	...	...	789	211	...	...
18. HIMACHAL PRADESH								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	555	384	...	...	39	22
		R 1,000	555	384	...	...	39	22
		U 1,000	546	375	...	...	57	22
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	189	241	344	226	...	...
		R 1,000	189	242	345	224	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	250	750	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Contd.)									
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	638	317	29	16
		R	1,000	...	...	637	317	30	16
		U	1,000	...	...	714	280	6	...
19. LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	981	19	...	...	...	...
		R	1,000	981	19	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	574	426	...	...
		R	1,000	...	...	574	426	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
20. MANIPUR									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	353	541	...	...	82	24
		R	1,000	353	543	...	...	80	24
		U	1,000	...	17	...	...	983	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	28	335	390	247	...	...
		R	1,000	19	338	394	249	...	...
		U	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	58	910	3	29
		R	1,000	...	...	55	913	3	29
		U	1,000	...	...	746	236	18	...
21. TRIPURA									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	102	621	...	...	248	29
		R	1,000	102	621	...	...	248	29
		U	1,000	215	26	.	...	759	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry F	Secondary Work: 2. As Cultivator M	Secondary Work: 2. As Cultivator F	Secondary Work: 3. As Agricultural Labourer M	Secondary Work: 3. As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	35	101	800	64	...	...
		R	1,000	35	101	800	64	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	821	179	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	290	621	40	49
		R	1,000	...	...	285	625	40	50
		U	1,000	...	...	750	224	26	...
22. DADRA & NAGER HAVELI									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	17	67	...	...	474	442
		R	1,000	17	67	...	...	474	442
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	5	85	478	432	...	...
		R	1,000	5	85	478	432	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
			1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DADRA & NAGER HAVELI (Contd.)								
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	587	311	60	42
		R 1,000	...	...	587	311	60	42
		U ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. NAGALAND	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	52	56	...	...	327	565
		R 1,000	52	56	...	...	327	565
		U ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		U ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		U ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
24. PONDICHERRY	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	55	6	...	...	713	226
		R	1,000	53	5	...	...	715	227
		U	1,000	387	355	...	...	258	...
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	25	8	644	323	...	...
		R	1,000	24	8	645	323	...	...
		U	1,000	250	250	250	250	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	534	94	228	144
		R	1,000	...	...	521	104	219	156
		U	1,000	...	...	659	...	317	24
25. SIKKIM	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	64	5	...	...	504	427
		R	1,000	64	5	...	...	504	427
		U	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 33 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

Name of State	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	F	2. As Cultivator M	F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIKKIM (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	...	...	685	315	...	...
		R	1,000	...	...	685	315	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	604	224	155	17
		R	1,000	...	...	604	224	155	17
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Pattern of secondary occupation in India and States

53. In India and in all States except Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan, the pattern of distribution indicates that cultivation provides the main avenue for the under-employed.

In the States which form an exception, household industry as secondary work is more predominant than cultivation. It can also be seen from this table that having an additional employment is more common among males than females. This is probably because women mainly attend to household duties and hence may not be in a position to take up additional work.

Pattern in Madras State

54. The following table gives the proportion of persons having secondary work in the districts of Madras State.

TABLE XII — 34

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHINGLEPUT								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	49	4	...	...	663	284
		R 1,000	47	3	...	...	664	286
		U 1,000	78	16	...	...	663	243
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	7	5	727	261	...	...
		R 1,000	7	5	728	260	...	...
		U 1,000	...	4	669	327	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	725	67	155	53
		R 1,000	...	...	722	64	160	54
		U 1,000	...	...	773	122	65	40
NORTH ARCOT								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	54	8	...	...	544	394
		R 1,000	54	8	...	...	543	395
		U 1,000	11	4	..	...	655	330

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH ARCOT (Contd.)									
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	20	13	450	517	...	...
		R	1,000	20	13	447	520	...	...
		U	1,000	11	9	574	406	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	682	94	139	85
		R	1,000	...	...	675	91	145	89
		U	1,000	...	...	793	138	47	22
SOUTH ARCOT									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	39	6	...	...	663	292
		R	1,000	39	6	...	...	661	294
		U	1,000	56	3	...	...	801	140
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	18	8	600	374	...	...
		R	1,000	18	8	599	375	...	...
		U	1,000	10	10	637	343	...	...

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	1. At Household Industry F	2. As Cultivator M	2. As Cultivator F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	3. As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTH ARCOT (Contd.)								
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	606	53	253	88
		R 1,000	...	...	613	55	242	90
		U 1,000	...	...	488	26	436	50
SALEM								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	115	44	...	...	497	344
		R 1,000	115	45	...	...	495	345
		U 1,000	132	25	...	...	607	236
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	44	35	489	432	...	...
		R 1,000	45	35	487	433	...	...
		U 1,000	29	...	621	350	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	576	161	188	75
		R 1,000	...	...	573	164	186	77
		U 1,000	...	...	623	116	215	64

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	1. At Household Industry F	2. As Cultivator M	2. As Cultivator F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	3. As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COIMBATORE								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	99	99	...	...	545	257
		R 1,000	102	102	...	...	539	257
		U 1,000	18	7	...	...	733	242
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	167	98	454	281	...	...
		R 1,000	174	104	440	282	...	...
		U 1,000	34	3	699	264	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	416	236	208	140
		R 1,000	...	...	414	238	207	141
		U 1,000	...	...	526	154	247	73
NILGIRI								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	48	12	...	...	491	449
		R 1,000	26	8	...	...	509	457
		U 1,000	110	24	...	...	440	426

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NILGIRI (Contd.)								
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	27	2	610	361	...	...
		R 1,000	19	...	600	381	...	...
		U 1,000	41	7	628	324	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	590	137	248	25
		R 1,000	...	...	408	245	306	41
		U 1,000	...	...	720	59	206	15
MADURAI								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	29	12	...	...	637	322
		R 1,000	30	12	...	...	632	326
		U 1,000	6	5	...	...	735	254
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	29	8	513	450	...	...
		R 1,000	29	8	512	451	...	...
		U 1,000	19	...	551	430	...	...

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	F	2. As Cultivator M	F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADURAI (Contd.)								
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	407	94	396	103
		R 1,000	...	...	398	86	415	101
		U 1,000	...	...	528	192	153	127
TIRUCHIRAPALLI								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	44	17	...	...	548	391
		R 1,000	44	17	...	...	547	392
		U 1,000	39	5	...	...	599	357
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	36	16	519	429	...	...
		R 1,000	37	16	521	426	...	...
		U 1,000	5	5	429	561	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	607	125	207	61
		R 1,000	...	...	600	128	213	59
		U 1,000	...	...	712	77	118	93

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
			1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THANJAVUR								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	39	9	...	...	670	282
		R 1,000	37	9	...	...	671	283
		U 1,000	88	25	...	...	629	258
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	54	41	599	306	...	...
		R 1,000	55	41	597	307	...	...
		U 1,000	19	...	735	246	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	472	107	253	168
		R 1,000	...	...	459	111	259	171
		U 1,000	...	...	711	39	145	105
RAMANATHAPURAM								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	32	24	...	...	537	407
		R 1,000	32	24	...	...	535	409
		U 1,000	38	13	...	...	634	315

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivaior or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Iudustry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: 1. At Household Industry M	1. At Household Industry F	2. As Cultivator M	2. As Cultivator F	3. As Agricultural Labourer M	3. As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAMANATHAPURAM (Contd.)								
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	39	34	468	459	...	...
		R 1,000	40	34	465	461	...	...
		U 1,000	9	4	625	362	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	380	157	239	224
		R 1,000	...	...	369	156	245	230
		U 1,000	...	...	505	181	164	150
TIRUNELVELI								
	1. Cultivation	T 1,000	58	34	...	...	534	374
		R 1,000	58	34	...	...	531	377
		U 1,000	60	37	...	...	574	329
	2. Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	29	25	491	455	...	...
		R 1,000	32	27	486	455	...	...
		U 1,000	6	7	532	455	...	...

TABLE XII — 34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

District	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				1. At Household Industry		2. As Cultivator		3. As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
TIRUNELVELI (Contd.)									
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	439	228	153	180
		R	1,000	...	...	417	221	170	192
		U	1,000	...	...	600	284	26	90
KANYAKUMARI									
	1. Cultivation	T	1,000	188	12	...	...	749	51
		R	1,000	189	12	...	...	748	51
		U	1,000	157	...	...	...	794	49
	2. Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	18	16	862	104	...	...
		R	1,000	19	16	864	101	...	...
		U	1,000	9	...	809	182	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	756	71	106	67
		R	1,000	...	...	756	70	107	67
		U	1,000	...	...	743	115	89	53

It can be seen from Subsidiary Table B-VII Part A-1 that in the rural areas 112 males and 66 females out of 1,000 cultivators have secondary work as agricultural labourers, and only 10 males and 4 females out of 1,000 cultivators are working at household industry. The proportion is highest in South Arcot in the case of cultivators working as agricultural labourers. While out of 1,000 agricultural labourers those working additionally as cultivators form only 44 males and 30 females, those additionally working at household industry amount to only 3 males and 2 females.

Main Table B-VII Part A shows that among the males working at household industry and additionally working as cultivators the largest number forming 15.3% belong to the industries of manufacture of wood and wooden products, and the industries relating to manufacture of foodstuffs account for another 14%. The type of work in these industries is allied with agricultural work.

The pattern of combination of cultivation as principal work and agricultural labour or work connected with agriculture as secondary work has been the same in earlier decades also.

TABLE XII — 35

Secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes, 1951

State/District	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all non-agricultural classes	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Owner-cultivation	Share cropping	Agricultural labourer	Rent receiving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	**2,678**	**10,000**	**4,518**	**1,051**	**1,716**	**2,715**
Madras	2,754	10,000	823	282	83	8,812
Chingleput	2,680	10,000	4,414	1,128	1,193	3,265
North Arcot	2,408	10,000	4,440	628	1,302	3,630
South Arcot	2,549	10,000	5,407	916	1,366	2,311
Salem	2,280	10,000	3,231	1,206	3,581	1,982
Coimbatore	2,850	10,000	3,478	970	3,401	2,151
Nilgiri	3,844	10,000	5,082	2,139	1,056	1,723
Madurai	2,821	10,000	4,035	1,066	2,667	2,232
Tiruchirapalli	2,670	10,000	5,374	1,057	1,328	2,241
Thanjavur	2,627	10,000	3,153	1,553	1,278	4,016
Ramanathapuram	2,683	10,000	5,821	889	1,707	1,583
Tirunelveli	2,678	10,000	5,421	1,065	1,545	1,969
Kanyakumari	2,630	10,000	6,004	1,320	1,567	1,109

TABLE XII — 36

Non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for four agricultural classes, 1951

State/District	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all agricultural classes	No. of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of self-supporting persons in all agricultural classes I, II and III whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other services and Miscellaneous services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	**2,586**	**10,000**	**3,811**	**2,365**	**402**	**3,422**
Madras	2,260	10,000	1,037	2,439	366	6,158
Chingleput	2,495	10,000	3,970	2,370	302	3,358
North Arcot	2,477	10,000	4,232	2,072	331	3,365
South Arcot	2,371	10,000	3,969	2,016	165	3,850
Salem	2,473	10,000	4,767	1,940	333	2,960
Coimbatore	2,619	10,000	3,550	2,478	756	3,216
Nilgiri	2,795	10,000	5,967	2,297	181	1,555
Madurai	2,654	10,000	3,392	3,098	322	3,188
Tiruchirapalli	2,718	10,000	3,196	2,005	373	4,426
Thanjavur	2,804	10,000	2,522	3,063	729	3,686
Ramanathapuram	2,695	10,000	3,043	2,751	337	3,869
Tirunelveli	2,631	10,000	4,378	2,492	365	2,765
Kanyakumari	2,483	10,000	4,806	2,113	623	2,458

These two tables show that this preference for agriculture as a subsidiary occupation exists in all the sub-divisions of agricultural employment.

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

55. The table given below has been prepared from the Household Economic Tables which are based on 20% sample.

TABLE XII — 37

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas engaged (I) in Cultivation only and (II) both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2		3	4	5
Madras State	**T**	**a**	**650,805**	**614,855**	**35,950**
		b	**1,000**	**945**	**55**
	R	**a**	**618,391**	**584,330**	**34,061**
		b	**1,000**	**945**	**55**
	U	**a**	**32,414**	**30,525**	**1,889**
		b	**1,000**	**942**	**58**
Madras	T and U	a	42	41	1
		b	1,000	976	24
Chingleput	T	a	40,059	38,445	1,614
		b	1,000	960	40
	R	a	38,165	36,633	1,532
		b	1,000	960	40
	U	a	1,894	1,812	82
		b	1,000	957	43
North Arcot	T	a	67,861	64,292	3,569
		b	1,000	947	53
	R	a	65,598	62,188	3,410
		b	1,000	948	52
	U	a	2,263	2,104	159
		b	1,000	930	70

TABLE XII — 37 (Contd.)

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas engaged (I) in Cultivation only and (II) both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2		3	4	5
South Arcot	T	a	75,650	73,291	2,359
		b	1,000	969	31
	R	a	73,366	71,115	2,251
		b	1,000	969	31
	U	a	2,284	2,176	108
		b	1,000	953	47
Salem	T	a	85,508	80,873	4,635
		b	1,000	946	54
	R	a	83,269	78,822	4,447
		b	1,000	947	53
	U	a	2,239	2,051	188
		b	1,000	916	84
Coimbatore	T	a	51,012	45,746	5,266
		b	1,000	897	103
	R	a	48,385	43,203	5,182
		b	1,000	893	107
	U	a	2,627	2,543	84
		b	1,000	968	32
Nilgiri	T	a	3,439	3,380	59
		b	1,000	983	17
	R	a	2,788	2,755	33
		b	1,000	988	12
	U	a	651	625	26
		b	1,000	960	40

TABLE XII — 37 (Contd.)

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas engaged (I) in Cultivtion only and (II) both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2		3	4	5
Madurai	T	a	57,370	55,903	1,467
		b	1,000	974	26
	R	a	52,908	51,538	1,370
		b	1,000	974	26
	U	a	4,462	4,365	97
		b	1,000	978	22
Tiruchirapalli	T	a	82,349	78,628	3,721
		b	1,000	955	45
	R	a	78,796	75,281	3,515
		b	1,000	955	45
	U	a	3,553	3,347	206
		b	1,000	942	58
Thanjavur	T	a	61,257	59,710	1,547
		b	1,000	975	25
	R	a	58,186	56,734	1,452
		b	1,000	975	25
	U	a	3,071	2,976	95
		b	1,000	969	31

TABLE XII — 37 (Contd.)

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas engaged (I) in Cultivation only and (II) both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2		3	4	5
Ramanathapuram	T	a	58,519	56,267	2,252
		b	1,000	962	38
	R	a	55,484	53,381	2,103
		b	1,000	962	38
	U	a	3,035	2,886	149
		b	1,000	951	49
Tirunelveli	T	a	52,452	46,043	6,409
		b	1,000	878	122
	R	a	46,976	41,190	5,786
		b	1,000	877	123
	U	a	5,476	4,853	623
		b	1,000	886	114
Kanyakumari	T	a	15,287	12,236	3,051
		b	1,000	800	200
	R	a	14,470	11,490	2,980
		b	1,000	794	206
	U	a	817	746	71
		b	1,000	913	87

a = Absolute figures

b = Proportion of 1,000

Among the total households engaged in cultivation only and those engaged in both cultivation and household industry, the latter form only 5.5%. Excepting the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in other districts of the State the proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is greater in rural areas.

Land utilization

56. The following table provides an insight into how the land of the State is utilised and to what extent it is utilised well.

TABLE XII — 38

Land Utilisation, 1960—61

State/ District	Total geographical area by village papers Acres	Forests Acres	Barren and unculturable land Acres
1	2	3	4
Madras	31,653	...	...
Chingleput	2,038,119	83,371	128,638
South Arcot	2,693,158	158,583	398,252
North Arcot	3,039,944	787,987	190,432
Salem	4,509,470	1,182,016	413,059
Coimbatore	3,864,090	973,785	106,435
Tiruchirapalli	3,523,305	173,597	176,166
Thanjavur	2,392,602	31,766	78,532
Madurai	3,116,045	383,089	223,450
Ramanathapuram	3,088,194	62,743	407,126
Tirunelveli	2,821,006	312,576	138,197
Nilgiri	628,976	341,952	21,876
Kanyakumari	412,240	119,147	53,805
State	32,158,802	4,610,612	2,335,968

State/ District	Land put to non-agricultural uses Acres	Culturable waste Acres	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands Acres
	5	6	7
Madras	31,653	...	...
Chingleput	368,419	116,885	123,411
South Arcot	241,924	138,858	23,156
North Arcot	317,183	149,267	53,941
Salem	311,482	83,080	67,951
Coimbatore	155,249	124,544	52,653
Tiruchirapalli	532,200	303,234	122,070
Thanjavur	472,220	106,102	15,693
Madurai	245,792	97,001	294,546
Ramanathapuram	285,057	292,277	43,255
Tirunelveli	193,399	256,331	81,264
Nilgiri	19,332	68,941	19,430
Kanyakumari	25,658	6,870	1
State	3,199,568	1,743,390	897,371

Table XII — 38 (Contd.)

Land Utilisation, 1960—61

State/ District	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown Acres	Current fallows Acres	Other fallow lands Acres
	8	9	10
Madras	...	...	...
Chingleput	124,492	157,905	125,483
South Arcot	126,306	114,152	130,167
North Arcot	24,198	122,865	113,816
Salem	20,038	285,527	86,142
Coimbatore	16,053	538,617	156,755
Tiruchirapalli	56,318	286,277	143,222
Thanjavur	85,829	68,732	84,799
Madurai	62,079	263,888	154,736
Ramanathapuram	51,289	322,956	183,420
Tirunelveli	30,862	228,529	345,779
Nilgiri	10,495	13,751	12,996
Kanyakumari	201	2,928	2,555
State	**608,160**	**2,406,127**	**1,539,870**

State/ District	Net Area sown Acres	Area sown more than once Acres	Total cropped area Acres
	11	12	13
Madras	...	...	...
Chingleput	809,515	332,930	1,142,445
South Arcot	1,361,760	433,683	1,795,443
North Arcot	1,280,255	364,977	1,645,232
Salem	2,060,175	273,841	2,334,016
Coimbatore	1,739,999	453,635	2,193,634
Tiruchirapalli	1,730,221	236,615	1,966,836
Thanjavur	1,448,929	453,848	1,902,777
Madurai	1,391,464	255,007	1,646,471
Ramanathapuram	1,440,071	117,471	1,557,542
Tirunelveli	1,234,069	263,702	1,497,771
Nilgiri	120,203	5,013	125,216
Kanyakumari	201,075	80,757	281,832
State	**14,817,736**	**3,271,479**	**18,089,21[illegible]**

(*Source*: *Season and Crop Report, 1960-61, Madras State, P. 30*)

The following table expresses these data in terms of percentage.

TABLE XII — 39

Classification of area in each district of the Madras State in 1960–61
(Percentage to total area)

State/ District	Forests	Barren and unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste
1	2	3	4	5
Madras	...	...	100.0	...
Chingleput	4.1	6.3	18.1	5.7
South Arcot	5.9	14.8	9.0	5.1
North Arcot	25.9	6.3	10.4	4.9
Salem	26.2	9.2	6.9	1.8
Coimbatore	25.2	2.8	4.0	3.2
Tiruchirapalli	4.9	5.0	15.1	8.6
Thanjavur	1.3	3.3	19.7	4.4
Madurai	12.3	7.2	7.9	3.1
Ramanathapuram	2.0	3.2	9.2	9.5
Tirunelveli	11.1	4.9	6.8	9.1
Nilgiri	54.4	3.5	3.1	10.9
Kanyakumari	28.9	3.1	6.2	1.7
State	14.3	7.3	9.9	5.4

State/ District	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	Current fallows	Other fallow lands
	6	7	8	9
Madras	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	6.1	6.1	7.7	6.2
South Arcot	0.9	4.7	4.2	4.8
North Arcot	1.8	0.8	4.0	3.8
Salem	1.5	0.5	6.3	1.9
Coimbatore	1.4	0.4	13.9	4.1
Tiruchirapalli	3.5	1.6	8.1	4.1
Thanjavur	0.7	3.6	2.9	3.5
Madurai	9.4	2.0	8.5	5.0
Ramanathapuram	1.4	1.7	10.5	5.9
Tirunelveli	2.9	1.1	8.1	12.3
Nilgiri	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.0
Kanyakumari	...	...	0.7	0.6
State	2.8	1.9	7.5	4.8

TABLE XII — 39 (Contd.)

Classification of area in each district of the Madras State in 1960–61

(Percentage to total area)

State/ District	Net Area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
	10	11	12
Madras	...	...	...
Chingleput	39.7	16.3	56.0
South Arcot	50.6	16.1	66.7
North Arcot	42.1	12.0	54.1
Salem	45.7	6.1	51.8
Coimbatore	45.0	11.8	56.8
Tiruchirapalli	49.1	6.7	55.8
Thanjavur	60.6	18.9	79.5
Madurai	44.6	8.2	52.8
Ramanathapuram	46.6	3.8	50.4
Tirunelveli	43.7	9.4	53.1
Nilgiri	19.1	0.8	19.9
Kanyakumari	48.8	19.5	68.3
State	46.1	10.1	56.2

5.4% of the land in the State is culturable waste i. e., lands which are available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation at all or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and previous five years or more in succession. Culturable waste is minimum in Kanyakumari district and maximum in Nilgiri. More than half of the area in the State is cropped area. Thanjavur district has the highest percentage of cropped area to total area compared to other districts, but at the same time it has the highest proportion of land put to non-agricultural use as compared to other districts. South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari districts have the largest proportion of barren and unculturable land.

Land revenue

57. The incidence of land revenue is quite high in this State. While in most of the other States it is only less than Rs. 1–50, in this State it is Rs. 2.36.

TABLE XII — 40

Incidence of Land Revenue in various States, 1951

State	Incidence per acre of total area	Incidence per acre of cultivated area		
		First type of land	Second type of land	Third type of land
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3.57 (per acre of net area sown)	Rs. 1.12 Minimum } Wet Rs. 18.85 Maximum } land	Re. 0.12 Minimum } Dry Rs. 8.25 Maximum } land	...
2. Gujarat*	Rs. 1.36	Rs. 1.45	...	...
3. Madras	Rs. 2.36	Rs. 3.12 (per acre of cultivated area)	...	...
4. Mysore	Rs. 1.20	Rs. 1.56 -do-	...	...
5. Punjab	Rs. 1.07	Rs. 1.33 -do-	...	...
6. Delhi	Rs. 1.05	Rs. 1.67	...	...
7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
:8. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9. Tripura	Rs. 1.26 (per acre of gross cropped area)	Rs. 1.50 (for net area sown)	...	...
10. Goa, Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. means Not Available

* Data for Surendranagar, Amroli, Ahmedabad and Baroda Districts are not received, and hence the incidence of land revenue for the State has been worked out on the area and land revenue of the remaining districts.

Irrigation

58. In 1960-61, 6,084,348 acres forming 41.1% of the net sown area were irrigated. The largest proportion of net area irrigated to that of net area sown is recorded in Thanjavur district (85.3%) and in Chingleput (74.4%).

District-wise percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown for 1960—61

State/District	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown
Chingleput	74.4
South Arcot	49.9
North Arcot	38.6
Salem	17.3
Coimbatore	36.6
Tiruchirapalli	27.7
Thanjavur	85.3
Madurai	35.5
Ramanathapuram	44.6
Tirunelveli	31.6
Nilgiri	1.5
Kanyakumari	34.5
State	**41.1**

(*Source – Season & Crop Report, 1961, P. 32*)

The chief sources of irrigation in order of importance are tanks which irrigate 38% of the total irrigated area in the State, canals which irrigate about 36% and wells which serve about one fourth of the total irrigated area.

Source of irrigation and its extent, 1960-61

Sources of irrigation	Percentage of area irrigated from the source to the total area irrigated
Tanks	38.0
Government canals	35.7
Wells	24.3
Other sources such as spring channels, etc.	1.9
Private canals	0.1

(*Source – Season & Crop Report, 1960-61, P. 5*)

Canals are the principal sources of irrigation in the deltaic district of Thanjavur. Tanks are the important sources in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and South Arcot. Wells are the chief source of irrigation in Salem and Coimbatore districts. In the district of Madurai all these three sources are of equal importance.

The proportion of area irrigated more than once forms more than three-fourths of the net irrigated area in Kanyakumari district. The following statement gives the district-wise proportion.

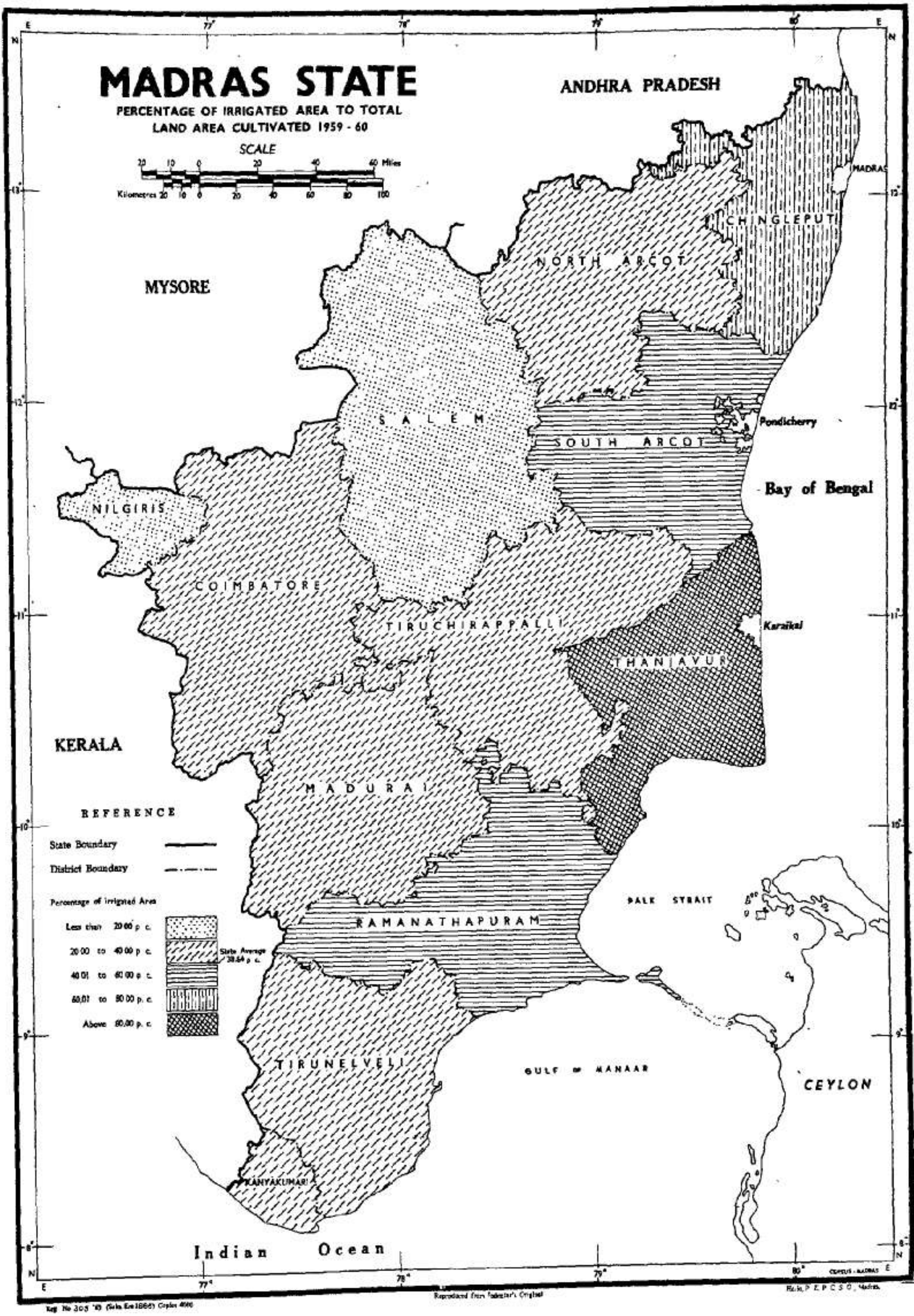
State/District	Percentage of area irrigated more than once to net irrigated area
Madras State	31.40
Chingleput	34.26
North Arcot	58.65
South Arcot	22.07
Salem	34.68
Coimbatore	29.92
Nilgiri	...
Madurai	36.64
Tiruchirapalli	40.21
Thanjavur	21.15
Ramanathapuram	4.93
Tirunelveli	57.09
Kanyakumari	86.86

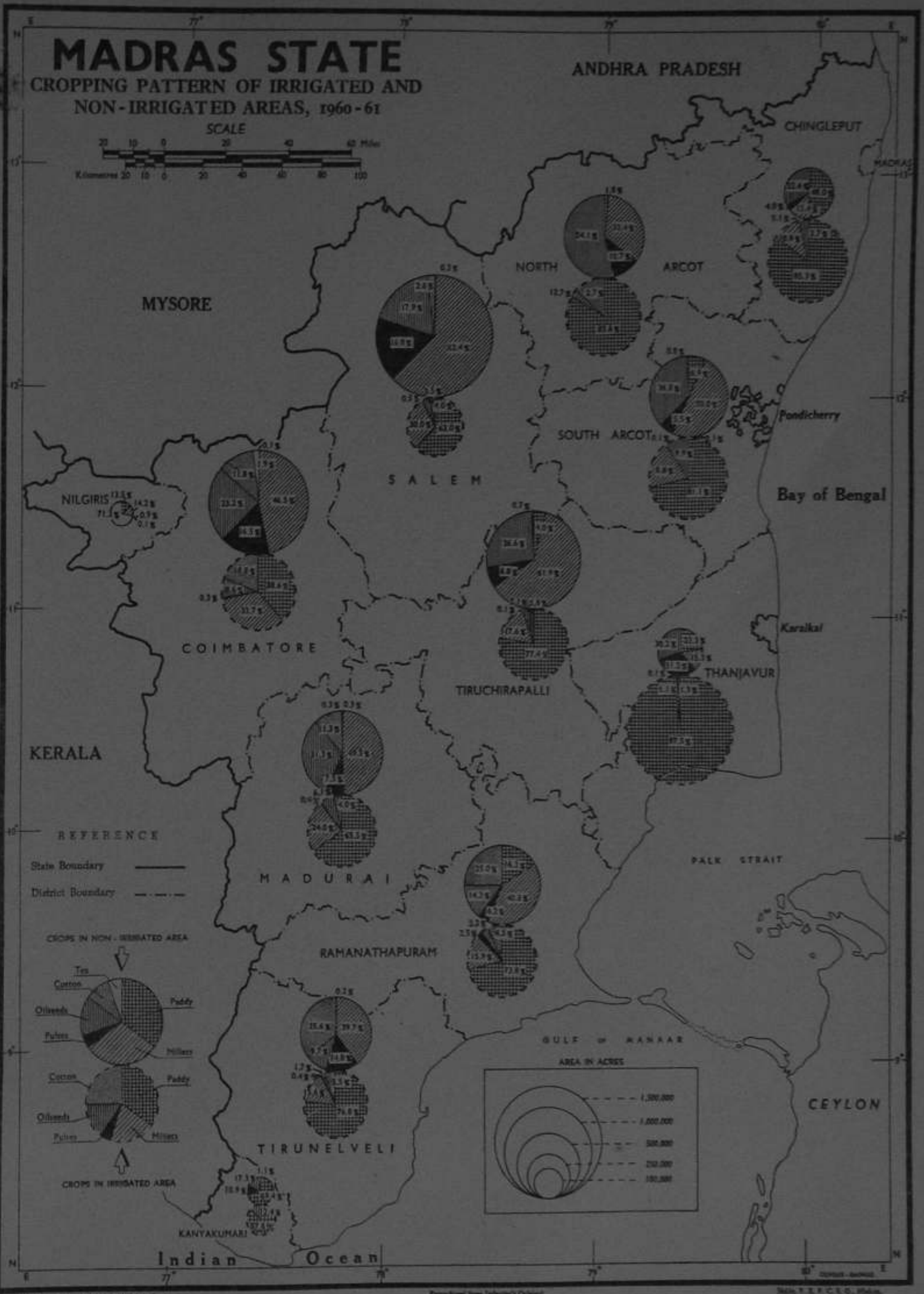
Crop analysis in irrigated area

59. It is indeed nothing surprising that more than 90% of the area irrigated are those under food crops. The following statement presents the area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated.

State /District	Area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated		
	Total cereals and Millets	Total food crops	Total non-food crops
Madras State	84.55	91.80	8.20
Chingleput	93.99	95.74	4.26
North Arcot	90.20	97.09	2.91
South Arcot	85.03	90.07	9.93
Salem	76.95	91.86	8.14
Coimbatore	61.30	72.14	27.86
Nilgiri	...	100.00	...
Madurai	80.48	88.82	11.18
Tiruchirapalli	85.52	94.52	5.48
Thanjavur	95.76	98.04	1.96
Ramanathapuram	82.31	92.69	7.31
Tirunelveli	83.32	93.11	6.89
Kanyakumari	70.76	89.92	10.08

This situation is found uniformly in almost all districts of the State. Among the total food crops, the largest proportion is accounted by cereals and millets. Only in Coimbatore district, the area irrigated under non-food crops exceeds one-fourth of the total area irrigated. This is because in Coimbatore district cotton and groundnut are extensively cultivated and the area under cotton is the highest in this district compared to all other districts. The percentage of


MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO TOTAL LAND AREA CULTIVATED 1959 - 60
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
PALK STRAIT
TIRUNELVELI
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Irrigated Area
Less than 20.00 p. c.
20.00 to 40.00 p. c.
40.01 to 60.00 p. c.
60.01 to 80.00 p. c.
Above 80.00 p. c.
State Average 38.64 p. c.
77°
78°
79°
80°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
CENSUS - MADRAS


MADRAS STATE
CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
Karaikal
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED AREA
Tea
Cotton
Oilseeds
Pulses
Paddy
Millets
CROPS IN IRRIGATED AREA
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
GULF of MANAAR
AREA IN ACRES
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
250,000
100,000
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean

area of important crops irrigated to the total area sown under each crop is given below.

Percentage of irrigated area of each crop to the total area under each crop, 1960–61

Crop	Percentage of area irrigated to the total area under the crop
Sugarcane	99.9
Onions	98.2
Tobacco	97.4
Paddy	91.6
Chillies	84.8
Ragi	49.3
Korra	45.0
Cotton	24.9
Cholam	19.6
Cumbu	13.1
Groundnut	11.4
Gingelly	6.6

(*Source* : *Season and Crop Report, 1960-61 P. 6*)

Chief crops

60. Food crops are cultivated in this State in more areas than the non-food crops and the food crop area in 1960-61 formed three-fourth of the total area sown. Paddy accounts for half of the area under food crops. The other important food crops are cholam, cumbu and ragi. Among the non-food crops, groundnut and cotton are the important crops. Needless to say that among the districts the percentage of area under food crops to total area sown are highest in Thanjavur district and lowest in Nilgiri district. In 1960-61, the area under food crops registered an increase of 719,856 acres over the normal area or the average of five years ending 1959-60. The following table gives the area under food crops and non-food crops in each district of the State with separate figures for important crops.

TABLE XII — 41

Area under important food and non-food crops in 1960–61

State/District	Food crops		Sugar crops		Paddy	Wheat
	Current Acres	Normal Acres	Current Acres	Normal Acres	Current Acres	Current Acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State	**13,646,556**	**12,926,700**	**258,025**	**193,220**	**6,221,157**	**3,336**
Chingleput	1,001,207	871,710	4,999	1,770	820,331	...
South Arcot	1,306,430	1,236,040	35,428	24,180	691,251	...
North Arcot	1,161,314	1,040,560	40,493	27,070	622,127	4
Salem	1,895,292	1,778,910	24,191	19,290	255,237	796
Coimbatore	1,438,892	1,458,890	44,182	25,250	271,635	312
Tiruchirapalli	1,592,283	1,606,560	26,725	21,370	516,773	...
Thanjavur	1,673,098	1,575,040	11,992	10,980	1,477,828	...
Madurai	1,150,286	1,127,470	13,772	10,920	400,044	1,397
Ramanathapuram	1,133,563	1,028,180	11,237	9,300	579,236	...
Tirunelveli	1,010,831	937,350	38,403	36,840	426,379	...
Nilgiri	48,119	44,480	4	...	8,344	827
Kanyakumari	235,241	221,510	6,599	6,250	151,972	...

TABLE XII — 41 (Contd.)

Area under important food and non-food crops in 1960-61

State/District	Cholam Current Acres	Cereals Current Acres	Pulses Current Acres	Sugarcane Current Acres	Non-Food crops Cotton Current Acres	Non-Food crops Goundnut Current Acres
	8	9	10	11	12	13
State	**1,912,948**	**11,551,883**	**1,053,808**	**200,455**	**973,590**	**2,151,935**
Chingleput	5,261	953,096	12,843	3,474	265	107,699
South Arcot	130,114	1,155,968	44,246	34,234	6,940	325,302
North Arcot	130,149	1,001,225	89,527	39,284	649	449,682
Salem	370,662	1,493,500	301,701	23,076	62,473	268,898
Coimbatore	487,558	1,123,622	220,380	43,097	287,735	320,217
Tiruchirapalli	324,435	1,356,667	80,590	26,140	18,791	236,921
Thanjavur	4,198	1,533,092	81,863	9,274	71	52,508
Madurai	345,997	974,902	65,325	12,643	119,679	257,337
Ramanathapuram	29,802	1,007,832	47,018	8,161	215,178	99,835
Tirunelveli	84,683	782,010	100,323	1,068	265,857	28,169
Nilgiri	89	17,996	545	4	35	3
Kanyakumari	...	151,973	9,447	...	917	5,364

(*Source*: *Season and Crop Report of Madras State, 1960-61, pp. 37–58*)

It can be seen that the districts of Thanjavur, Chingleput and Kanyakumari form the main rice tract of the State. These districts have good rainfall and also have adequate irrigation facilities than other districts of the State. Though the irrigated area in Kanyakumari district is very low compared to other districts, a good rainfall distributed almost throughout the year compensates it adequately. This is the reason for the more intensive cultivation in Kanyakumari district which is reflected in the highest proportion of double cropped area in this district. 41.3% of the net area sown in this district is double cropped area. Groundnut, the chief non-food crop is grown mainly in South Arcot district.

The following table presents the percentage of area to total cropped area in the years 1951-52, 56-57 and 60-61 for certain important crops.

TABLE XII — 42

Percentage distribution of total cultivated area by different crops

Crop	1951-52 Percentage	56-57 Percentage	60-61 Percentage
1	2	3	4
Paddy	31.70	33.39	34.39
Wheat	0.02	0.02	0.02
Jowar (Cholam)	9.75	10.72	10.57
Cumbu	7.33	7.80	6.68
Ragi	4.81	5.14	4.97
Other Millets	7.40	8.01	7.14
Sugar cane	1.08	0.67	1.11
Groundnut	10.63	10.62	11.90
Other Crops	27.28	23.63	23.22

(*Source: Compiled from Season & Crop Report of Madras State, 1960-61*)

This shows that cultivation of rice is increasing while that of even cumbu and ragi and other millets is decreasing.

Area sown more than once

61. The double cropped area in the State forms more than one-fifth of the net area sown. The proportion of double cropped area is high in Chingleput and Kanyakumari districts and very low in the districts of Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram. In the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Madurai also it is lower than the State average. The following statement gives the percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown.

State/District	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown
Madras State	22.08
Chingleput	41.13
North Arcot	28.51
South Arcot	31.85
Salem	13.29
Coimbatore	26.07
Nilgiri	4.17
Madurai	18.33
Tiruchirapalli	13.68
Thanjavur	31.32
Ramanathapuram	8.16
Tirunelveli	21.37
Kanyakumari	40.16

Whether the proportion of double cropped area and the area irrigated have any direct relationship with each other can be considered. 41% of the net area sown is irrigated in the State. The proportion of net area irrigated to net area sown is highest in Thanjavur and Chingleput districts being almost double than that of the State proportion. Though the proportion of double cropped area is also high, in the district of Kanyakumari the proportion of net irrigated area is less than that of the State average. On the other hand in Ramnad district where the proportion of double cropped area is very low the proportion of area irrigated is above the State average and amounts to 45% of the net area sown. These facts show that the extent of double cropping pattern which varies from district to district does not entirely depend on the area irrigated, though irrigation assists double cropping.

The following table presents the average cultivated land per worker among rural population and among total population.

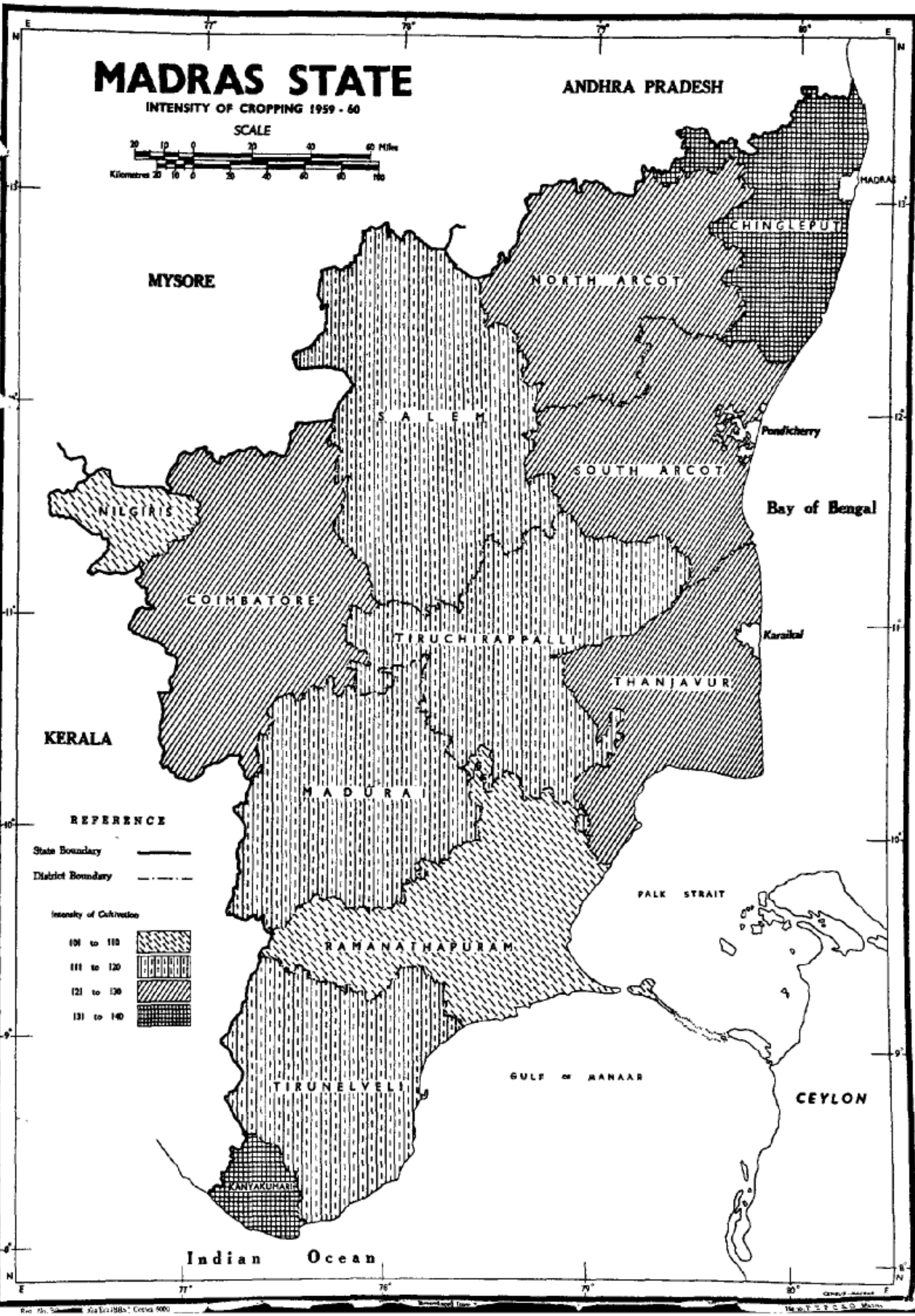

MADRAS STATE
INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1959 - 60
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
Pondicherry
SOUTH ARCOT
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Intensity of Cultivation
101 to 110
111 to 120
121 to 130
131 to 140
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
TIRUNELVELI
CEYLON
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°

TABLE XII — 43

Estimated average cultivated land, 1961

State	Net cultivated area per household (from household schedules)	Net cultivated area per worker as cultivator or agricultural labourer	Area under main cereal crop(s) per cultivator	Area under cereal crops per cultivator and agricultural labourer	Net cultivated area per head of all rural population	Net cultivated area per head of all population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	**2.05**	**2.29 (C)**	**1.79**	**1.24**	**0.60**	**0.44**
		5.24 (A. L.)				

Note: Net cultivated area = Net area sown

C: Cultivator A. L.: Agricultural Labourer

Source: Season and Crop Report, 1960–61.

Outturn of principal crops

62. The following table gives the total outturn of the principal crops in this State.

TABLE XII — 44

Total outturn of crops for chief crops during 1960-61

State/District	Food crops					
	Rice		Cholam		Cumbu	
	Current Tons	Normal Tons	Current Tons	Normal Tons	Current Tons	Normal Tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State	**3,503,090**	**3,150,240**	**621,290**	**531,220**	**296,700**	**265,670**
Chingleput	354,580	322,380	1,410	1,220	4,310	1,970
South Arcot	409,260	383,650	20,920	20,020	19,160	21,890
North Arcot	338,700	344,450	39,510	24,420	11,010	10,340
Salem	181,970	177,600	124,100	118,270	49,140	46,970
Coimbatore	186,050	141,370	150,300	141,910	49,190	49,510
Tiruchirapalli	303,070	284,650	105,110	69,510	62,680	50,530
Thanjavur	886,900	757,930	2,040	1,580	720	730
Madurai	252,560	233,640	133,610	110,880	16,850	16,040
Ramanathapuram	189,350	170,950	9,970	11,160	43,580	32,420
Tirunelveli	291,180	233,620	34,400	31,870	40,060	35,270
Nilgiri	4,280	4,450	20	40	...	...
Kanyakumari	105,190	95,550	...	340	...	...

TABLE XII — 44 (Contd.)

Total outturn of crops for chief crops during 1960-61

State/District	Food crops		Non-food crops			
	Ragi		Cotton		Groundnut	
	Current Tons	Normal Tons	Current Bales	Normal Bales	Current Tons	Normal Tons
	8	9	10	11	12	13
State	**353,980**	**347,270**	**373,630**	**349,800**	**1,040,290**	**963,510**
Chingleput	31,420	24,190	140	130	52,770	28,970
South Arcot	29,450	29,760	2,360	2,220	157,770	161,430
North Arcot	38,370	41,630	350	350	220,340	262,290
Salem	112,290	111,830	29,520	24,380	126,380	111,320
Coimbatore	45,450	48,370	140,820	149,780	158,510	140,900
Tiruchirapalli	22,570	17,680	9,790	12,540	116,090	103,820
Thanjavur	4,620	4,600	30	40	26,250	25,150
Madurai	20,920	19,370	44,040	46,540	119,660	85,890
Ramanathapuram	35,760	35,240	68,630	53,770	45,920	36,160
Tirunelveli	12,100	13,520	77,710	59,960	13,940	6,660
Nilgiri	1,030	1,050	10	...	...	10
Kanyakumari	...	30	230	90	2,660	910

(*Source*: *Season and Crop Report of Madras State, 1960-61 pp. 68-76*)

Thanjavur contributes the largest share in the production of rice and the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot are the other areas which make significant contribution. Salem contributes the highest among millets, cholam, cumbu and ragi which form the main items of food next to rice. Coimbatore also is mainly a millet producing area. This district produces more than one third of the cotton produced in the State.

Average yield per acre

63. The total outturn depends not only on the extent under cultivation but also on other factors like climate, ecology, technique, etc. The following table gives the average yield per acre for the principal crops during 1960–61 and this will indicate the fertility of the soil and the use of improved techniques.

TABLE XII — 45

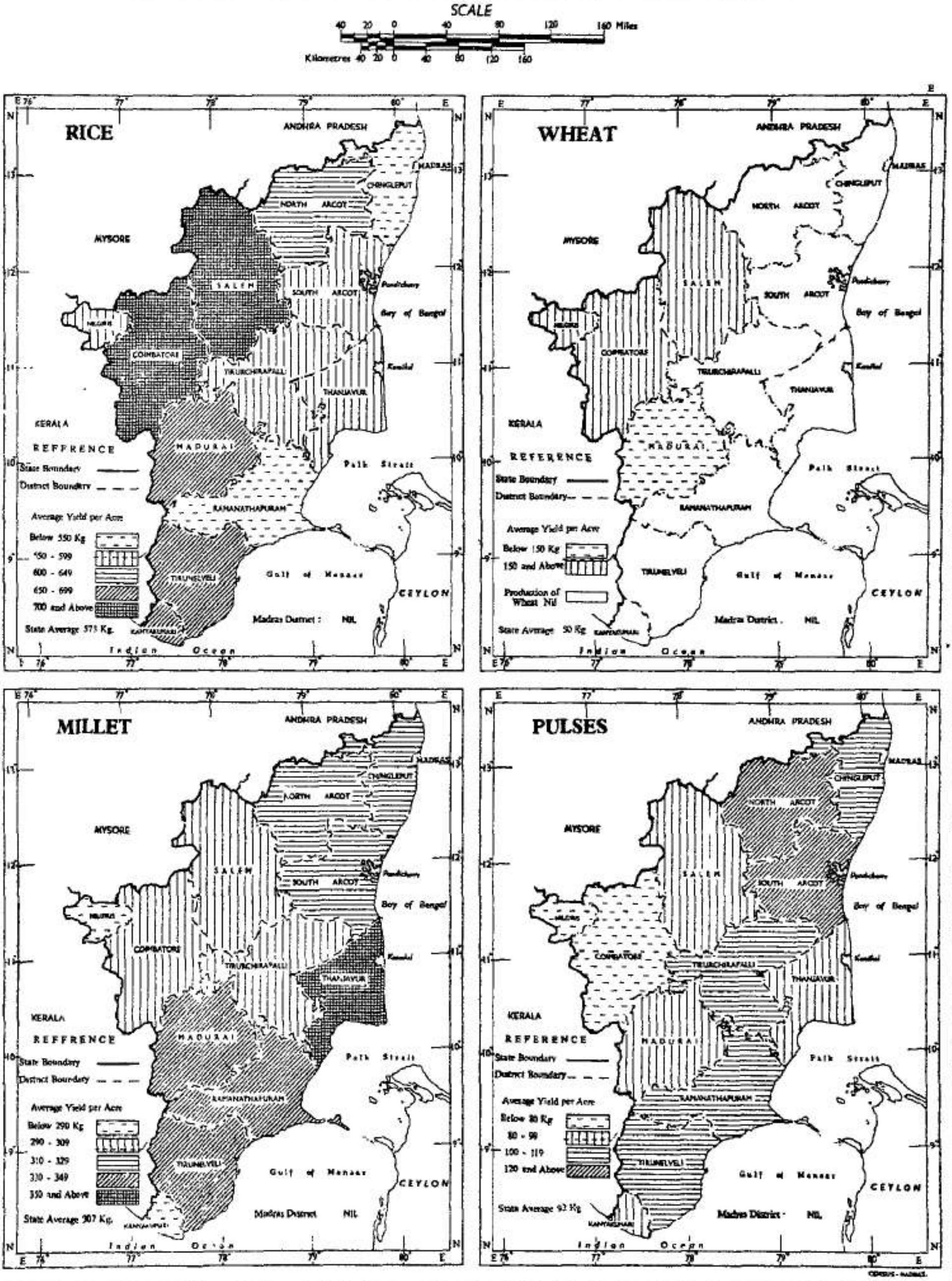
Average yield per acre for chief crops during 1960—61

State/District	Rice Current Lbs.	Cholam Current Lbs.	Cumbu Current Lbs.	Ragi Current Lbs.
State	**1,261**	**723**	**550**	**882**
Chingleput	968	600	540	800
South Arcot	1,326	360	360	990
North Arcot	1,220	680	510	1,080
Salem	1,597	750	490	725
Coimbatore	1,534	675	675	1,000
Tiruchirapalli	1,314	725	570	1,000
Thanjavur	1,344	1,085	620	1,005
Madurai	1,414	865	895	1,150
Ramanathapuram	732	750	650	900
Tirunelveli	1,530	910	465	1,250
Nilgiri	1,150	560	...	650
Kanyakumari	1,550	...	...	...

(*Source: Season & Crop Report of Madras State, 1960–61, pp. 60–68*)

MADRAS STATE

YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLET AND PULSES, 1960-1961



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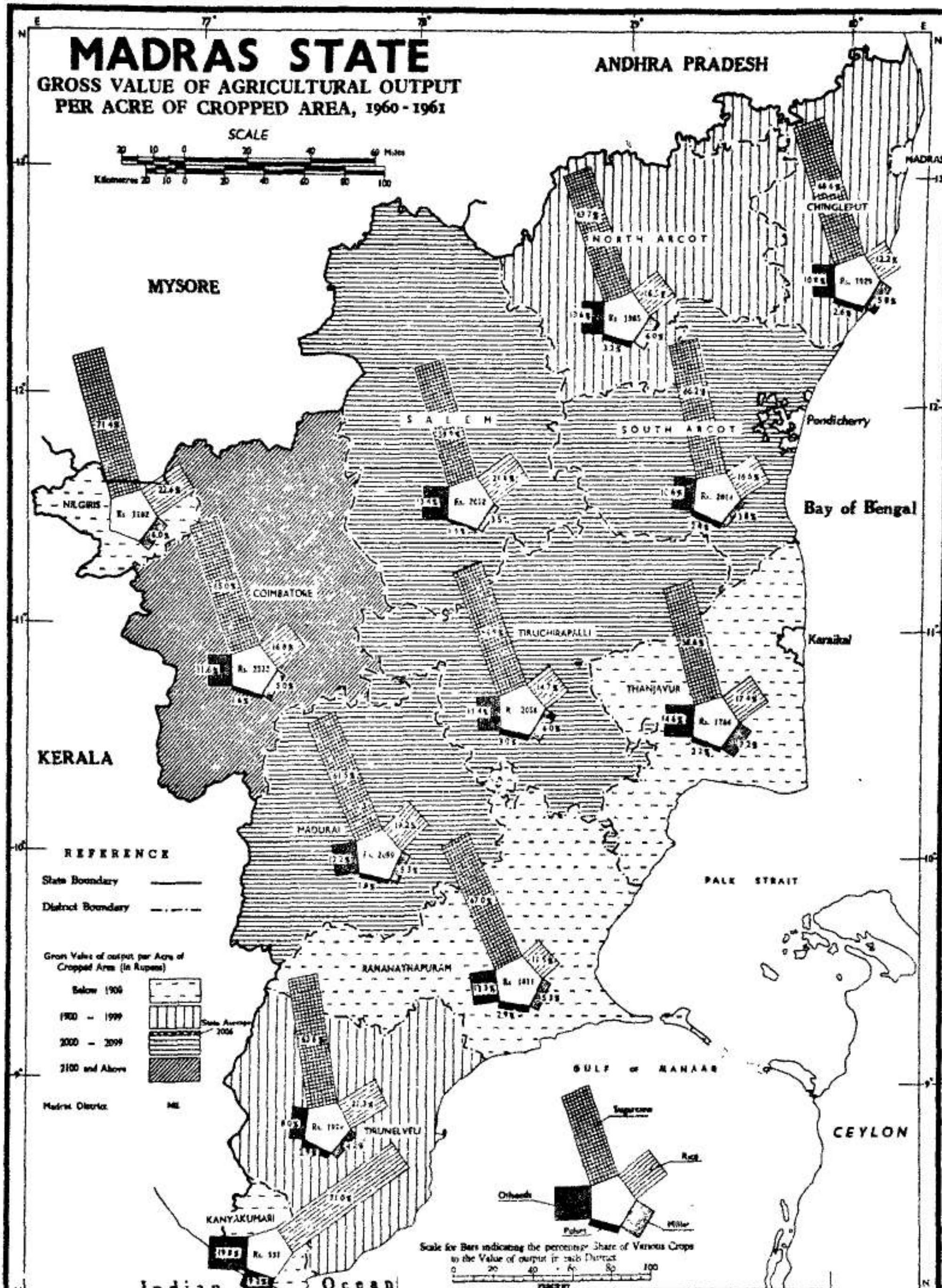
MADRAS STATE

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1960-1961



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Increase in agricultural production

64. The following table presents the annual compound rates of growth of agricultural production, cultivated area, productivity and population in the States of India during 1952–53 to 1961–62.

TABLE XII — 46

Annual compound rates of growth of agricultural production, cultivated area, productivity and population during 1952—53 to 1961–62

Average 1952-53 to 1954-55=100

State	Increase in agricultural production (Percent)	Increase in cultivated area (Percent)	Increase in productivity (Percent)	Increase in population (Percent)	No. of persons per hectare of cultivated area (1952-53)
Andhra Pradesh	1.77	(—) 0.07	1.87	1.49	2.3
Assam	1.30	1.49	(—) 0.20	3.27	4.1
Bihar	3.22	1.07	2.07	2.04	4.1
Gujarat*	2.05 (2.56)	0.66 (0.27)	1.42 (2.30)	2.56	1.8
Kerala	2.26	1.11	1.14	2.24	7.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.27	1.31	1.93	2.53	1.8
Madras	4.20	0.71	3.50	1.05	4.7
Maharashtra	3.18	0.48	2.66	2.18	1.8
Mysore	3.15	1.19	1.97	1.97	1.9
Orissa	1.13	0.52	0.62	2.15	2.3
Punjab	4.89	2.32	2.46	2.40	2.2
Rajasthan	2.65	3.44	(—) 0.99	2.58	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	1.94	0.83	1.10	1.67	3.9
West Bengal*	0.85 (2.97)	0.17 (0.69)	0.51 (1.97)	3.01	3.3
All India	2.94	1.25	1.67	2.09	...

*In the case of Gujarat and West Bengal, the first two years of the period under consideration were somewhat abnormal. Leaving out these two years, the growth rates for the period 1954—55 to 1961—62 are given in brackets.

(*Source—Population, Land Resources and Agricultural Growth, S. R. Sen, Papers contributed by Indian authors to World Population Conference,* *Belgrade, 1965*, p. 120)

Madras has recorded the highest increase in productivity in India. The rate of increase in agricultural production is four times higher than that of the increase in population. In spite of the density of population per cultivated area being quite high, the agricultural growth rate is high.

Regions of development

68. Taking into consideration the value of output per acre as a rough index of productivity, the Techno-Economic Survey report of Madras classifies the districts into three groups Viz. well developed region, region with average development and region with low development. The districts of Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot have been grouped as the well-developed region, the south-western region comprising the districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Tiruchi as the region with average development and the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Ramnad as the less developed agricultural region.

Food Problem

66. More than the deficit in overall production of food, it is the difficulty of equitable distribution throughout the country that creates the food problem. The following table illustrates the availability of cereals to every individual if the demand is to be met only from the production within the State.

TABLE XII — 47

Cereals available in pounds per head, per year from production within States

State	Rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Total cereals	Remarks (Other cereals grown)
Andhra	224	...	158	382	Jowar, Millets
Assam	300	...	...	300	Wheat, a little Millets
Bihar	230	21	58	309	Wheat, Millets
Gujarat	160	30	128	318	Wheat, Millets
Kashmir	128	54	128	312	Wheat, Millets
Kerala	129	...	...	129	Only Rice
Madhya Pradesh	238	14	168	420	Wheat, Millets
Madras	240	...	107	347	Millets, a little wheat
Maharashtra	75	132	270	477	Only Rice
Mysore	112	8	142	262	Millets (Ragi)
Orissa	477	...	...	477	Only Rice
Punjab	44	268	121	433	Wheat, Millets
Rajasthan	6	104	230	340	Wheat, Millets
Uttar Pradesh	89	110	103	102	Wheat, Millets, Barley
West Bengal	345	...	...	...	Rice only, a little Maize
India	173	44	112	339	

(Source : Increasing agricultural production in India: Prof. M. R. Balakrishnan, Madras Information, December 1966, P. 24)

During the First Five Year Plan the food production in Madras State increased from 38 lakh tons to 44 lakh tons and against a target of 12.79 lakhs of additional production during the Second Plan, 9 lakh tons were achieved. Thus the total production in 1961 stood at the level of 53 lakh tons.

It is interesting to note from the following table that Madras State has the highest yield per acre of rice as compared to all other States in India. The yield in Kerala also is very high and the main reason for the inadequate availability of rice in Kerala is the population pressure which is seen from the highest density of population per square mile.

TABLE XII—48

Yield in Pounds per acre of Rice (Cleaned) and Density of population in the various States 1960—61

State	Yield in pounds per acre	Density of population per square mile
Andhra	1,143	339
Assam	851	252
Bihar	771	691
Gujarat	469	286
Kashmir	999	49
Kerala	1,238	1,127
Madras	1,344	629
Madhya Pradesh	747	189
Mysore	1,092	318
Maharashtra	930	333
Orissa	667	292
Punjab	882	430
Rajasthan	586	153
Uttar Pradesh	665	649
West Bengal	1,056	1,032
INDIA	890	

(Source: Increasing agricultural production in India — Prof. M. R. Balakrishnan—Print of Lord Curzon lecture—Madras Information, December 1966, P. 25)

Agricultural labour enquiries of 1950-51 and 1956-57

67. Two agricultural labour enquiries were conducted, one in 1950-51 and another in 1956-57. The enquiry in both the cases was conducted in the rural areas. Households and not individuals, formed the basis of enquiry. Both in the first and second enquiry, a household was defined as comprising a group of persons who live in the same roof and normally take meals from the same kitchen. The term 'agricultural labour' was confined in the first agricultural labour enquiry to those employed for wages in the process of crop production only. In the second enquiry, hired employment in other agricultural occupations like dairy farming, horticulture, raising of livestock, bees or poultry etc., was also covered besides cultivation of land for farming purposes. The quantum of hired employment in agriculture was taken as the basis to classify a household as an agricultural labour family in the first agricultural labour enquiry. All those who were engaged as hired labourers in agricultural occupations for 50 per cent or more of the total number of days worked by them during the previous year were deemed to be agricultural labourers. In the second enquiry the basis adopted for demarcation of agricultural labour families was income and not employment.

According to the first enquiry, 2.7 million households were agricultural labour households in the rural areas and this constituted 55.1 per cent to the total rural households. In the second enquiry, the agricultural labour households in the rural areas amounted to 1.9 million which constituted 36.5 per cent to the total rural households. The estimated number of agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State according to the second enquiry was 3,807 thousands.

Comparison of the data of agricultural labour enquiry with that of census

68. According to the Census figures of 1961, the agricultural labourers constitute 2,673 thousands in the rural areas of the State. In Census, the unit was individual for the purpose of classification of workers. Hence the data collected from Census cannot be compared with that of the agricultural labour

enquiry. While Census count covered all the individuals, the agricultural labour enquiry was conducted only in sample households. Moreover, in Census the hired workers in dairy farming, poultry, etc., were not treated as agricultural labourers but were treated as plantation workers. The term 'agricultural labourer' was limited to those who work on another's lands for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation. Growing of other field produces does not come within the purview of cultivation. The difference between Census figures and that of the agricultural labour enquiry may probably be due to the inclusion of other hired workers also as agricultural labourers in the agricultural labour enquiry.

TABLE XII—49

Comparison between the Census figures and those of the First and Second Agricultural Labour Enquiries in respect of agricultural and non-agricultural rural population, 1961 and 1951.

State		1961	1951	Agricultural Labour Enquiries II	Agricultural Labour Enquiries I
Madras State	Percentage	10.8	7·12	36.5	55.1

The following table gives the distribution of families living as tenants at will and as agricultural labourers as found from the first agricultural labour enquiry.

TABLE XII—50

Distribution of families living as tenants at will or Bargadars and as Agricultural Labourers in the year 1949

State/District	No. of families inquired into	Living mainly or entirely as tenant at will or share croppers		Living mainly or entirely on agricultural wages	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1 Irrigated taluks of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and the entire districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli	6,145	471	7.66	3,022	49.18
2 Dry taluks of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and the districts of Chittoor, Salem and Coimbatore	7,063	249	3.53	3,780	53.52
3 Nilgiri	1,004	3	0.30	438	43.63

(Source: Agricultural Labour Enquiry, (Agricultural wages in India) Vol. 1, Year 1952. Ministry of Labour.)

It can be seen that the proportion of families living mainly on agricultural wages is much higher than the proportion living mainly as share croppers and it is particularly higher in the dry taluks than the irrigated taluks.

Part — D — Cultivating Households

Classification of cultivating households

69. The discussion on cultivating households is based on the data collected through the sample Household Schedules. The relevant data are presented in Tables B-X, B-XI, B-XII, B-XV in the Household Economic Table volume and in SCT-V. As stated earlier, the households have been classified into the four categories of those (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry; (ii) engaged in cultivation only (iii) engaged in household industry only, (iv) engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

The household Schedule, its concepts and definitions have been already explained in the earlier section.

Distribution of cultivating households

70. The following table will show the distribution of households in the important types of economic activity, namely cultivation, and household Industry, in rural and urban areas.

TABLE XII — 51

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households T-1,000 R-1,000 U-1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3		5	6	7
Madras State	T	1,000	489	424	62	25
	R	1,000	369	544	55	32
	U	1,000	831	81	83	5
Madras	T & U	1,000	980	1	19	..
Chingleput	T	1,000	506	412	65	17
	R	1,000	438	495	46	21
	U	1,000	766	94	136	4
North Arcot	T	1,000	407	508	57	28
	R	1,000	315	608	44	33
	U	1,000	794	87	113	6
South Arcot	T	1,000	390	562	30	18
	R	1,000	330	624	26	20
	U	1,000	803	134	57	6

TABLE XII — 51 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households T-1,000 R-1,000 U-1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem	T	1,000	375	504	92	29
	R	1,000	320	581	66	33
	U	1,000	676	82	234	8
Coimbatore	T	1,000	584	294	88	34
	R	1,000	466	386	102	46
	U	1,000	886	58	54	2
Nilgiri	T	1,000	792	196	9	3
	R	1,000	710	282	5	3
	U	1,000	899	84	14	3
Madurai	T	1,000	537	408	44	11
	R	1,000	411	543	31	15
	U	1,000	820	104	74	2
Tiruchirapalli	T	1,000	387	547	40	26
	R	1,000	273	658	38	31
	U	1,000	833	114	46	7
Thanjavur	T	1,000	548	411	30	11
	R	1,000	478	484	26	12
	U	1,000	844	107	46	3
Ramanathapuram	T	1,000	395	522	62	21
	R	1,000	273	657	44	26
	U	1,000	767	109	118	6
Tirunelveli	T	1,000	458	373	117	52
	R	1,000	348	481	103	68
	U	1,000	706	128	150	16
Kanyakumari	T	1,000	463	314	144	79
	R	1,000	410	347	153	90
	U	1,000	765	129	94	12

Of every 1,000 households in the State 489 households are engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry. 424 households are engaged in cultivation only and 62 households in household industry only. Only 24 out of 1,000 households are found engaged both in household industry and cultivation. The data for the rural and urban areas if analysed separately give a more accurate picture of such economic activities. The proportion of cultivating households is six times higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. As against the proportion of 544 per 1,000 households engaged in cultivation only in the rural areas, there are only 81 per 1,000 households in the urban areas. The proportion of households engaged in household industry only is 83 in the urban areas as against 55 in the rural areas. In the urban areas, there are more households depending on household industry alone for their livelihood. While there are 32 households per 1,000 engaged in both cultivation and household industry in the rural areas, there are only 5 per 1,000 households in the urban areas. The urban areas possess a very high proportion of 831 households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry. As one of the criteria for defining an area as urban is that 75% of the population should be non-agricultural, it is only natural that the proportion of non-cultivating households is quite high.

Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry

71. The highest proportion in this category is found in Madras city where there are 980 households for every 1,000. The rural average of such households in the State is exceeded in the districts of Nilgiri. Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurai and Kanyakumari in the descending order. Nilgiri is mainly a plantation area and as plantation crops are not included under cultivation such a high proportion of households which are neither engaged in cultivation nor in household industry is recorded. The high proportion of this category of households in Thanjavur is again indicative of concentration of cultivating lands in a few households. The State average for urban areas is exceeded by the urban areas of the districts of Madras, Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. The lowest proportion is found in the rural areas of both Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram districts where there are 273 households per 1,000.

Households engaged in cultivation only

72. While more than half of the households in the rural areas are engaged in cultivation, not even one-tenth of the total households in urban areas are engaged in cultivation. The largest proportion of 658 households per 1,000 is found in the rural areas of Tiruchirapalli district and this is closely followed by the rural areas of Ramanathapuram district where 657 households out of 1,000 are cultivating households. The State proportion of 544 in this category in the rural areas is exceeded by Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Madurai in the descending order. Tiruchirapalli is a fertile agricultural area. Though Ramanathapuram district is not a fertile region. being a very backward industrial area, agriculture is the primary economic activity of these people. The proportion in the urban areas varies from 1 in Madras city to 134 in the South Arcot district.

Households engaged in household industry only

73. Dependence on household industry alone is comparatively higher in the urban than in the rural areas. The proportion in the rural areas ranges from 5 per 1,000 households in Nilgiri district to 153 per 1,000 in Kanyakumari district and the State average for rural areas is exceeded by the rural areas of the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem. The reasons for wider prevalence of Household Industry in these districts have been indicated earlier. They will also be discussed further under household industry. In the urban areas, the proportions in the districts are between 14 (in Nilgiri district) to 234 (in Salem district).

Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

74. The households engaged both in cultivation and Household industry form only 3% in rural areas and only 0.5% in urban areas. In the rural areas, the State average is exceeded by the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Coimba-

tore, Salem and North Arcot. As the pressure on land is high in Kanyakumari district many of the households have to supplement their income from land by household industry.

Cultivating households in India and States

75. The following table presents the comparative figures for the States and India as a whole.

TABLE XII -- 52

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

India/State		Total No. of households a) Absolute No. b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household Industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	a.	16,750,585	6,318,108	8,792,764	788,703	851,010
	b.	1,000	377	525	47	51
1. Andhra Pradesh	a.	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	b.	1,000	413	446	69	72
2. Assam	a.	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	b.	1,000	293	487	28	192
3. Bihar	a.	1,662,005	462.579	10,55,959	42,081	101,386
	b.	1,000	278	636	25	61
4. Gujarat	a.	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	b.	1,000	457	450	53	40
5. Jammu & Kashmir	a.	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	b.	1,000	179	620	39	162
6. Kerala	a.	575,830	340.063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	b.	1,000	590	335	58	17
7. Madhya Pradesh	a.	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	b.	1,000	308	582	45	65

TABLE XII — 52 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

India/State		Total No. of households a) Absolute No. b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
8. Madras	a.	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	b.	1,000	489	424	62	25
9. Maharashtra	a.	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	b.	1,000	469	462	40	29
10. Mysore	a.	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	b.	1,000	380	522	41	57
11. Orissa	a.	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	b.	1,000	285	623	38	54
12. Punjab	a.	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	b.	1,000	449	442	78	31
13. Rajasthan	a.	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	b.	1,000	262	616	40	82
14. Uttar Pradesh	a.	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	b.	1,000	265	645	54	36
15. West Bengal	a.	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	b.	1,000	499	451	26	24
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	a.	2,620	1,352	786	100	382
	b.	1,000	516	300	38	146
17. Delhi	a.	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	b.	1,000	936	43	17	4

TABLE XII — 52 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

India/State		Total No. of households a) Absolute No. b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
18. Himachal Predesh	a.	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	11,474
	b.	1,000	121	627	27	225
19. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	a.	810	88	1	611	110
	b.	1,000	109	1	754	136
20. Manipur	a.	29,456	4,122	16,205	3,673	5,456
	b.	1,000	140	550	125	185
21. Tripura	a.	42,997	13,317	19,506	1,266	8,908
	b.	1,000	310	454	29	207
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	a.	2,051	271	1,586	29	165
	b.	1,000	132	773	14	81
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	a.	...	...	...	...	...
	b.	...	...	...	...	...
24. N. E. F. A.	a.	...	...	...	...	...
	b.	...	...	...	...	...
25. Nagaland	a.	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	b.	1,000	107	892	N	1
26. Pondicherry	a.	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	b.	1,000	745	202	42	11
27. Sikkim	a.	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	b.	1,000	149	847	2	2

In India the proportion of households engaged in cultivation only accounts for more than half of the households unlike in this State. Also unlike this State, in India the proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is greater than that of those engaged in household industry only. A regional pattern is observed among these proportions in the States. In Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan proportions of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry are very much less than the average for India as a whole. This State, Gujarat Maharashtra and Andhra form another group where the corresponding proportions are very much higher. In the case of households engaged in cultivation only the proportions are greater than all India average in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Paradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The corresponding proportions in this State, Andhra, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal are less than the All India average. These facts indicate that the States forming the second group namely Madras, Andhra, Gujarat and Maharashtra are more urbanised than the other group. The proportion of urban population in the different States confirms this trend. In the States of Punjab, Andhra, Madras, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (in descending order) the proportions of households engaged in household industry only are greater than All India average.

Estimate of cultivated area through household schedules

76. From Union Table B-XI which deals with sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas, the total area held by the cultivating households in this State has been estimated as 15 million acres. The variation between the estimated extent and the extent of net area sown and current fallow as obtained from the Season and Crop report is 6%.

The estimation from the table has been done by totalling up the sum of the product of the number of households in each class by the arithmetic or geometric mean of the two limits (upper and lower of each size class). Arithmetic mean has been adopted for size class upto 2.4 acres as also between 12.4 to 14.9 and geometric mean for size classes between 15.0 to 49.9 acres (barring 12.4 to 14.9 acres). This has been decided after working out the actuals for certain selected representative areas. For class range 50 and above, maximum mean point 75.59 has been adopted. 6 40 acres have been taken as the mean for unspecified class as suggested by Registrar General with reference to actuals worked out. This being 20% sample tabulation, the result has been multiplied by 5. The figures available in the Season and Crop Report have been taken as official figure. The estimated land held by the cultivating households in each district compared with the official figure is given in the statement below:

State/ District	Official figure of net area cultivated (000 acres)	Estimated area under cultivation as per household schedule(000 acres)	Percentage of variation (+ or –)
Madras State	**15,849**	**14,845**	**— 6.33**
Madras	N	N	N
Chingleput	922	710	— 22.95
North Arcot	1,356	1,202	— 11.33
South Arcot	1,310	1,410	+ 7.69
Salem	2,244	2,060	— 8.19
Coimbatore	2,126	2,159	+ 1.56
Nilgiri	60	66	+ 11.18
Madurai	1,504	1,358	— 9.69
Tiruchirapalli	1,875	1,883	+ 0.41
Thanjavur	1,307	1,287	— 1.54
Ramanathapuram	1,682	1,410	— 16.19
Tirunelveli	1,330	1,171	— 11.98
Kanyakumari	133	125	— 5.78

N = denotes negligible.

Comparison of the estimate with official figure

77. To compare the estimated figures of the land held by cultivating households as arrived from the household schedule with the official figure, it is necessary to know the limitations under which the estimation has been done. As

per Census definition, cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, and harvesting of certain specified crops which include:

1. Production of cereal crops, such as (paddy, wheat, maize, cholam, kumbu, ragi, etc.) and root and tubers like potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioca, sugar-cane, etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as groundnut, bengal gram, green gram, red gram, black gram, horse gram, etc.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

It will not include the field produce such as :

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered under items 1 to 4 above.
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (banana, mango, cashewnut, arecanut, coconut, betelvines, etc.)
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms (palmyra).
5. Production of other agricultural produce including fruits and nuts not covered (green manure crops, etc.)

It will also not include the plantation crops. They are (1) Production of tea, coffee, and rubber in plantation, (2) Production of tobacco in Plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops in which case it would go under cultivation). (3) Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, pepper, saffron etc. and other medicinal plants. (4) Production of other plantation crops not covered by the above items (e. g. cardamom, glove, garlic and other spices.)

The examples are illustrative and not exhaustive.

Reasons for difference between estimated figures and official figures

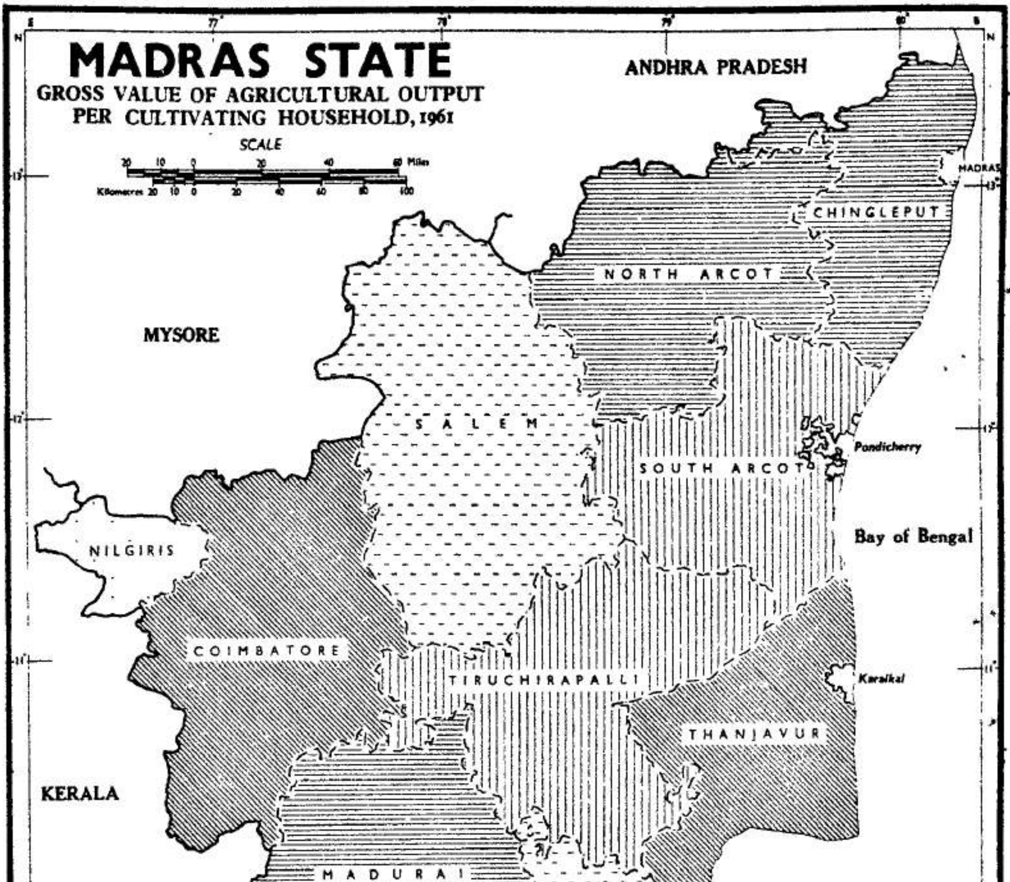
78. In general, cultivation refers to all types of cultivation on ground, whereas Census definition of cultivation excludes certain specific items from the purview of cultivation which is normally recognized as cultivation for other purposes.

In Coimbatore, the excess is 1.56% and in Nilgiri it works out to 11.18%. Mixed cultivation of plantation and other crops which are popular in these districts might have added further difficulties to the enumerators. These might have been the likely causes for the increased acreage. South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli also show excess over official figures. It is 7.69% in South Arcot and 0.44% in Tiruchirapalli. We find large area of land in South Arcot (101,256 acres) under green manure crops and under vegetables and fruits (52,606 acres) in Tiruchirapalli. These are crops that are not covered under Census definition of cultivation yet treated as cultivation for all practical purposes. Wrong inclusion of areas covered by these crops may perhaps be the cause for the excess over the official figure. In all other districts, the estimated figures are less than the official figures. The difference is very conspicuous in Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Madurai. The extent of land recorded in the Household Schedule will not cover the lands owned by Dewaswoms in Kanyakumari district and by the temples in other parts of the State if they were cultivated by employing hired labour. The total extent of land held directly by institutions and temples not covered by the Household Schedule may offset against the variance in some of these districts, especially in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Chingleput. This may be the reason for the low figure. In addition, the estimated figure of acreage under cultivation is likely to possess certain percentage of error which is inherent in such estimation from samples.

Taking all these into consideration the estimated acreage compares favourably with the official figures. The results to certain extent give rise to optimism and strengthen the hope that through the Household Schedule such vital data on land can be obtained along with the gigantic operation of a population census and that the information can be collected with a reasonable amount of accuracy.

Estimation of food production and consumption through household schedule

79. An attempt has been made below to work out a broad estimation of the production and


MADRAS STATE
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
MYSORE
SALEM
Pondicherry
SOUTH ARCOT
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
PALK STRAIT
Gross Value of Agricultural output per Cultivating Household (In Rupees)
Below 700
700 - 899
900 - 1099
1100 - 1299
1300 and Above
State Average
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Madras District
NIL
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean

consumption in the various districts and in the State as a whole, with reference to the acreage of land returned in the Household Schedule.

State/ District	Net yield available for consumption	Estimated consumption	Surplus or Deficit (+) (-)
	(In Lakh Tons)		
Madras State	**62 56**	**52.62**	**+ 9.94**
Madras	0.01	2.52	— 2.51
Chingleput	2.99	3.39	— 0.40
North Arcot	5.07	4.60	+ 0.47
South Arcot	5.95	4.73	+ 1.22
Salem	8.68	5.83	+ 2.85
Coimbatore	9.10	5.64	+ 3.46
Nilgiri	0.28	0.63	— 0.35
Madurai	5.72	4.98	+ 0.74
Tiruchirapalli	7.94	5.22	+ 2.72
Thanjavur	5.42	5.27	+ 0.15
Ramanathapuram	5.94	3.91	+ 2.03
Tirunelveli	4.93	4.49	+ 0.44
Kanyakumari	0.53	1.41	— 0.88

The estimation has been done as follows: The yield per acre which has been worked out as 0.43 tons, has been multiplied by the estimated acreage under cultivation. 2% of the total yield has been allowed for seeds. To work out the estimated consumption, 20.4 ounces have been taken as consumers unit per head, per day and 76% of the total population as adult units. By this method, the production in the State is estimated to be about 62.56 lakh tons whereas the consumption is estimated as 52.62 lakh tons, thereby resulting in a surplus of 9.94 lakh tons. Among the districts except Chingleput, Madras, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari, all other districts record surplus production, among which Coimbatore leads with 3.46 lakh tons of surplus. Other than Madras district, where production is negligible, Kanyakumari records a defecit of 0.88 lakh tons which is the highest among districts.

However, lest this data lead to any false sense of complacency, it may be mentioned that the total produce of 62.56 lakh tons includes everything which comes under the Census definition of cultivation, and not limited to foodgrains alone. The yield of rice and millets alone for 60-61 (as per the State Season and Crop report) has been estimated as 52.03 lakh tons comprising 35.03 lakh tons of rice and 17.00 lakh tons of millets and other cereals. In the estimation from the particulars available from the Household Schedule, the acreage under current fallows also would be included, as no data relating to the current fallows are available in Household Schedule. This also to a certain extent would be responsible for the estimated production figure to be in excess of actual production.

Size class of land and production

80. The statement reveals the production under each size class and which of those size classes provide for markets after meeting the requirements of the households that produce them.

Size class of Land	Yield available for consumption	Total consumption by cultivating households (In Lakh Tons)	Surplus or Deficit
All Sizes	**62.56**	**25.69**	**+36.87**
Less than 1 Ac.	1.01	3.80	— 2.79
1.0— 2.4	7.74	8.53	— 0.79
2.5— 4.9	12.16	6.51	+ 5.65
5.0— 7.4	10.47	3.22	+ 7.25
7.5— 9.9	4.96	1.08	+ 3.88
10.0—12.4	6.04	1.02	+ 5.02
12.5—14.9	2.09	0.29	+ 1.80
15.0—29.9	10.23	0.90	+ 9.33
30.0—49.9	4.25	0.21	+ 4.04
50 +	3.43	0.08	+ 3.35
Unspecified	0.18	0.05	+ 0.13

For the State as a whole about 25.69 lakh tons are consumed by the cultivating households themselves and about 36.87 lakh tons are available for others. Of this, the size classes upto 2.4 acres do not produce quantity sufficient even for those households and deficit to the tune of 3.58 lakh tons exists. 33.2% of the total

cultivating households are within this range. In other words, about one third of the total cultivating households in the State do not produce even for their consumption. All other size classes produce surplus of their requirements, the maximum being from the size class 15 to 29.9 acres which amounts to 9.3 lakh tons.

Distribution of land

81. The following table gives the average area per head, per household and per cultivating household.

TABLE XII — 53

State/District	Average area (in acres) Per head	Per household	Per cultivating household
Madras State	**0.45**	**2.05**	**4.56**
Chingleput	0.33	1.52	3.55
North Arcot	0.38	1.90	3.54
South Arcot	0.47	2.16	3.73
Salem	0.54	2.57	4.82
Coimbatore	0.61	2.78	8.47
Nilgiri	0.17	0.77	3.86
Madurai	0.43	1.98	4.74
Tiruchirapalli	0.60	2.62	4.57
Thanjavur	0.40	1.77	4.20
Ramanathapuram	0.59	2.62	4.46
Tirunelveli	0.43	1.90	4.46
Kanyakumari	0.13	0.64	1.64

For the State as a whole, the average area works out to less than half an acre per head, 2.05 acres per household and 4.56 acres per cultivating household. Among the districts, Coimbatore has the highest extent per head, per household and cultivating household and the lowest is in Kanyakumari. The districts when grouped with reference to the land held by cultivating households fall into four distinct groups. The cultivating households in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Nilgiri held lands between 3 to 4 acres. In Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the cultivating households held lands between 4 to 5 acres. Coimbatore forms a separate category of highest acreage with 8.47 acres per cultivating household and Kanyakumari another separate category having the lowest viz., 1.64 acres. In Coimbatore each household has roughly doubled the acreage owned by similar households in other districts and in Kanyakumari cultivating households are not even having one third of the lands held by similar households in other districts. While in Coimbatore the phenomenal industrial growth may be the cause for the low pressure on land, it is the high density of households in Kanyakumari which is the chief cause for the small holdings. Besides the congestion of population in agriculture which has made the demand for land acute, the uneven distribution of land aggravates the problem in Kanyakumari.

Size of holding

82. While recording the broad categories of rights over land, the enumerator was instructed to enter the extent of land held by each cultivating household. According to the instructions issued, the holdings as entered in the schedule need not represent the actual size of holdings as existed on ground. Different bits of land cultivated by households have been added and recorded in the household schedule against the 3 different categories (i) owned or held from Government (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share & (iii) land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. Hence, the fragmentation of these holdings cannot be assessed. For the purpose of tabulation, the lands are classified as less than one acre, 1 to 2.4 acres, 2.5 to 4.9; 5.0 to 7.4; 7.5 to 9.9; 10 to 12.4; 12.5 to 14.9; 15 to 29.9; 30 to 49.9 and 50 and above.

In the State, maximum number of households are in the size class (i.e.) 1–2.4 acres. In the districts also the maximum percentage of cultivating households are in the size class range 1–2.4 acres except in Kanyakumari, Salem and Coimbatore. In Kanyakumari the maximum percentage of households are in the size class less than 1 acre, whereas Salem and Coimbatore have the maximum households under the size class

2.5 to 4.9 acres. More than half of the cultivating households (55.06%) in Kanyakumari own only less than one acre. This district reproduces the pattern of Kerala State of which it formed part till the reorganisation of States. Next to size class 1-2.4 acres, class range 2.5 to 4.9 has the highest percentage of households in all the districts with the exception of Tirunelveli. Tirunelveli has the highest percentage of households under "less than one acre" next to size class 1 to 2.4 acres. In general, we see marked changes in the distribution trends in Coimbatore and Kanyakumari from the rest of the districts. In Coimbatore the percentage of households in the lower size class (i.e.) below 10 acres is comparatively low and they are high in the size class 10 and above, while the trend for the State as a whole is reverse. In Kanyakumari almost all the households (98.52%) are under class range less than 10 acres. With the exception of these two districts and leaving Madras which is entirely an urban area the distribution of households under the different size class follows the same pattern in other districts with small marginal fluctuations.

Rights in Land

83. The broad categories of rights or interests in land recorded in the schedule were classified as (i) households cultivating land owned or held from Government (ii) households cultivating land held from private persons for payment in money, kind or share and (iii) households cultivating land partly owned or held from Government, and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The statement below gives the percentage of households in the rural areas of the State under each category.

State/ District	Percentage Households (Rural)		
	Owned or held from Government	Held from private persons	Both
Madras State	**76.2**	**11.0**	**12.8**
Chingleput	67.4	13.5	19.1
North Arcot	82.8	6.5	10.7
South Arcot	80.7	7.4	11.9
Salem	88.3	5.2	6.5
Coimbatore	79.8	10.4	9.8
Nilgiri	88.0	8.0	4.0
Madurai	79.3	9.1	11.6
Tiruchirapalli	77.7	8.9	13.4
Thanjavur	47.3	33.6	19.1
Ramanathapuram	77.7	7.4	14.9
Tirunelveli	77.1	9.6	13.3
Kanyakumari	63.0	13.4	23.6

Taking the cultivating households in the rural areas of this State, it is seen that 76.2% of the households cultivate land owned by them, 11% cultivate lands held under pure tenancy or crop sharing basis and the remaining 12.8% of households own lands under both. The highest percentage of households cultivating owned land is found in Salem, followed by Nilgiri and North Arcot. Thanjavur tops the list in having the highest percentage of households having tenancy cultivation followed by Chingleput and Kanyakumari. Mixed cultivation is found highest in Kanyakumari followed by Chingleput and Thanjavur.

The following Table presents the distribution of these three categories of households under different size classes.

TABLE XII — 54 A

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held

State/ District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: less than 1	1.0 — 2.4	2.5 — 4.9	5.0 — 7.4 —	7.5 — 9.9	10.0 — 12.4	12.5 — 14.9	15.0 — 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50 +	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madras State	**Total**	**1,000**	**148**	**332**	**254**	**125**	**42**	**40**	**11**	**35**	**8**	**3**	**2**
	1. Owned or held from Government	**1,000**	**145**	**330**	**251**	**127**	**41**	**43**	**10**	**37**	**9**	**4**	**3**
	2. Owned or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	**1,000**	**262**	**422**	**195**	**70**	**16**	**16**	**4**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	**1,000**	**65**	**263**	**321**	**162**	**69**	**43**	**22**	**44**	**8**	**3**	**N**
Madras	Total	1,000	71	191	381	143	...	95	...	24	71	24	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	...	222	334	148	...	148	...	37	74	37	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	111	111	667	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	333	167	167	167	...	...	...	...	166	...	...

TABLE XII — 54 A (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held

State/ District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: less than 1	1.0 — 2.4	2.5 — 4.9	5.0 — 7.4	7.5 — 9.9	10.0 — 12.4	12.5 — 14.9	15.0 — 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50+	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chingleput	Total	1,000	190	394	236	90	28	25	6	20	5	2	4
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	206	385	220	88	27	30	6	24	6	3	5
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	284	524	157	26	3	3	N	2	N	N	1
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	64	328	355	141	49	25	11	22	4	1	N
North Arcot	Total	1,000	137	396	273	110	30	25	7	17	3	1	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	143	392	268	110	30	27	7	18	3	1	1
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	204	562	174	45	5	5	2	3	N	...	N
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	46	320	385	147	48	26	11	14	2	1	N
South Arcot	Total	1,000	191	371	237	98	34	29	8	24	5	2	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	192	367	233	100	35	31	8	25	5	2	2
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	358	472	136	23	4	3	N	2	1	1	N
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	84	332	326	130	49	27	17	29	4	2	N

TABLE XII — 54 A (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held

State/ District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: less than 1	1.0 — 2.4	2.5 — 4.9	5.0 — 7.4	7.5 — 9.9	10.0 — 12.4	12.5 — 14.9	15.0 — 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50 +	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Salem	Total	1,000	61	304	311	171	55	45	12	33	5	1	2
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	62	309	308	169	53	46	12	33	5	1	2
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	103	417	315	124	20	14	2	5	N	...	N
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	13	145	345	242	107	61	27	54	5	1	N
Coimbatore	Total	1,000	36	195	251	182	80	92	24	98	27	13	2
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	35	196	250	183	77	94	21	98	29	14	3
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	70	298	279	155	68	69	9	44	6	1	1
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	6	73	222	204	119	104	59	163	39	11	...
Nilgiri	Total	1,000	139	400	246	118	32	30	7	21	4	3	N
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	120	409	254	121	30	33	5	22	3	3	N
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	272	391	168	84	34	19	17	15	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	52	243	353	191	66	7	22	22	37	7	...

TABLE XII — 54 A(Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of households under each interest by size class of land held

State/ District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: less than 1	1.0 — 2.4	2.5 — 4.9	5.0 — 7.4	7.5 — 9.9	10.0 — 12.4	12.5 — 14.9	15.0 — 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50 +	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madurai	Total	1,000	119	344	258	130	42	43	10	38	8	4	4
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	123	348	251	128	39	44	9	40	9	4	5
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	192	470	216	73	15	20	2	9	2	1	N
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	29	209	338	191	85	57	26	54	7	4	N
Tiruchirapalli	Total	1,000	134	331	259	132	46	42	10	34	7	3	2
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	128	321	257	139	46	47	11	38	8	3	2
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	294	488	156	36	7	8	1	8	1	N	1
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	55	282	341	156	67	39	15	35	7	3	N
Thanjavur	Total	1,000	158	347	258	122	33	31	12	27	7	3	2
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	181	372	241	108	23	28	10	25	7	3	2
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	192	385	241	104	21	22	8	18	5	2	2
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	36	217	333	191	82	53	26	48	9	5	N

TABLE XII — 54 A (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of households under each interest by size class of land held

State/ District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0 — 2.4	2.5 — 4.9	5.0 — 7.4	7.5 — 9.9	10.0 — 12.4	12.5 — 14.9	15.0 — 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50 +	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ramanathapuram	Total	1,000	126	328	260	130	46	43	12	41	8	3	3
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	128	337	255	126	40	44	10	43	9	4	4
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	271	432	202	64	15	10	3	3	N	N	N
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	39	226	317	188	90	52	25	48	11	3	1
Tirunelveli	Total	1,000	268	306	191	92	34	35	13	42	11	5	3
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	242	291	195	104	38	42	14	50	14	6	4
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	554	338	83	15	3	3	1	2	N	N	1
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	115	356	282	106	40	30	20	37	10	4	...
Kanyakumari	Total	1,000	551	298	99	31	6	7	3	4	1	N	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	599	269	84	28	6	7	2	4	1	N	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons etc.	1,000	631	300	51	11	3	2	N	1	1	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government & partly etc.	1,000	370	376	170	52	11	8	5	6	2	...	...

This distribution shows that in the category of land owned or held from Government and the category of land owned or held from private persons, etc. in the State, the distribution of households recedes after size class 2.4 acres, whereas in the category of land partly held from Government and partly from private persons the distribution shows an increase upto 7.4 acres and then recedes. This indicates that many households acquire land on lease to consolidate their holdings and to make it a viable unit. The above table has been presented in another manner by showing the distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land.

TABLE XII — 54 B

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Un-classi-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madras State	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	1 Owned or held from Government	760	744	756	752	773	749	816	715	807	833	852	934
	2 Owned or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	113	201	144	87	63	44	46	40	35	33	31	52
	3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	127	55	100	161	164	207	138	245	158	134	117	14
Madras	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1'000
	1 Owned or held from Government	643	333	750	562	667	...	1,000	...	1,000	667	1,000	...
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	214	333	125	375	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	143	334	125	63	166	...	...	...	...	333	...	...

TABLE XII — 54 B (Contd.)

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Un-classi-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chingleput	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	675	732	661	627	665	656	799	680	784	819	861	958
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	137	205	182	91	39	17	18	8	11	10	25	35
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	188	63	157	282	296	327	183	312	205	171	114	7
North Arcot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	826	863	817	807	830	821	876	806	898	921	938	944
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	68	101	97	43	28	11	14	15	11	5	...	37
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	106	36	86	150	142	168	110	179	91	74	62	19
South Arcot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	806	806	798	794	826	821	882	749	851	897	858	948
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	76	142	97	44	18	9	7	3	7	11	26	31
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	118	52	105	162	156	170	111	248	142	92	116	21

TABLE XII—54 B (Contd.)

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Un-classi-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Salem	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	882	896	896	875	870	854	897	849	886	932	965	968
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	53	90	73	54	39	20	16	9	8	5	...	16
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	65	14	31	71	91	126	87	142	106	63	35	16
Coimbatore	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	795	775	798	794	800	765	810	717	792	839	904	971
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	109	208	166	121	93	92	82	42	49	26	9	29
	3 Partly held from Government & partly etc.	96	17	36	85	107	143	108	241	159	135	87	...
Nilgiri	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	822	714	841	849	838	773	903	542	863	643	900	1,000
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	138	271	135	94	98	145	87	333	96	...	...	...
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	40	15	24	57	64	82	10	125	41	357	100	...

TABLE XII—54 B (Contd.)

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Un-classi fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madurai	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	785	812	794	765	773	732	801	681	814	886	858	981
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	99	159	135	83	56	35	45	22	23	16	25	5
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	116	29	71	152	171	233	154	297	163	98	117	14
Tiruchirapalli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	773	740	749	768	816	788	859	788	845	870	876	961
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	94	206	138	57	26	15	17	13	20	12	9	32
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	133	54	113	175	158	197	124	199	135	118	115	7
Thanjavur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	483	555	517	450	427	334	440	400	445	483	487	584
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	331	403	366	309	281	207	240	213	219	258	221	376
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	186	42	117	241	292	459	320	387	336	259	292	40

TABLE XII—54 B (Contd.)

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Un-classified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ramanathapuram	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	779	792	800	765	753	690	807	669	823	813	862	970
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	76	164	100	59	37	25	17	20	5	2	5	5
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	145	44	100	176	210	285	176	311	172	185	133	25
Tirunelveli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	726	658	690	739	821	824	873	774	870	883	887	938
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	137	283	151	60	23	14	9	9	7	2	7	62
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	137	59	159	201	156	162	118	217	123	115	106	...
Kanyakumari	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1 Owned or held from Government	630	685	568	533	564	535	689	564	667	556	1,000	...
	2 Owned or held from private persons, etc.	140	160	141	72	51	61	39	26	16	55	...	...
	3 Partly held from Government & partly, etc.	230	155	291	395	385	404	272	410	317	389	...	...

CHART 1.
Cumulative-Percentage of Cultivating Households and Area Cultivated in Madras State.

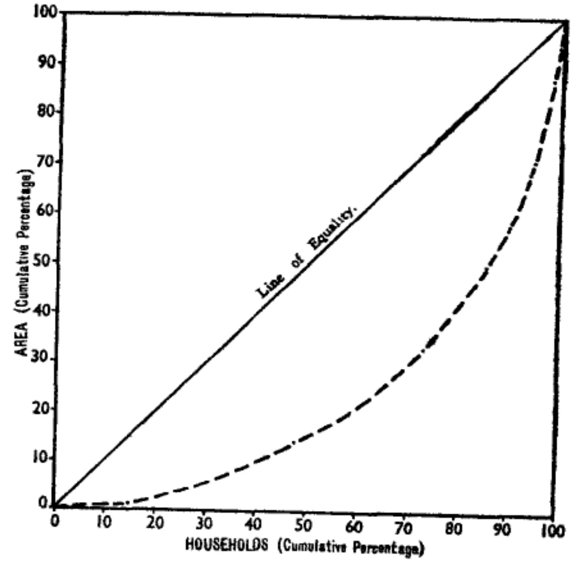


CHART 2.
Cumulative Percentage of Households and Lands Owned in Madras State.

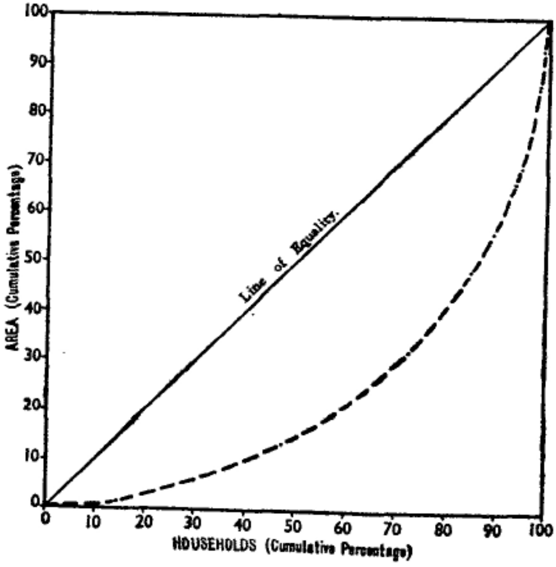


CHART 3.

Cumulative Percentage of Households and Land held from Private Persons or institutions in Madras State.

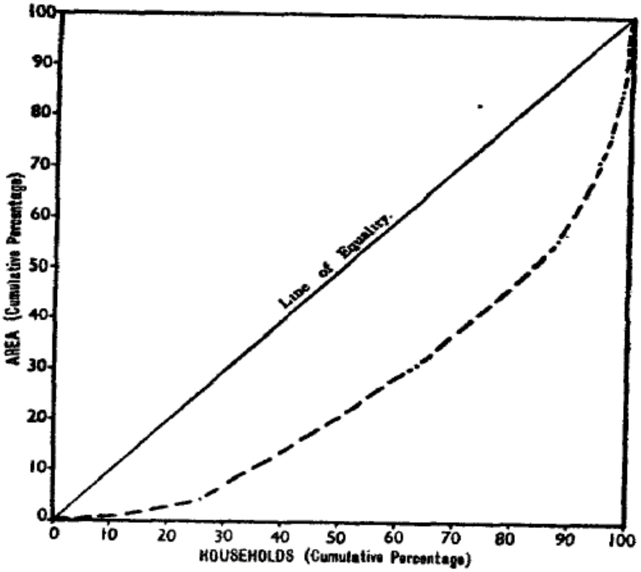
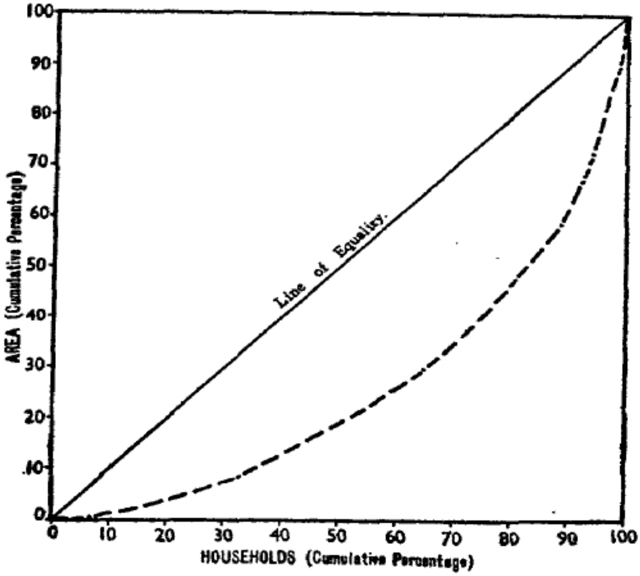


CHART 4.

Cumulative Percentage of Households and Land Partly Owned and Partly held from Government in Madras State.



Three-fourths of the cultivating households in the State cultivate their own lands. Among the districts not much difference is noticed in the proportion of lands owned by households, except in Thanjavur, Kanyakumari and Chingleput. In these three districts, the proportion is lower than that of the State and it is the lowest in Thanjavur district. Other districts have less proportion under owner cultivation. Salem has the highest proportion of 88·21% of households cultivating land owned or held from Government. Availability of large tracts of land coupled with low literacy and non-availability of opportunities in other avocations may be the contributing factor. The proportion of land held from private persons is highest in this district and is nearly 3 times higher than that of the corresponding proportion in the State. Roughly one-third of the cultivating households here cultivate lands on some crop sharing or tenancy basis. Concentration of more lands in few hands seems to be the prime cause. Kanyakumari has the highest proportion under mixed tenancy. The acute pressure on land and the smallness of the holdings here makes them supplement the land owned with the land held from others.

Concentration of land

84. The cumulative percentage given below will indicate the concentration of land in a few households.

Cumulative Percentage — Madras State (Total)

Size of land		Total cultivating households	
		Households	Area
Less than 1 Acre		14·80	1·62
Upto	2·4	48·01	14·00
,,	4·9	73·34	33·43
,,	7·4	85·86	50·17
,,	9·9	90·07	58·11
,,	12·4	94 03	67 76
,,	14·9	95·15	71·10
,,	29·9	98 66	87·45
,,	49·9	99·46	94·24
,,	50+	99·80	99·71
,,	Unspecified	100·00	100·00

This statement has been presented in the form of a graph (chart 1).

85·86% of the households in the State cultivate land within 7·5 acres and they have 50·17% of the total cultivated land. About 5% of the households cultivate more than 15 acres, but they hold about 30% of the total area. The chart shows the skew distribution with the curve more in the class range upto 7·4 acres. The pattern in all the districts is almost the same.

The cumulative percentage of households having upto 7·4 acres in all the districts is presented below.

Cumulative Percentage — Upto 7·4 acres

State/District	Total cultivating households	
	Households	Area
Madras State	**85·86**	**50·17**
Chingleput	90·91	60·28
North Arcot	91·64	66·84
South Arcot	89·72	57·71
Salem	84·71	55 60
Coimbatore	66·42	27·63
Nilgiri	90·26	60·35
Madurai	85·10	49·41
Tiruchirapalli	85·59	51·13
Thanjavur	88·50	55·13
Ramanathapuram	84·38	48·22
Tirunelveli	85·78	42·31
Kanyakumari	97·87	80 55

Of all the districts the holdings are the smallest in Kanyakumari. 97·87% of the households own less than 7·5 acres and the total extent owned by them is 80·55%. The remaining 2·3% own about 20·45% of the total land. Coimbatore shows a more equitable distribution with 66·42% of the households owning 27·63% of the area. The industrial growth in this district would have to a certain extent reduced the pressure on land.

Households having owned lands

85. Chart 2 shows the distribution of land owned in the different size classes for the State. 85·31% of the households in the State own lands within 7·5 acres amounting to 48·79% of the total area owned. While the average acreage held by 85·31% of the households which are in the size class upto 7·4 acres comes to 2·67 acres, the remaining 14·69 of the households own per household an average of 16·07 acres. The statement below gives these particulars in respect of districts.

District		Below 7·5 acre			7·5 and above		
		Cumulative percentage of H. H.	Cumulative percentage of Area	Average acreage per H. H.	Cumulative percentage of H. H.	Cumulative percentage of Area	Average acreage per H. H.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	...	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chingleput	...	89·88	56·11	2·35	10·12	43·89	15·50
North Arcot	...	91·32	65·39	2·58	8·68	34 61	14·06
South Arcot	...	89·22	56·33	2·40	10·78	43·67	15·34
Salem	...	84·78	55 33	3·16	15·22	44·67	13·99
Coimbatore	...	66·46	27·22	3·52	33·54	72·78	18·25
Nilgiri	...	90·35	60·95	2·58	9·65	39·05	15·73
Madurai	...	85·06	48·44	2·75	14·94	51·56	16·08
Tiruchirapalli	...	84·53	49·23	2·73	15·43	50·77	15·50
Thanjavur	...	90·19	56·70	2·62	9·81	43·30	16·40
Ramanathapuram	...	84·53	47·49	2·75	15·47	52·51	15·97
Tirunelveli	...	83·26	38·71	2·20	16·74	61·29	18·10
Kanyakumari	...	97·90	78·97	1·35	2·10	21·03	14·92

This again shows that vast areas of land are concentrated in a few hands. How far this situation has been changed by the Madras Land Reforms (fixation of ceiling on land) Act, 1961 and other land reforms can only be seen in the next Census.

Households cultivating land held from private persons or institutions

86. Chart 3 shows that the bulk of the pure tenancy holders are found in the size class range of less than 2·5 acres. About 68·33% of the households own less than 2·5 acres and 87·87% of the households own less than 5 acres. Only 3·52% of the cultivating households cultivate lands above 10 acres. The remarks of Sri Venkateswaran, the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1951 Census in his report regarding the tenancy cultivation is worth recapitulation

"In the Southern division, the most remarkable fact of course is that Thanjavur has got the smallest percentage under class I (owner cultivators) among the mufassal districts. That the more profitable the cultivation, the more the temptation to get the lands cultivated by others is borne out by the fact that among the mufassal districts in the southern division, Thanjavur has the smallest percentage under class I (37 per cent) while Chittoor (now in Andhra) and Ramanathapuram are at the opposite end with 70 and 71 per cent respectively".

It is for the first time in Census history that extent of land held by the different pattern of households has been collected and therefore variation under the land held under lease during the decade could not be assessed accurately. However, a tangible amount of decrease in land held on lease and in general an improvement in peasant

proprietorship could be seen by comparing it with the following data obtained through National Sample Survey. According to the first report on the National Sample Survey, eighth round (1954), in South India, 23% of area under operation (by cultivating households) in the rural households was under lease. The results of the Census of land holdings and cultivation which was undertaken following the recommendation contained in the First Five Year Plan in this State in 1954 revealed that the area leased is only 11% of the area operated. But the wide variation between these data is mainly due to the differences in defining the term 'land held under tenancy'. Land held in urban area was outside the scope of this Census. The agricultural land was defined as the cultivated area comprised in a holding, including groves and pastures. For the purpose of these two enquiries, a tenant who has acquired permanent right has been regarded as owner, and therefore the area leased represents that portion of the area under tenancies in which permanent rights have not accrued to tenants. But the 1961 Census concept of land held under tenancy includes land held on lease even though the tenant has acquired permanent right. For exclusion from this category one must have proprietory right over land which is heritable and transferable.

Land Reforms

87. It can be safely said that the extent of land held under the crop-sharing system or tenancy has been considerably reduced in the recent years thanks to the policy of the Government. The accepted policy since the advent of the National Government was to abolish all the intermediaries between the Government and the actual cultivator, to protect tenants by reducing or eliminating burdens he has borne in the past, to give the tiller of the soil his rightful place in the agrarian system and to provide him with fuller incentives for increasing agricultural production. So the last decade witnessed unprecedented measures on land reforms. A brief summary of the various land reforms passed in this State would be of use to appreciate the present position. The intermediaries in the State have almost been abolished. The following statement will give the position as on 10-6-1962 (Fasli 1371).

	No. of estates	Area (Sq. miles)	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Various types of intermediary tenures such as Zamindaris, Gajirs, inams before their abolition	6,360	13,000 (approximate)	100
Area of estates abolished	4,923	11,489	88·4
Area in which ryotwari settlement was introduced	4,872	11,187	...
Area in which ryotwari settlement is yet to be introduced	51	302	...
Area which has yet to be taken over	1,437	1,511 (approximate)	11·06

This has been achieved by the enactment of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948). It entitled the Government to take over by notification with effect from a specified date the Zamindari, an under-tenure or an inam estate. All ryots who possessed occupancy rights are granted ryotwari patta and the land-holders are granted ryotwari patta for the private lands under their personal cultivation. Provisions were made for payment of compensation for those who have interest in the acquired estates. After the enactment of 1948 Act, the only type of intermediary that remained to be abolished was post 1936 inams. The subsequent enactments were introduced in the Assembly during 1961 and 1962 to abolish 1936 inams. They have since been enacted. The Madras Iruvaram Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 abolished the Iruvaram Inam villages and the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into the Ryotwari) Act, 1962 abolished minor inams. There is yet another class of intermediaries in this State namely the lessees of leasehold villages and the Madras Leaseholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1962 makes

provision for the abolition and conversion of these villages into Ryotwari. Thus, all the intermediaries that existed in the State have been taken over by the Government, for conversion into Ryotwari area. But yet, sub-letting was not prevented. There was no legislation to prevent sub-letting. The question was examined in detail in 1951 by the Land Revenue Reforms committee and it recommended, that "it is not necessary or expedient to prohibit tenancy as such and the more important thing really is that equitable rights should be secured to tenants; if that is done it would not be imperative to prohibit tenancy altogether. We therefore recommend that the landlord and tenant system may be allowed to continue, but subject to the regulation of the system in respect of fair rents, security of tenure, compensation for improvements, grounds for eviction and other related matters." Consequently during the decade, several Acts regulating the tenancy were enacted. The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 provided for the reinstatement of cultivating tenants who had been evicted by the land owner either in favour of other tenants or in favour of his own Pannaiyals. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 protected the tenants from unjust eviction and provides for the restoration of a cultivating tenant to the land which he was in possession on 1-12-1953. Till 1956 there was no law in the State to regulate the rent payable by tenants to their land lords. The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of fair rent) Act, 1956 fixes the fair rent as (i) Forty per cent of the normal gross produce in the case of wet land (ii) Thirty-five per cent of the normal gross produce in the case of wet land where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water (iii) Thirty-three and one-third per cent of the normal gross produce in the case of any other class of land. The Tiruchirapalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958 gives protection to Kaieruvaramdars and Mattuvaramdars found in Tiruchirapalli District.

These enactments have to a great extent ameliorated and improved the conditions of tenancy cultivators in this State.

Lands partly owned and partly held from Government

88. As already mentioned, those who have not got sufficient lands to keep them and their cattle engaged fully find it necessary to supplement the lands already owned. It makes their holding a viable unit. The mildness of the skew, shows how in the lower size class, households try to have their holdings viable by resorting to taking land on lease. The distribution of these households in the different size classes in districts will confirm this. (i.e.) The percentage of households increases gradually upto size class 12·5 to 14·9 and then gradually recedes.

Districts in the descending order of concentration of these categories of households are :

1. Kanyakumari
2. Chingleput
3. Thanjavur
4. Ramanathapuram
5. Tirunelveli
6. Tiruchirapalli
7. South Arcot
8. Madurai
9. North Arcot
10. Coimbatore
11. Salem
12. Nilgiri

Cultivating households classified by number of workers

89. Cultivating households have been grouped with reference to number of workers engaged as follows : (i.e.) 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10, more than 10 and unspecified. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size-class of land under cultivation of households.

TABLE XII—55

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of family workers b	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State ...	**1. All Sizes**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**286**	**130**	...	**274**	**237**	**14**
	2. Less than 1	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**506**	**309**	...	**283**	**332**	**48**
	3. 1·0— 2·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**342**	**174**	...	**314**	**307**	**23**
	4. 2·5— 4·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**234**	**102**	...	**237**	**237**	**15**
	5. 5·0— 7·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**176**	**69**	...	**245**	**180**	**11**
	6. 7·5— 9·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**138**	**51**	...	**214**	**146**	**8**
	7. 10·0—12·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**131**	**47**	...	**189**	**127**	**7**
	8. 12·5—14·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**108**	**37**	...	**165**	**105**	**6**
	9. 15·0—29·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**104**	**35**	...	**143**	**90**	**4**
	10. 30·0—49·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**88**	**29**	...	**102**	**64**	**2**
	11. 50+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**104**	**39**	...	**85**	**61**	**1**
	12. Unspecified	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**345**	**142**	...	**353**	**328**	**22**
Madras ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	488	417	...	24	21	4
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	857	857	...	143	143	1,000
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	438	350	...	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	286	...	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons a	b	c	6—10 Persons a	b	c	More than 10 persons a	b	c	Unspecified a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras State ...	**1. All Sizes**	**306**	**426**	**93**	**73**	**131**	**120**	**61**	**73**	**773**	**N**	...	**N**
	2. Less than 1	**169**	**298**	**207**	**27**	**47**	**240**	**14**	**14**	**505**	**1**	...	**N**
	3. 1·0— 2·4	**257**	**397**	**119**	**47**	**80**	**158**	**40**	**42**	**700**	**N**	...	**N**
	4. 2·5— 4·9	**343**	**469**	**85**	**72**	**125**	**114**	**64**	**67**	**786**	**N**	...	**N**
	5. 5·0— 7·4	**395**	**486**	**83**	**99**	**173**	**95**	**85**	**92**	**811**	**N**	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	**421**	**480**	**80**	**126**	**215**	**94**	**101**	**108**	**818**	**N**	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	**428**	**467**	**90**	**141**	**234**	**96**	**111**	**125**	**807**	**N**	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	**422**	**433**	**83**	**168**	**269**	**94**	**137**	**156**	**817**	**N**	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	**407**	**404**	**79**	**200**	**296**	**115**	**145**	**175**	**802**	**1**	...	**N**
	10. 30·0—49·9	**345**	**325**	**58**	**246**	**326**	**118**	**219**	**256**	**822**	**N**	...	...
	11. 50+	**248**	**255**	**31**	**241**	**308**	**102**	**322**	**337**	**866**	**N**	...	...
	12. Unspecified	**248**	**395**	**114**	**37**	**87**	**172**	**16**	**28**	**686**	**1**	...	**6**
Madras ...	1. All Sizes	293	375	102	24	21	23	171	166	871	...	...	...
	2. Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	437	500	158	...	...	...	125	150	842	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	500	571	153	...	...	...	167	143	847	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	167	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	334	334	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	359	185	...	256	244	20
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	539	341	...	257	310	45
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	403	220	...	271	280	23
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	281	132	...	275	235	23
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	202	87	...	252	189	22
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	66	...	187	134	13
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	72	...	151	112	9
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	47	...	159	118	7
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	132	54	...	105	75	5
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	49	...	36	27	1
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	66	...	51	44	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	540	330	...	345	419	1,000

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons a	3—5 Persons b	3—5 Persons c	6—10 Persons a	6—10 Persons b	6—10 Persons c	More than 10 Persons a	More than 10 Persons b	More than 10 Persons c	Unspecified a	Unspecified b	Unspecified c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras ...	7. 10·0—12·4	500	667	231	...	...	...	250	166	769	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—15·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	333	333	91	333	333	909	...	...	...
	11. 50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1. All Sizes	252	371	102	67	122	128	65	78	750	1	...	...
	2. Less than 1	156	284	206	31	49	269	16	16	480	1	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	224	356	110	50	88	138	52	56	729	...	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	294	414	87	78	139	125	72	80	765	N	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	343	426	91	93	169	91	110	129	796	N	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	417	453	121	120	222	84	117	125	782	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	390	411	107	146	240	106	147	165	778	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	389	370	115	163	275	96	178	190	782	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	371	365	105	214	301	143	178	205	747	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	232	197	44	298	367	136	323	360	819	...	...	...
	11. 50+	88	94	8	266	315	88	443	481	904	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	108	225	...	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 55 (contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of house-holds a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	b	c	2 Persons a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	112	...	304	246	18
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	427	231	...	342	367	21
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	147	...	346	318	19
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	85	...	295	222	19
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	52	...	244	155	24
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	45	...	196	116	18
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	40	...	143	80	11
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	29	...	147	77	12
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	30	...	125	71	4
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	23	...	92	48	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	22	...	109	79	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	269	112	...	385	288	250
South Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	166	...	256	242	12
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	510	313	...	268	317	31
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	370	197	...	282	287	16
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	262	121	...	258	224	10
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	87	...	227	177	9
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	67	...	210	155	9

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation											
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	326	453	101	69	144	138	33	45	743	N	...	N
	2. Less than 1	198	346	144	21	45	190	11	11	645	1	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	276	428	98	43	83	179	22	24	704	N	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	382	509	79	70	142	115	37	42	787	N	...	N
	5. 5·0— 7·4	436	503	110	118	230	96	48	60	770	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	451	481	133	156	284	118	58	74	731	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	452	445	113	194	324	114	82	111	762	1	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	454	415	117	211	342	122	92	137	749	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	400	339	141	261	383	186	113	177	669	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	231	156	76	360	352	273	231	421	651	...	...	...
	11. 50+	266	264	35	234	264	97	328	371	868	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	288	416	250	39	120	188	19	64	312	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	267	390	74	65	115	92	81	87	822	N	...	...
	2. Less than 1	165	290	160	35	57	228	22	23	581	N	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	243	384	90	44	73	109	61	59	785	N	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	314	436	63	71	124	74	95	95	853	N	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	348	439	60	101	176	78	119	121	853	N	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	365	432	65	115	194	73	149	152	853	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Arcot ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	63	...	170	123	7
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	48	...	146	100	7
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	47	...	116	83	4
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	46	...	104	82	3
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	54	...	98	98	N
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	200	...	281	277	...
Salem ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	74	...	283	212	9
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	425	240	...	343	380	26
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	127	...	349	318	18
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	68	...	298	226	11
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	42	...	239	160	7
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	25	...	191	113	5
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	24	...	171	99	3
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	15	...	130	68	1
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	14	...	102	48	3
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	14	...	86	38	1
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	37	...	108	50	4
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	197	75	...	393	293	28

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
South Arcot ...	7. 10·0—12·4	374	408	76	132	232	70	167	174	847	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	390	412	85	137	226	71	209	214	837	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	337	346	61	193	275	96	236	249	839	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	275	276	52	207	256	99	313	340	846	...	...	...
	11. 50+	170	216	15	176	166	70	451	466	915	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	240	405	48	52	103	381	21	15	571	...	...	..
Salem ...	1. All Sizes	359	454	85	97	174	142	68	86	764	N	...	...
	2. Less than 1	181	308	209	36	57	333	15	15	432	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	281	417	119	61	100	233	37	38	630	N	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	381	492	87	84	144	156	63	70	746	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	440	507	83	113	195	107	85	96	803	...	...	...
	6· 7·5— 9·9	466	488	70	154	255	103	108	119	822	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	453	450	71	179	284	94	117	143	832	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	429	395	42	231	341	82	152	181	875	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	404	333	61	270	378	106	167	227	830	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	315	230	54	284	364	103	253	354	842	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	234	168	54	216	268	114	298	477	828	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	303	399	56	66	143	141	41	90	775	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	112	...	265	222	23
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	558	353	...	276	339	40
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	409	226	...	323	339	54
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	138	...	314	283	41
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	91	...	278	224	36
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	70	...	240	182	24
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	51	...	214	154	17
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	43	...	184	123	22
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	34	...	157	105	8
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	24	...	109	74	2
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	30	...	80	63	1
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	354	163	...	343	316	...
Nilgiri ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	164	72	...	315	269	15
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	362	200	...	394	414	76
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	84	...	402	360	35
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	48	...	279	225	12
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	26	...	159	120	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	24	...	167	118	5

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation											
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Coimbatore ...	1. All Sizes	356	469	180	86	147	186	43	50	611	N	...	...
	2. Less than 1	142	269	142	11	28	83	12	11	735	1	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	225	371	190	28	50	160	14	14	596	1	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	327	468	203	48	87	161	22	24	595	1	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	408	530	246	72	122	201	32	33	517	N	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	435	524	210	105	171	211	49	53	555	N	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	473	540	206	121	195	177	59	60	600	N	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	489	528	241	149	238	195	66	68	542	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	467	482	163	197	283	199	86	96	630	N	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	392	378	109	277	355	217	152	169	672	2	...	...
	11. 50 +	214	222	36	304	361	160	329	324	803	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	263	423	333	40	98	667	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri ...	1. All Sizes	371	462	223	102	145	274	46	52	488	2	...	...
	2. Less than 1	197	314	224	32	50	265	13	22	435	2	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	345	456	314	50	71	263	21	29	388	1	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	469	550	322	102	142	258	33	35	408	1	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	515	546	287	197	256	340	58	52	373	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	342	365	88	315	403	347	111	90	560	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of house-holds a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nilgiri ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	13	...	150	118	5
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	130	103	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	20	...	68	50	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	107	...	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madurai ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	263	115	...	277	233	13
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	267	...	317	355	48
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	326	163	...	320	307	28
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	222	94	...	280	228	14
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	175	67	...	230	171	7
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	44	...	221	151	6
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	39	...	182	120	5
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	35	...	154	95	4
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	34	...	151	94	3
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	31	...	103	62	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	32	...	88	58	1
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	319	137	...	343	295	...

Table XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district		Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons a	3—5 Persons b	3—5 Persons c	6—10 Persons a	6—10 Persons b	6—10 Persons c	More than 10 Persons a	More than 10 Persons b	More than 10 Persons c	Unspecified a	Unspecified b	Unspecified c
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Nilgiri	...	7. 10·0—12·4	400	435	126	260	291	236	160	143	573	...	...	...
		8. 12·5—14·9	348	310	163	391	483	488	131	104	349	...	...	...
		9. 15·0—29·9	151	171	30	370	412	266	356	347	704	...	...	...
		10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	72	72	26	714	821	974	...	...	...
		11. 50 +	...	...	...	200	240	100	500	480	900	100	...	...
		12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	1. All Sizes	321	435	112	85	151	161	52	66	714	2	...	N
		2. Less than 1	185	321	173	23	43	178	13	14	600	3	...	1
		3. 1·0— 2·4	278	416	194	49	87	206	24	27	572	3	...	...
		4. 2·5— 4·9	361	480	123	89	147	185	46	51	678	2	...	N
		5. 5·0— 7·4	393	483	89	122	193	156	78	86	748	2	...	...
		6. 7·5— 9·9	405	462	72	142	229	129	108	114	793	1	...	...
		7. 10·0—12·4	426	460	91	157	242	133	120	139	771	2	...	...
		8. 12·5—14·9	398	405	74	194	289	145	147	176	777	...	...	...
		9. 15·0—29·9	385	379	69	210	318	115	147	175	813	3	...	N
		10. 30·0—49·9	323	285	54	260	357	111	214	265	835	...	...	...
		11. 50 +	268	264	32	247	316	99	304	330	868	...	...	...
		12. Unspecified	269	401	34	54	146	26	15	21	940	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tiruchirapalli ...	1- All Sizes	1,000	1 000	1,000	229	97	...	270	220	6
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1 000	1,000	401	219	...	314	334	21
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1 000	1,000	1,000	280	132	...	308	283	9
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	80	...	275	220	7
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1 000	1 000	142	53	...	235	167	4
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1 000	1 000	110	38	...	198	128	4
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	35	...	189	119	4
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	25	...	150	86	3
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	23	...	125	71	2
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	18	...	74	41	1
	11. 50 +	1,000	1 000	1,000	82	25	...	86	51	N
	12. Unspecified	1 000	1,000	1,000	252	118	...	417	384	19
Thanjavur ...	1. All Sizes	1 000	1 000	1,000	312	166	...	271	257	21
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1 000	542	351	...	281	342	71
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	368	207	...	318	323	47
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	126	...	288	253	26
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	84	...	226	179	18
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	53	...	163	121	9

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons a	3—5 Persons b	3—5 Persons c	6—10 Persons a	6—10 Persons b	6—10 Persons c	More than 10 Persons a	More than 10 Persons b	More than 10 Persons c	Unspecified a	Unspecified b	Unspecified c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tiruchirapalli ...	1. All Sizes	320	430	49	80	135	84	101	118	861	N	...	N
	2. Less than 1	217	354	160	47	72	284	21	21	535	N	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	276	411	65	60	91	133	76	83	793	N	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	341	457	41	74	119	75	116	124	877	N	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	392	474	35	94	158	52	137	148	909	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	416	470	33	121	200	55	155	164	908	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	414	444	46	143	235	64	150	167	886	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	412	406	38	166	259	50	192	224	909	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	424	397	50	175	268	58	199	241	890	N	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	392	337	60	254	330	100	217	274	839	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	267	238	28	303	387	94	262	299	878	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	258	402	95	46	81	190	20	15	667	7	...	29
Thanjavur ...	1. All Sizes	283	398	97	65	104	96	69	75	786	...	...	...
	2. Less than 1	146	269	178	16	24	151	15	14	600	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	234	364	129	41	66	133	39	40	691	...	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	329	455	96	61	92	93	72	74	785	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	396	472	107	94	155	79	106	110	796	...	...	...
	6. 57·— 9·9	464	499	102	131	204	77	124	123	812	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of house-holds a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	b	c	2 Persons a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thanjavur ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	69	...	136	110	6
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	55	...	108	85	4
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	50	...	82	69	2
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	43	...	56	56	N
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	48	...	61	61	1
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	327	165	...	346	345	14
Ramanathapuram	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	129	...	294	255	9
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	453	256	...	307	339	37
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	352	175	...	324	318	15
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	259	113	...	307	262	9
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	82	...	264	201	6
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	62	...	261	190	4
	7. 10·0—12 4	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	60	...	230	162	4
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	43	...	224	150	4
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	52	...	193	124	4
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	32	...	157	88	5
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	48	...	68	40	1
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	354	170	...	344	327	19

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons a	3—5 Persons b	3—5 Persons c	6—10 Persons a	6—10 Persons b	6—10 Persons c	More than 10 Persons a	More than 10 Persons b	More than 10 Persons c	Unspecified a	Unspecified b	Unspecified c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Thanjavur ...	7. 10·0—12·4	429	445	96	141	224	73	147	152	825	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	399	378	95	197	301	90	177	181	811	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	345	332	62	261	320	110	206	229	826	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	192	211	22	243	278	72	429	412	906	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	112	131	12	163	178	51	577	582	936	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	297	475	143	10	5	129	20	10	714	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	1. All Sizes	302	437	79	64	120	133	49	59	779	N	...	...
	2. Less than 1	198	335	268	32	60	326	9	10	369	1	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	257	407	148	43	73	231	24	27	606	N	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	323	463	79	65	116	152	46	46	760	N	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	361	480	52	85	152	105	80	85	837	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	390	488	51	94	170	85	87	90	860	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	403	490	46	102	180	78	97	108	872	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	398	463	39	119	194	74	134	150	883	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	395	445	40	129	226	68	127	153	888	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	376	369	46	165	261	52	196	250	897	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	363	335	57	221	361	87	190	216	855	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	266	451	39	21	30	288	15	22	654	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tirunelveli ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	383	195	...	287	279	36
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	553	358	...	276	337	115
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	416	228	...	308	322	60
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	147	...	299	271	30
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	123	...	292	249	21
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	94	...	286	226	21
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	202	82	...	268	208	14
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	70	...	262	196	13
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	56	...	225	160	11
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	44	...	141	87	7
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	59	...	118	82	3
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	409	213	...	326	338	...

TABLE XII — 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation											
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tirunelveli ...	1. All Sizes	263	406	211	47	96	192	20	24	561	...	...	...
	2. Less than 1	149	269	381	17	31	284	5	5	220	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	231	375	290	31	61	214	14	14	436	...	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	314	455	236	54	105	206	20	22	528	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	340	472	191	65	129	185	25	27	603	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	366	480	191	93	173	246	26	27	542	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	403	517	144	82	141	144	45	52	698	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	411	520	97	94	166	127	56	48	763	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	438	514	122	126	205	172	62	65	695	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	450	482	85	182	293	107	96	94	801	...	...	...
	11. 50+	413	440	98	161	225	118	150	194	781	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	220	327	435	30	83	130	15	39	435	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Total No. of cultivating households: No. of house-holds a	No of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kanyakumari ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	599	482	...	156	207	40
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	765	681	...	123	178	126
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	493	376	...	198	255	43
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	217	...	201	225	25
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	169	...	174	194	13
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	176	...	44	37	4
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	133	...	92	98	4
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	231	145	...	103	129	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	120	...	113	130	2
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	125	...	62	83	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—55 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

State/district	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kanyakumari ...	1. All Sizes	158	216	222	42	50	167	40	45	569	5	...	2
	2. Less than 1	83	119	413	14	15	224	7	7	235	8	...	2
	3. 1·0— 2·4	210	273	268	51	53	193	45	43	494	3	...	2
	4. 2·5— 4·9	306	374	200	84	95	151	89	89	621	2	...	3
	5. 5·0— 7·4	284	319	140	138	171	161	149	147	686	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	289	309	77	156	199	103	244	279	816	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	255	273	53	143	182	74	316	314	869	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	333	339	169	154	145	198	179	242	633	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	129	160	28	226	280	135	323	310	835	16	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	250	292	37	125	83	46	375	417	917	...	...	...
	11. 50+	333	600	...	...	...	...	667	400	1,000	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of households solely engaged in cultivation is higher under the group 3–5 persons. For every 1,000 households in the State, 306 households are in the group 3–5 persons and next come the group, with one person and two persons respectively. Among districts, Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari differ from that of the State as a whole, and in these districts the proportion of households is highest under the group with one person. In Kanyakumari district, the proportion of households engaged in cultivation with one person is not only the highest but also more than double that of the corresponding proportion in the State.

It can also be seen that with the increase in size of land, the number of persons working increases. Under size class less than 1 acre, cultivating households with 1 person are highest, under size class 1.0—2·4 acres households with 2 persons, and under size class 2·5 and above, households with 3–5 persons are highest. In the households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Kanyakumari district the proportion of households with one person ranks the lowest not only compared to the other groups but also compared to the other districts of the State. This again proves that not all the members of the household have enough work on land due to the smallness of the size of the land.

Workers in households classified by size classes

90. The average of total workers per household under the different size classes is as follows:

Size class (in acres)	Average of total workers per household
Less than one acre	2·15
1·0 to 2·4	3·06
2·5 to 4·9	4·23
5·0 to 7.4	5·22
7·5 to 9·9	6·10
10·0 to 12·4	6·34
12·5 to 14·9	7·26
15·0 to 29·9	7·81
30·0 to 49·9	9·79

A rough idea of under-employment can be had from the number of persons employed and the size class of the land. For this purpose, households which have more than two persons working in less than one acre, more than 6 in 1 to 7·4 acres and more than 10 in 7·5 to 49·9 acres have been taken to be the households in which persons are under-employed. The norm fixed is of course only arbitrary.

State/District	Less than one acre (% households in which more than 2 workers engaged)	1·0—7·4 acres (% households in which more than 6 workers engaged)	7·5—49·9 acres (% households in which more than 10 workers engaged)
Madras State	21·1	13·57	14·26
Madras	...	...	...
Chingleput	20·4	15·20	18·86
North Arcot	23·1	11·27	11·54
South Arcot	22·2	16·37	21·48
Salem	23·2	14·77	15·94
Coimbatore	16·6	7·27	10·08
Nilgiri	24·4	15·43	29·44
Madurai	22·4	13·83	14·84
Tiruchirapalli	28·5	18·87	18·26
Thanjavur	17·7	13·77	21·66
Ramanathapuram	24·0	11·43	12·82
Tirunelveli	17·1	6·97	5·70
Kanyakumari	11·2	18·70	29·06

Under size class less than one acre, for the State as a whole, 21·1% of the households employ more than 2 persons. Among the districts, Tiruchirapalli and Nilgiri have the highest percentage of households having 3 and more than 3 persons,

followed by Ramanathapuram. In the districts of Nilgiri and Tiruchirapalli, vegetable cultivation is widely practised which requires constant care and it normally requires more persons than other types of cultivation. But the position in Ramanathapuram district seems to indicate under-employment. 24% of the households under this size class have 3 and more workers per household.

In the size class 1 to 7·4 acres 13·57% of the households engage more than the maximum of 6 workers per household. It is highest in Kanyakumari, followed by Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot. In the size class 7·5 to 49·9 acres, Nilgiri, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur have the highest percentage of households having more than the normal maximum.

The lowest percentage of households employing more than 3 persons in size class less than an acre is found in Kanyakumari, and Tirunelveli has the lowest percentage under the other two size classes.

As regards the proportion of hired workers under the various working groups, it is highest under "more than 10 persons". The proportion of hired workers increases with the increase of working strength. The proportion of family workers is highest in the group 3–5 persons in all classes except that of less than one acre. It is difficult to gauge the extent of under-employment without further details about the nature of work done, number of hours, the cropping pattern, the irrigation facilities, etc. The above analysis should only be taken as a rough estimation of under-employment.

Combination of cultivation and household industry

91. Few households engaged in cultivation practise household industry along with cultivation. The combination of households with cultivation and/or household industry is found highest in Kanyakumari followed by Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. In all other districts, the proportion of these households is less than that of the State figure of 55 per thousand.

The following statement shows the distribution of households solely engaged in cultivation and engaged both in cultivation and household industry for the State under the different size classes.

TABLE XII — 56

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated

State/District	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated									
		Less than 1 acre	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras State ...	**1,000**	**243**	**350**	**215**	**92**	**30**	**28**	**8**	**25**	**6**	**2**
Madras ...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1,000	248	439	219	58	18	8	2	5	1	...
North Arcot ...	1,000	193	424	247	88	23	16	2	5	1	N
South Arcot ...	1,000	251	416	217	66	21	11	2	14	1	1
Salem ...	1,000	129	419	275	111	27	21	5	9	2	1
Coimbatore ...	1,000	55	238	246	160	70	87	23	91	22	7
Nilgiri ...	1,000	153	407	152	186	34	51	17	...	...	...
Madurai ...	1,000	195	397	233	97	26	21	5	18	3	2
Tiruchirapalli ...	1 000	180	353	249	101	34	32	11	28	8	3
Thanjavur ...	1 000	296	397	189	72	18	14	3	8	1	2
Ramanathapuram ...	1,000	181	353	252	106	40	29	8	20	6	2
Tirunelveli ...	1,000	346	332	175	74	18	20	7	20	4	2
Kanyakumari ...	1,000	689	241	51	13	3	2	...	N	N	1

90% of the households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the State are in the size class upto 7·4 acres. It shows how the households in the lower size class try to supplement their income by having cultivation or household industry as their secondary occupation. Compared with the households solely engaged in cultivation, households engaged both in cultivation and household industry are more concentrated in the size class upto 2·4 acres and less in the other size classes. Normally, households with less extent of land supplement the income through other work.

The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land for households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

TABLE XII — 57

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households engaged in household industry: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State ...	**1. All Sizes**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**119**	**42**	...	**330**	**234**	**6**
	2. Less than 1	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**169**	**72**	...	**446**	**376**	**1[illegible]**
	3. 1·0— 2·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**140**	**53**	...	**354**	**269**	**8**
	4. 2·5— 4·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**92**	**31**	...	**278**	**184**	**5**
	5. 5·0— 7·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**55**	**16**	...	**213**	**134**	**2**
	6. 7·5— 9·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**43**	**12**	...	**204**	**115**	**3**
	7. 10·0—12·4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**41**	**12**	...	**191**	**107**	**4**
	8. 12·5—14·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**46**	**12**	...	**184**	**100**	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**17**	**4**	...	**131**	**65**	**2**
	10. 30·0—49·9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**10**	**3**	...	**100**	**49**	**1**
	11. 50+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**40**	**11**	...	**92**	**49**	...
	12. Unspecified	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**187**	**73**	...	**350**	**273**	...
Madras ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Madras State ...	1. All Sizes	438	538	97	80	146	168	33	40	729
	2. Less than 1	339	473	218	36	68	277	10	11	489
	3. 1·0— 2·4	416	537	124	64	114	217	26	27	651
	4. 2·5— 4·9	494	580	92	96	162	187	40	43	716
	5. 5·0— 7·4	535	571	67	128	214	118	59	65	813
	6. 7·5— 9·9	539	548	77	150	247	123	64	78	797
	7. 10·0—12·4	562	582	71	145	233	123	61	66	802
	8. 12·5—14·9	544	552	39	163	250	82	63	86	879
	9. 15·0—29·9	559	519	48	206	305	74	87	107	876
	10. 30·0—49·9	520	465	31	254	345	97	116	138	871
	11. 50+	395	340	44	278	379	93	197	221	863
	12. Unspecified	442	591	1,000	24	63	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	1. All Sizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households engaged in household industry: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	85	...	284	222	6
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	139	...	335	307	20
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	90	...	308	254	6
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	56	...	232	159	2
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	37	...	162	96	8
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	10	...	138	76	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	49	...	231	140	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	33	...	125	67	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	111	...	250	222	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Madras ...	7. 10·0—12·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1. All Sizes	366	471	111	81	147	170	55	75	713
	2. Less than 1	300	427	250	43	92	215	22	35	515
	3. 1·0— 2·4	344	461	94	84	142	206	48	53	694
	4. 2·5— 4·9	437	525	94	96	160	146	74	100	758
	5. 5·0— 7·4	450	491	76	108	188	89	162	188	827
	6. 7·5— 9·9	552	495	200	241	381	200	35	38	600
	7. 10·0—12·4	461	406	1,000	154	405	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	750	714	143	...	...	...	250	286	857
	9. 15·0—29·9	375	300	53	250	300	70	125	300	877
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	11. 50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	500	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 57 (contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households engaged in household industry: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	46	...	287	190	6
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	213	89	...	392	329	7
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	57	...	321	236	6
	4. 2·5— 4 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	28	...	226	134	4
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	15	...	153	76	7
	6. 7·5 — 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	14	...	193	84	20
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	24	...	54	24	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	23	...	222	93	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	9	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Un'pecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	500	333	...
South Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	242	103	...	312	263	7
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	349	175	...	351	348	13
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	112	...	323	283	11
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	65	...	288	220	2
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	43	...	231	160	3
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	34	...	265	172	6

TABLE XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	450	531	78	94	191	110	30	42	806
	2. Less than 1	348	492	115	31	64	144	16	26	734
	3. 1·0— 2·4	436	558	97	66	126	213	21	23	684
	4. 2·5— 4·9	528	575	61	119	222	73	34	41	862
	5. 5·0— 7·4	535	510	59	191	328	43	64	71	891
	6. 7·5— 9·9	433	367	157	253	435	39	60	100	784
	7. 10·0—12·4	500	402	48	268	414	48	71	136	904
	8. 12·5—14·9	222	209	...	445	675	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	368	233	143	421	491	238	158	267	619
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	667	609	...	333	391	1,000
	11. 50+	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	500	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	1. All Sizes	329	543	80	66	122	127	51	59	786
	2. Less than 1	246	395	98	34	57	195	20	25	694
	3. 1·0— 2·4	328	454	98	52	107	89	46	44	802
	4. 2·5— 4·9	377	483	70	104	164	159	63	68	769
	5. 5·0— 7·4	436	512	54	102	155	106	109	130	837
	6. 7·5— 9·9	327	352	45	163	255	122	143	187	827

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry: No. of households a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Arcot ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	54	...	200	122	59
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	77	...	167	154	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	188	104	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	32	...	290	187	4
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	71	...	400	325	8
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	41	...	337	239	7
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	21	...	233	139	4
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	...	223	123	4
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	...	145	74	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	16	...	71	36	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	10	...	91	40	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	116	51	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	100	44	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	667	667	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	400	235	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Arcot ...	7. 10·0—12·4	440	500	176	160	311	176	40	13	589
	8. 12·5—14·9	333	385	222	333	384	778	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	563	574	40	94	139	32	155	183	928
	10. 30·0—49·9	333	333	...	333	167	194	334	500	806
	11. 50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	1. All Sizes	477	555	82	109	191	239	27	35	675
	2. Less than 1	366	494	218	55	105	534	5	5	240
	3. 1·0— 2·4	463	579	132	70	125	350	15	16	511
	4. 2·5— 4·9	525	580	75	143	228	333	29	32	588
	5. 5·0— 7·4	520	534	67	167	274	198	51	58	731
	6. 7·5— 9·9	589	554	72	185	308	94	49	56	834
	7. 10·0—12·4	:520	493	62	205	304	99	143	151	839
	8. 12·5—14·9	409	327	54	318	455	22	137	168	924
	9. 15·0—29·9	442	386	14	326	433	49	116	130	937
	10. 30·0—49·9	300	156	12	100	200	...	500	600	988
	11. 50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	333	1,000
	12. Unspecified	400	353	...	200	412	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
		No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person			2 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	20	...	281	181	6
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	65	...	409	324	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	37	...	383	282	2
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	25	...	312	215	18
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	10	...	224	138	6
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	11	...	222	136	3
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	...	231	130	15
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	...	171	98	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	3	...	132	68	2
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	...	95	47	3
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	59	29	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	77	...	400	308	...
Nilgiri ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	25	...	186	140	...
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	222	100	...	111	100	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	37	...	333	296	...
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	111	65	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	91	59	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Coimbatore ...	1. All Sizes	559	640	136	76	132	167	21	27	691
	2. Less than 1	395	539	842	31	72	158	...	...	...
	3. 1·0— 2·4	458	584	193	50	90	244	9	7	561
	4. 2·5— 4·9	562	678	251	39	65	256	14	17	475
	5. 5·0— 7·4	645	697	143	78	130	188	21	25	663
	6. 7·5— 9·9	619	671	126	94	147	206	30	35	665
	7. 10·0—12·4	600	639	116	116	190	206	29	34	663
	8. 12·5—14·9	683	727	58	89	136	45	24	30	897
	9. 15·0—29·9	638	618	90	165	254	82	55	57	826
	10. 30·0—49·9	612	581	62	207	290	127	77	80	808
	11. 50 +	470	394	97	324	380	258	147	197	645
	12. Unspecified	400	615	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri ...	1. All Sizes	441	548	42	237	223	603	68	64	355
	2. Less than 1	556	750	...	...	...	...	111	50	1,000
	3. 1·0— 2·4	375	500	27	167	130	703	42	37	270
	4. 2·5— 4·9	667	742	182	222	193	818	...	...	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	455	529	53	273	206	342	181	206	605
	6. 7·5— 9·9	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
		No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person			2 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nilgiri ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	69	...	301	221	5
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	123	...	346	299	19
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	87	...	342	277	13
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	42	...	289	197	7
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	45	...	197	125	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	16	...	184	113	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	18	...	226	126	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	129	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	15	...	37	15	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged household industry								
		3–5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nilgiri ...	7. 10·0—12·4	333	375	...	667	625	1,000	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai ...	1. All Sizes	389	489	84	96	179	207	29	42	704
	2. Less than 1	304	441	213	64	135	576	3	2	192
	3. 1·0— 2·4	366	500	150	64	115	330	17	21	507
	4. 2·5— 4·9	433	519	81	123	198	378	32	44	534
	5. 5·0— 7·4	472	501	143	141	249	177	49	80	680
	6. 7·5— 9·9	605	637	214	105	177	71	53	57	715
	7. 10·0—12·4	484	468	143	225	388	857	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	375	323	38	125	258	...	250	290	962
	9. 15·0—29·9	297	218	9	333	459	9	259	293	982
	10. 30·0—49·9	500	438	...	500	562	1,000	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	333	357	...	333	429	18	334	214	982
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating househlods which are also engaged in household industry: No. of house-holds a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	Cultivating households engaged in household industry: 1 Person a	1 Person b	1 Person c	2 Persons a	2 Persons b	2 Persons c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tiruchirapalli ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	53	...	310	227	1
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1 000	1,000	254	114	...	380	340	8
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	69	...	371	301	2
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	42	...	276	195	1
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1 000	1 000	56	18	...	235	150	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	...	236	139	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	7	...	185	110	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	18	...	146	73	...
	9. 15 0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	2	..	87	40	...
	10. 30 0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	34	16	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	45	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,060	1,000	250	83	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur ...	1. All Sizes	1 000	1,000	1,000	190	79	...	321	261	12
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1 000	239	108	...	433	384	74
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	90	...	331	279	19
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	61	...	222	172	11
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	23	...	180	117	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	24	...	250	165	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tiruchirapalli ...	1. All Sizes	409	513	48	74	135	92	62	72	859
	2. Less than 1	312	462	112	30	54	170	24	30	710
	3. 1·0— 2·4	361	487	69	50	90	118	47	53	811
	4. 2·5— 4·9	476	588	44	66	112	98	63	63	857
	5. 5·0— 7·4	488	538	52	131	207	105	90	87	843
	6. 7·5— 9·9	441	462	22	142	222	58	150	168	920
	7. 10·0—12·4	538	561	36	143	217	87	109	105	877
	8. 12·5—14·9	415	394	16	220	309	49	146	206	935
	9. 15·0—29·9	519	461	18	212	312	27	172	185	955
	10. 30·0—49·9	552	434	28	345	480	24	69	70	948
	11. 50 +	308	318	47	308	500	163	230	137	790
	12. Unspecified	750	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur ...	1. All Sizes	369	484	110	80	136	173	40	40	705
	2. Less than 1	291	440	204	28	59	278	9	9	444
	3. 1·0— 2·4	355	486	121	70	111	228	37	34	632
	4. 2·5— 4·9	461	544	152	109	166	192	58	57	645
	5. 5·0— 7·4	514	539	51	162	262	72	72	59	877
	6. 7·5— 9·9	464	494	145	107	188	60	108	129	795

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
		No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person			2 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thanjavur ...	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	37	...	45	37	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	37	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	83	50	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	200	...	333	400	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	44	...	327	238	1
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	84	...	400	337	6
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	52	...	362	285	1
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	34	...	330	233	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	27	...	230	146	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	28	...	180	108	4
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	...	169	101	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	105	52	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	196	101	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	20	...	214	122	...
	11. 50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	67	...	500	400	...

Table XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3–5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Thanjavur ...	7. 10·0—12·4	500	518	132	182	204	165	182	204	703
	8. 12·5—14·9	...	...	...	800	963	1,000	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	333	325	44	500	500	297	84	125	659
	10. 30·0—49·9	...	...	...	500	750	182	500	250	818
	11. 50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	400	1,000
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	1. All Sizes	396	496	52	88	141	177	67	81	770
	2. Less than 1	334	464	252	54	98	394	13	17	348
	3. 1·0— 2·4	380	491	82	75	112	272	50	60	645
	4. 2·5— 4·9	411	517	39	88	137	197	74	79	764
	5. 5·0— 7·4	460	533	22	100	164	66	127	130	912
	6. 7·5— 9·9	438	472	26	146	188	134	146	204	836
	7. 10·0—12·4	508	546	36	169	248	102	123	96	862
	8. 12·5—14·9	631	623	...	105	169	...	159	156	1,000
	9. 15·0—29·9	348	341	4	261	318	130	195	240	866
	10. 30·0—49·9	286	306	...	357	469	538	72	83	462
	11. 50 +	800	562	1,000	200	438	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	333	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
					1 Person			2 Persons		
		No. of house-holds a	No. of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tirunelveli ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	29	...	390	373	11
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	49	...	475	381	20
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	28	...	401	284	17
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	14	...	318	204	8
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	11	...	279	166	2
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	4	...	186	97	14
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	...	240	141	7
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	15	...	356	229	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	10	...	175	88	19
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	167	82	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	308	160	...	462	480	...

Table XII — 57 (Contd)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tirunelveli ...	1. All Sizes	447	546	190	70	137	226	11	15	573
	2. Less than 1	365	493	317	32	70	282	5	7	381
	3. 1·0— 2·4	454	561	277	59	117	304	8	10	402
	4. 2·5— 4·9	528	596	205	90	166	219	19	20	568
	5. 5·0— 7·4	513	552	108	145	239	203	27	32	687
	6. 7·5— 9·9	593	573	203	196	319	203	8	7	580
	7. 10·0—12·4	605	660	66	93	155	84	31	35	843
	8. 12·5—14·9	489	592	100	111	164	900	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	524	491	204	238	369	291	23	42	486
	10. 30·0—49·9	417	402	14	292	382	188	124	134	798
	11. 50+	454	302	23	273	302	80	273	396	897
	12. Unspecified	230	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
					1 Person			2 Persons		
		No. of households a	No of family workers b	No. of hired workers c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kanyakumari ...	1. All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	21	...	488	388	9
	2. Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	27	...	547	453	19
	3. 1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	13	...	365	266	10
	4. 2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	2	...	344	256	...
	5. 5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	282	202	...
	6. 7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	222	133	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. 12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	500	333	...
	11. 50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—57 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Size of land cultivated	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
		3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kanyakumari ...	1. All Sizes	388	493	220	52	78	297	18	20	474
	2. Less than 1	352	467	351	30	48	398	5	5	232
	3. 1·0— 2·4	486	572	225	84	118	294	31	31	471
	4. 2·5— 4·9	408	450	133	159	216	245	83	76	622
	5. 5·0— 7·4	410	431	70	154	138	178	154	229	752
	6. 7·5— 9·9	445	400	300	333	467	700	...	...	...
	7. 10·0—12·4	600	588	...	200	294	91	200	118	909
	8. 12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. 15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. 30·0—49·9	500	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. 50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12. Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the case of such households also the maximum number of households are found in the group 3–5 persons.

Role of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

92. The proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is 19% among males and 19% among females. Among the male and female workers, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe males and females form 20% and 27% respectively. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers form the highest proportion in the category of agricultural labourers as compared to that of cultivators and workers in mining, quarrying. In most of the districts of the State also, the same pattern prevails.

It can be seen from the following Tables that the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population among cultivating households is highest in the case of land owned or held from private persons both in the State and in all districts, except in Nilgiri district. It can also be seen that the proportion is highest in the case of lands of 1–2·4 acres whatever may be the nature of interest in land.

Further detailed analysis of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and workers will be found in the volume on Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Part V-A).

TABLE

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, on the one hand and scheduled castes

State/District		Category	Total Population		Total Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6
Madras State	...	A. General Population (B–I)	**16,910,978**	**16,775,975**	**10,103,326**	**5,218,295**
		B. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (SCT I)	**3,174,007**	**3,145,311**	**1,974,729**	**1,402,130**
		C. B/A X 100	19	19	20	27
1. Madras	...	A	909,701	819,440	475,076	51,905
		B	111,262	104,237	57,480	8,325
		C	12	13	12	16
2. Chingleput	...	A	1,120,591	1,075,821	677,751	275,424
		B	338,484	314,483	202,810	114,597
		C	30	29	30	42
3. North Arcot	...	A	1,581,826	1,564,500	942,820	526,194
		B	341,330	338,677	204,035	151,151
		C	22	22	22	29
4. South Arcot	...	A	1,535,928	1,512,045	942,194	454,863
		B	408,223	406,994	259,795	184,534
		C	27	27	28	41
5. Salem	...	A	1,923,885	1,880,223	1,203,775	748,271
		B	331,075	321,925	208,595	153,839
		C	17	17	17	21
6. Coimbatore	...	A	1,809,591	1,747,880	1,126,640	585,794
		B	279,978	273,157	177,303	116,499
		C	16	16	16	20
7. Nilgiri	...	A	213,833	195,475	119,236	68,539
		B	46,195	44,365	25,401	20,659
		C	22	23	21	30

quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing etc., between the general population & tribes on the other, 1961

Working as Cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
4,230,028	**2,227,805**	**1,445,041**	**1,383,333**	**330,606**	**104,892**
653,166	**379,380**	**696,722**	**666,344**	**80,035**	**39,978**
15	17	48	48	24	38
102	2	181	12	6,906	259
2	...	10	4	360	58
2	...	6	33	5	22
252,451	82,523	129,297	111,957	24,355	3,939
59,598	21,821	79,797	68,286	6,733	1,797
24	26	62	61	28	46
493,619	262,104	107,316	143,354	18,327	3,795
88,223	50,684	52,109	62,654	5,623	1,481
18	19	49	44	31	39
498,156	192,772	205,930	194,429	22,834	3,279
99,817	47,096	114,250	114,301	7,826	1,701
20	24	55	59	34	52
649,475	418,293	128,010	122,430	19,720	8,941
84,013	59,973	57,324	48,256	6,286	3,956
13	14	45	39	32	44
351,718	167,552	154,427	114,867	40,746	26,270
14,121	6,831	70,499	42,707	15,245	11,323
4	4	46	36	37	43
19,236	16,305	10,854	9,841	30,015	26,046
1,106	641	4,309	4,443	11,612	11,185
6	4	40	45	39	43

TABLE

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, on the one hand and scheduled castes

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Madurai ...	A	1,607,229	1,603,998	956,808	502,825
	B	248,098	247,545	155,752	113,396
	C	15	15	16	23
9. Tiruchirapalli ...	A	1,588,429	1,601,649	984,633	587,851
	B	286,010	288,420	181,317	142,689
	C	18	18	18	24
10. Thanjavur ...	A	1,610,241	1,635,686	956,608	406,938
	B	375,891	374,981	244,295	181,680
	C	23	23	26	45
11. Ramanathapuram ...	A	1,175,769	1,246,019	684,881	476,489
	B	184,509	189,551	114,930	93,118
	C	16	15	17	20
12. Tirunelveli ...	A	1,330,220	1,400,059	768,452	476,480
	B	212,121	219,732	131,411	113,440
	C	16	16	17	24
13. Kanyakumari ...	A	503,735	493,180	264,452	86,722
	B	2,0831	21,244	11,605	8,203
	C	4	4	4	9

XII—58 (Contd.)

quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., between the general population and tribes on the other, 1961

Working as Cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
375,362	194,148	151,600	141,376	32,796	13,235
43,603	24,258	55,312	49,909	7,665	3,818
12	12	36	35	23	29
525,797	336,599	120,981	135,894	17,019	6,391
82,035	55,736	53,335	59,562	3,493	1,497
16	17	44	44	21	23
361,059	133,609	248,793	197,182	31,101	3,602
63,952	31,905	143,180	133,614	6,206	866
18	24	58	68	20	24
353,357	262,424	74,002	93,684	20,199	2,518
60,290	42,544	27,571	32,185	3,224	601
17	16	37	34	16	24
282,027	156,278	90,292	110,398	41,605	4,894
53,981	37,151	36,192	48,275	5,078	1,453
19	24	40	44	12	30
67,669	5,196	23,358	7,909	24,983	1,723
2,425	740	2,834	3,148	437	242
4	14	12	40	2	14

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in		
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	4	4	5	6
Madras State ...	**I. All Inrerests in land**				
	A. General Population	**650,805**	**96,306**	**216,124**	**164,883**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**99,584**	**23,049**	**40,984**	**2[illegible],083**
	C. B/A X 100	**15**	**24**	**19**	**14**
	II. Interest No. 1				
	A. General Population	**494,502**	**71,644**	**163,295**	**123,955**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**64,883**	**15,986**	**26,509**	**14,005**
	C. B/A X 100	**13**	**22**	**16**	**11**
	III. Interest No. 2				
	A. General Population	**73,873**	**19,333**	**31,142**	**14,435**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**19,911**	**5,715**	**9,176**	**3,946**
	C. B/A X 100	**27**	**30**	**29**	**27**
	IV. Interest No. 3				
	A. General Population	**82,430**	**5,329**	**21,687**	**26,493**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**14,790**	**1,348**	**5,299**	**5,132**
	C. B/A X 100	**18**	**25**	**24**	**19**
Madras ...	I. A	42	3	8	16
	B	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...
	II. A	27	...	6	9
	B	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...
	III. A	9	1	1	6
	B	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...
	IV. A	6	2	1	1
	B	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...

XII — 59

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
81,457	**27,389**	**25,821**	**7,234**	**22,901**	**5,207**	**2,151**	**1,332**
7,666	**1,984**	**1,318**	**337**	**696**	**96**	**31**	**340**
9	**7**	**5**	**5**	**3**	[illegible]	**1**	**26**
62,961	**20,515**	**21,061**	**5,171**	**18,484**	**4,340**	**1,832**	**1,244**
4,984	**1,277**	**961**	**212**	**517**	**81**	**22**	**329**
8	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**26**
5,151	**1,214**	**1,198**	**288**	**807**	**170**	**66**	**69**
856	**110**	**69**	**10**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**4**
17	**9**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**6**
13,345	**5,660**	**3,562**	**1,775**	**3,610**	**697**	**253**	**19**
1,826	**597**	**288**	**115**	**160**	**12**	**6**	**7**
14	**11**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**37**
6	...	4	...	1	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	1	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in		
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chingleput ...	I. A	40,059	7,593	15,762	9,472
	B	9,438	2,746	4,207	1,804
	C	24	36	27	2
	II. A	27,030	5,556	10,412	5,938
	B	4,676	1,674	1,990	714
	C	17	30	19	12
	III. A	5,495	1,558	2,877	863
	B	2,551	837	1,307	350
	C	46	54	45	41
	IV. A	7,534	479	2,473	2,671
	B	2,211	235	910	740
	C	29	49	37	28
North Arcot ...	I. A	67,861	9,307	26,870	18,561
	B	11,956	2,425	5,207	2,845
	C	18	26	19	15
	II. A	56,032	8,033	21,968	14,984
	B	9,094	1,991	3,918	2,038
	C	16	25	18	14
	III. A	4,621	944	2,598	803
	B	1,242	319	694	182
	C	27	34	27	23
	IV. A	7,208	330	2,304	2,774
	B	1,620	115	595	625
	C	22	35	26	23
South Arcot ...	I. A	75,650	14,496	28,064	17,909
	B	15,867	5,056	6,746	2,904
	C	21	35	24	16
	II. A	60,996	11,690	22,397	14,220
	B	11,292	3.827	4,761	1,890
	C	19	33	21	13

XII — 59 (Contd.)

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by size of land

5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3,592	1,131	1,013	256	819	199	79	143
428	103	57	12	27	4	1	49
12	9	6	5	3	2	1	34
2,389	742	809	174	642	163	68	137
166	37	27	5	13	1	1	48
7	5	3	3	2	1	1	35
140	19	18	2	9	2	2	5
49	2	3	...	1	1	...	1
35	11	17	...	11	50	...	20
1,063	370	186	80	168	34	9	1
213	64	27	7	13	2	...	...
20	17	15	9	8	6	...	...
7,450	2,049	1,709	465	1,142	189	65	54
945	215	158	36	97	11	5	12
13	10	9	8	8	6	8	22
6,183	1,682	1,497	375	1,025	174	61	51
713	163	132	28	85	9	5	12
12	10	9	7	8	5	8	24
206	23	24	7	13	1	...	2
36	6	4	...	1	...	...	...
17	26	17	...	8	...	...	...
1,062	344	188	83	104	14	4	1
196	46	22	8	11	2	...	...
18	13	12	10	11	14	...	...
7,402	2,591	2,164	614	1,789	370	155	96
730	211	106	27	47	5	5	30
10	8	5	4	3	1	3	31
6,115	2,128	1,908	460	1,522	332	133	91
502	145	82	17	33	3	4	28
8	7	4	4	2	1	3	31

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in		
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Arcot ...	III. A	5,738	2,055	2,708	780
	B	2,343	911	1,079	297
	C	41	44	40	38
	IV. A	8,916	751	2,959	2,909
	B	2,232	318	906	717
	C	25	42	31	25
Salem ...	I. A	85,508	5,223	25,997	26,597
	B	11,547	992	4,376	3,676
	C	14	19	17	14
	II. A	75,426	4,682	23,277	23,261
	B	10,237	923	3,933	3,252
	C	14	20	17	14
	III. A	4,560	470	1,899	1,434
	B	697	58	315	202
	C	15	12	17	14
	IV. A	5,522	71	801	1,902
	B	613	11	128	222
	C	11	15	16	12
Coimbatore ...	I. A	51,012	1,855	9,943	12,788
	B	2,377	296	939	672
	C	5	16	9	5
	II. A	40,563	1,438	7,932	10,153
	B	1,750	234	683	483
	C	4	16	9	5
	III. A	5,550	386	1,653	1,546
	B	487	60	229	132
	C	9	16	14	9
	IV. A	4,899	31	358	1,089
	B	140	2	27	57
	C	3	6	8	5

XII — 59 (Contd.)

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by size of land

5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
131	24	15	2	12	4	4	3
37	11	2	...	4	1	1	...
28	46	13	...	33	25	25	...
1,156	439	241	152	255	34	18	2
191	55	22	10	10	1	...	2
17	13	9	7	4	3	...	100
14,633	4 680	3,878	1,068	2,782	429	114	127
1,578	437	259	75	120	12	4	18
11	9	7	7	4	3	4	14
12,728	3,996	3,477	907	2,465	400	110	123
1,362	349	220	63	102	12	4	17
11	9	6	7	4	3	4	14
567	93	62	10	21	2	...	2
89	22	8	1	2	...	...	...
16	24	13	10	10	...	...	...
1,338	591	339	151	296	27	4	2
127	66	31	11	16	...	...	1
9	11	9	7	5	...	...	50
9,297	4,077	4,699	1,209	5,012	1,395	633	104
319	55	43	14	28	3	...	8
3	1	1	1	1	N	...	8
7,437	3,118	3,805	867	3,970	1,170	572	101
248	34	27	10	21	2	...	8
3	1	1	1	1	N	...	8
863	376	384	51	246	36	6	3
43	11	10	...	2	...	...	...
5	3	3	...	1	...	...	...
997	583	510	291	796	189	55	...
28	10	6	4	5	1	...	...
3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nilgiri ...	I. A	3,439	476	1,374	847
	B	197	28	109	42
	C	6	6	8	5
	II. A	2,828	340	1,155	719
	B	172	18	96	40
	C	6	5	8	6
	III. A	475	129	186	80
	B	22	10	10	2
	C	5	8	5	3
	IV. A	136	7	33	48
	B	3	...	3	...
	C	2	...	9	...
Madurai ...	I. A	57,370	6,817	19,757	14,802
	B	6,224	1,378	2,678	1,413
	C	11	20	14	10
	II. A	45,041	5,536	15,697	11,324
	B	4,497	1,068	1,915	974
	C	10	19	12	9
	III. A	5,670	1,087	2,667	1,227
	B	1,060	273	566	177
	C	19	25	21	14
	IV. A	6,659	194	1,393	2,251
	B	667	37	197	262
	C	10	19	14	12
Tiruchirapalli ...	I. A	82,349	11,056	27,299	21,290
	B	12,916	3,110	5,805	2,732
	C	16	28	21	13
	II. A	63,680	8,181	20,447	16,352
	B	8,378	2,166	3,621	1,697
	C	13	26	18	10

XII — 59 (Contd.)

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by the size of land

5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
407	110	103	24	73	14	10	1
8	1	6	...	1	1	1	...
2	1	6	...	1	7	10	...
341	85	93	13	63	9	9	1
8	1	6	...	1	1	1	...
2	1	6	...	2	11	11	...
40	16	9	8	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	9	1	3	3	5	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,445	2,431	2,464	579	2,189	481	197	208
431	114	81	20	49	5	1	54
6	5	3	3	2	1	1	26
5,757	1,780	1,973	394	1,781	426	169	204
301	72	59	11	39	5	...	53
5	4	3	3	2	1	...	26
416	85	111	13	50	8	5	1
33	5	4	1	...	...	1	...
8	6	4	8	...	...	20	...
1,272	566	380	172	358	47	23	3
97	37	18	8	10	...	...	1
8	7	5	5	3	...	...	33
10,834	3,754	3,452	849	2,826	600	234	155
786	211	129	21	59	10	5	48
7	4	4	2	2	2	2	3
8,846	2,958	2,964	669	2,387	522	205	149
536	135	101	15	48	10	2	47
6	5	3	2	20	2	1	32

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land		No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in		
				Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2		3	4	5	6
Tiruchirapalli ...	III.	A	7,724	2,274	3,769	1,203
		B	2,445	720	1,318	352
		C	32	32	35	29
	IV.	A	10,945	601	3,083	3,735
		B	2,093	224	866	683
		C	19	37	28	18
Thanjavur ...	I.	A	61,257	9,659	21,267	15,826
		B	10,452	2,331	4,060	2,909
		C	17	24	19	18
	II.	A	29,567	5,358	10,990	7,130
		B	3,703	1,505	1,496	486
		C	13	28	14	7
	III.	A	20,257	3,896	7,794	4,886
		B	5,042	734	2,077	1,747
		C	25	19	27	36
	IV.	A	11,433	405	2,483	3,810
		B	1,707	92	487	676
		C	15	23	20	18
Ramanathapuram ...	I.	A	58,519	7,363	19,185	15,222
		B	9,273	1,744	3,630	2,258
		C	16	24	19	15
	II.	A	45,595	5,832	15,347	11,637
		B	6,131	1,262	2,507	1,371
		C	13	22	16	12
	III.	A	4,445	1,204	1,920	899
		B	1,342	371	601	264
		C	30	31	31	29
	IV.	A	8,479	327	1,918	2,683
		B	1,800	111	522	632
		C	21	24	27	23

XII — 59 (Contd.)

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by the size of land

5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
277	58	60	11	58	7	2	5
45	6	1	1	1	...	...	1
16	10	2	9	2	...	...	20
1,711	738	428	169	381	71	27	1
205	70	27	5	10	...	3	...
12	9	6	3	3	...	11	...
7,461	2,038	1,879	767	1,646	414	199	101
817	152	82	28	36	3	2	32
11	7	4	4	2	1	1	32
3,187	680	826	307	733	200	97	59
124	26	15	5	11	2	1	32
4	4	2	2	2	1	1	54
2,094	423	451	163	361	107	44	38
417	31	26	3	6	...	1	...
20	7	6	2	2	...	2	...
2,180	935	602	297	552	107	58	4
276	95	41	20	19	1	...	...
13	1	7	7	3	1	...	...
7,607	2,673	2,506	692	2,380	498	195	198
957	253	205	40	105	15	3	63
13	9	8	6	4	3	2	32
5,727	1,845	2,021	463	1,958	405	168	198
546	141	139	21	67	14	3	60
10	8	7	5	3	3	2	32
282	67	43	14	13	1	1	1
85	10	6	3	1	1	...	...
30	15	14	21	8	100	...	...
1,598	761	442	215	409	92	26	5
326	102	60	16	37	...	...	3
20	13	14	7	9	...	...	60

TABLE

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in land among

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	No. of households engaged in Less than 1	1·0–2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tirunelveli ...	I. A	52,452	14,041	16,059	10,043
	B	8,797	2,683	3,036	1,762
	C	17	19	19	18
	II. A	38,086	9,233	11,075	7,424
	B	4,736	1,213	1,529	1,025
	C	12	13	14	14
	III. A	7,192	3,980	2,428	599
	B	2,432	1,291	880	226
	C	34	32	36	38
	IV. A	7,174	828	2,556	2,020
	B	1,629	179	627	511
	C	23	22	25	25
Kanyakumari ...	I. A	15,287	8,417	4,559	1,510
	B	540	260	191	66
	C	4	3	4	4
	II. A	9,631	5,765	2,592	804
	B	217	105	60	35
	C	2	2	2	4
	III. A	2,137	1,349	642	109
	B	248	131	100	15
	C	12	10	16	14
	IV. A	3,519	1,303	1,325	597
	B	75	24	31	16
	C	2	2	2	3

XII — 59 (Concld.)

general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961

cultivation by the size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,848	1,756	1,847	672	2,179	597	265	145
652	229	189	62	127	27	4	26
13	13	10	9	6	5	2	18
3,980	1,448	1,613	520	1,895	527	235	136
466	172	151	36	97	22	1	24
12	12	9	7	5	4	N	18
110	24	17	6	16	1	2	9
21	6	4	1	1	...	...	2
19	25	24	17	6	...	...	22
758	284	217	146	268	69	28	...
165	51	34	25	29	5	3	...
22	18	16	17	11	7	11	...
475	99	103	39	63	18	4	...
15	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...
268	53	71	22	42	10	4	...
12	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
4	4	3	5	...	...	...	...
24	6	4	1	1	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
183	40	28	16	20	7	...	...
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 households under each

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras State ...	**I. All interests in land**				
	A. General Population	**1,000**	**148**	**332**	**254**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**1,000**	**232**	**412**	**232**
	II. Interest No. 1				
	A. General Population	**1,000**	**145**	**330**	**251**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**1,000**	**246**	**409**	**216**
	III. Interest No. 2				
	A. General Population	**1,000**	**262**	**422**	**195**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**1,000**	**287**	**461**	**198**
	IV. Interest No. 3				
	A. General Population	**1,000**	**65**	**263**	**321**
	B. Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population	**1,000**	**91**	**358**	**347**
Chingleput ...	I. A	1,000	190	394	236
	B	1,000	291	446	191
	II. A	1,000	206	385	220
	B	1,000	358	426	153
	III. A	1,000	284	524	157
	B	1,000	328	512	137
	IV. A	1,000	64	328	355
	B	1,000	106	412	335
North Arcot ...	I. A	1,000	137	396	273
	B	1,000	203	436	238
	II. A	1,000	143	392	268
	B	1,000	219	431	224
	III. A	1,000	204	562	174
	B	1,000	257	559	145
	IV. A	1,000	46	320	385
	B	1,000	71	367	386

XII — 60

interest in land by size class of land held

cultivation by size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
125	**42**	**40**	**11**	**35**	**8**	**3**	**2**
77	**20**	**13**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**N**	**3**
127	**41**	**43**	**10**	**37**	**9**	**4**	**3**
77	**20**	**15**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**N**	**5**
70	**16**	**16**	**4**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**1**
43	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**
162	**69**	**43**	**22**	**44**	**8**	**3**	**N**
123	**40**	**20**	**8**	**11**	**1**	**N**	**1**
90	28	25	6	20	5	2	4
45	11	6	1	3	1	N	5
88	27	30	6	24	6	3	5
35	8	6	1	3	N	N	10
26	3	3	N	2	N	N	1
19	1	1	...	1	1	...	N
141	49	25	11	22	4	1	N
96	29	12	3	6	1	...	...
110	30	25	7	17	3	1	1
79	18	13	3	8	1	N	1
110	30	27	7	18	3	1	1
78	18	15	3	9	1	1	1
45	5	5	2	3	N	...	N
29	5	3	...	1	...	...	...
147	48	26	11	14	2	1	N
121	28	14	5	7	1	...	...

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 households under each

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Arcot ...	I. A	1,000	191	371	237
	B	1,000	319	425	183
	II. A	1,000	192	367	233
	B	1,000	339	422	167
	III. A	1,000	358	472	136
	B	1,000	389	460	127
	IV. A	1,000	84	332	326
	B	1,000	142	406	321
Salem ...	I. A	1,000	61	304	311
	B	1,000	86	379	318
	II. A	1,000	62	309	308
	B	1,000	90	384	318
	III. A	1,000	103	417	315
	B	1,000	83	452	290
	IV. A	1,000	13	145	345
	B	1,000	18	209	362
Coimbatore ...	I. A	1,000	36	195	251
	B	1 000	125	395	283
	II. A	1,000	35	196	250
	B	1,000	134	390	276
	III. A	1,000	70	298	279
	B	1,000	123	470	271
	IV. A	1,000	6	73	222
	B	1,000	14	193	407
Nilgiri ...	I. A	1,000	139	400	246
	B	1,000	142	553	213
	II. A	1,000	120	409	254
	B	1,000	105	558	232

XII — 60 (Contd.)

interest in land by size class of land held

cultivation by size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
98	34	29	8	24	5	2	1
46	13	7	2	3	N	N	2
100	35	31	8	25	5	2	2
44	13	7	2	3	...	...	3
23	4	3	N	2	1	1	N
16	5	1	...	2	N	N	...
130	49	27	17	29	4	2	N
86	25	10	5	4	N	...	1
171	55	45	12	33	5	1	2
137	38	22	7	10	1	N	2
169	53	46	12	33	5	1	2
133	34	22	6	10	1	N	2
124	20	14	2	5	N	...	N
128	32	11	1	3	...	...	...
242	107	61	27	54	5	1	N
207	108	50	18	26	...	...	2
182	80	92	24	98	27	13	2
134	23	18	6	12	1	...	3
183	77	94	21	98	29	14	3
142	19	15	6	12	1	...	5
155	68	69	9	44	6	1	1
88	23	21	...	4	...	...	...
204	119	104	59	163	39	11	...
200	71	43	29	36	7	...	...
118	32	30	7	21	4	3	N
41	5	31	...	5	5	5	...
121	30	33	5	22	3	3	N
46	6	35	...	6	6	6	...

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 households under each

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in		
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nilgiri ...	III. A	1,000	272	391	168
	B	1,000	455	454	91
	IV. A	1,000	52	243	353
	B	1,000	...	1,000	...
Madurai ...	I. A	1,000	119	344	258
	B	1,000	222	430	227
	II. A	1,000	123	348	251
	B	1,000	237	426	217
	III. A	1,000	192	470	216
	B	1,000	257	534	167
	IV. A	1,000	29	209	338
	B	1,000	56	295	393
Tiruchirapalli ...	I. A	1,000	134	331	259
	B	1,000	241	449	212
	II. A	1,000	128	321	257
	B	1,000	258	432	203
	III. A	1,000	294	488	156
	B	1,000	295	539	144
	IV. A	1,000	55	282	341
	B	1,000	107	414	326
Thanjavur ...	I. A	1,000	158	347	258
	B	1,000	223	388	278
	II. A	1,000	181	372	241
	B	1,000	406	404	131
	III. A	1,000	192	385	241
	B	1,000	146	412	346
	IV. A	1,000	36	217	333
	B	1,000	54	285	396

XII— 60 (Contd.)

interest in land by size class of land held

cultivation by size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
84	34	19	17	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	66	7	22	22	37	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	42	43	10	38	8	4	4
69	18	13	3	8	1	N	9
128	39	44	9	40	9	4	5
67	16	13	2	9	1	...	12
73	15	20	2	9	2	1	N
31	5	4	1	...	...	1	...
191	85	57	26	54	7	4	N
145	55	27	12	15	...	...	2
132	46	42	10	34	7	3	2
60	16	10	2	5	1	N	4
139	46	47	11	38	8	3	2
64	16	12	2	6	1	N	6
36	7	8	1	8	1	N	1
18	3	1	N	N	...	—	N
156	67	39	15	35	7	3	...
98	34	13	2	5	...	1	...
122	33	31	12	27	7	3	2
78	15	8	3	4	N	N	3
108	23	28	10	25	7	3	2
34	7	4	1	3	1	N	9
104	21	22	8	18	5	2	2
83	6	5	1	1	...	N	...
191	82	53	26	48	9	5	N
162	56	24	12	11	N	...	...

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 households under each

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in		
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ramanathapuram ...	I. A	1,000	126	328	260
	B	1,000	188	392	244
	II. A	1,000	128	337	255
	B	1,000	206	409	224
	III. A	1,000	271	432	202
	B	1,000	276	448	197
	IV. A	1,000	39	226	317
	B	1,000	62	290	346
Tirunelveli ...	I. A	1,000	268	306	191
	B	1,000	305	345	200
	II. A	1,000	242	291	195
	B	1,000	256	323	216
	III. A	1,000	554	338	83
	B	1,000	531	362	93
	IV. A	1,000	115	356	282
	B	1,000	110	385	314
Kanyakumari ...	I. A	1,000	551	298	99
	B	1,000	481	354	122
	II. A	1,000	599	269	84
	B	1,000	484	277	161
	III. A	1,000	631	300	51
	B	1,000	528	403	61
	IV. A	1,000	370	376	170
	B	1,000	320	414	213

XII — 60 (Contd.)

interest in land by size class of land held

cultivation by size of land							
5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
130	46	43	12	41	8	3	3
103	27	22	4	11	2	N	7
126	40	44	10	43	9	4	4
89	23	23	3	11	2	N	10
64	15	10	3	3	N	N	N
63	7	5	2	1	1	...	...
188	90	52	25	48	11	3	1
181	57	33	9	20	...	...	2
92	34	35	13	42	11	5	3
74	26	22	7	14	3	1	3
104	38	42	14	50	14	6	4
98	36	32	8	21	5	N	5
15	3	3	1	2	N	N	1
9	2	2	N	N	...	...	1
106	40	30	20	37	10	4	...
101	31	21	15	18	3	2	...
21	6	7	3	4	1	N	...
28	6	5	4	...	...	...	...
28	6	7	2	4	1	N	...
55	9	9	5	...	...	...	...
11	3	2	N	1	1	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
52	11	8	5	6	2	...	...
27	13	...	13	...	...	...	...

Part—E

Workers at Household Industry

General

93. This part deals with the population engaged in household industry. The concept of worker at household industry was introduced in the 1961 Census to ascertain the extent of participation of population in industries which are not run on regular established lines but mainly run on household basis and which are important so far as the production of economic goods for local consumption is concerned. Information of persons engaged in household industry was collected from two separate sources: (1) from the Individual Slips and (2) from the Household Schedule.

Definition

94. Household Industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household at home/or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not employ more than 20 persons if power is not used and more than 10 persons where some kind of power is used. Further, the household industry should be engaged in the production of goods, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not purely engage itself in purchase and sale.

Difference between data collected from Household Schedule and Individual Slip

95. While recording information of persons working in household industry in the Individual Slips, the criteria was whether the person was engaged in household industry or not. Even if a person was engaged in an household industry conducted by another household of which he was not a member, the nature of work he was doing and the nature of the industry in which he was engaged was recorded. While preparing the Household Schedule the individual working in another household conducting household industry would not be shown as working in the household industry.

The classification made from the information furnished in the individual slip relates to principal work. In the case of Household Schedules, the main purpose was to find out the extent of participation by households in the twin economic fields of household cultivation and household industry, even of secondary importance. In the case of persons engaged in household industry and cultivation, the Household Schedule would show them as engaged in both, while in the individual slip they may be shown against either. It therefore stands to reason that the figures collected from the Household Schedules would be higher than those arrived at from the Individual Slips. It is also probable that the enumerator might have returned an individual against Q. 11—Non-household industry instead of under Q. 10—Household industry.

TABLE XII—61

Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry in Union Tables B-VII Part A & B-XV

State / District		Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry (under Table B-VII Part A) (Col. 1 & Cols. 3 & 4)			Persons whose principal work is household industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (B-VII Part A) (Col. 1 & Cols. 5 & 6)			Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (B-XV) (Cols. 3 & 4)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	T	F.W	H.W
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	...	**T**	**91,583**	**65,805**	**25,778**	**61,875**	**49,239**	**12,636**	**663,270**	**504,220**	**159,050**
		R	**89,381**	**64,129**	**25,252**	**57,383**	**45,657**	**11,726**	**629,095**	**479,540**	**149,555**
		U	**2,202**	**1,676**	**526**	**4,492**	**3,582**	**910**	**34,175**	**24,680**	**9,495**
Madras	...	T & U	1	1	...	12	10	2	10	10	...
Chingleput	...	T	3,244	3,006	238	4,759	4,355	404	30,800	20,440	10,360
		R	2,964	2,773	191	4,444	4,083	361	28,450	19,305	9 145
		U	280	233	47	315	272	43	2,350	1,135	1,215
North Arcot	...	T	10,457	9,130	1,327	7,634	6,715	919	66,260	53,655	12,605
		R	10,419	9,103	1,316	7,076	6,240	836	63,420	51,595	11,825
		U	38	27	11	558	475	83	2,840	2,060	780
South Arcot	...	T	9,184	8,044	1,140	5,081	4,671	410	44,425	27,565	16,860
		R	9,034	7,903	1,131	4,865	4,466	399	41,735	26,235	15,500
		U	150	141	9	216	205	11	2,690	1,330	1,360
Salem	...	T	15,192	10,959	4,233	8,244	6,445	1,799	88,125	71,325	16,800
		R	15,027	10,820	4,207	7,766	6,012	1,724	84,210	68,490	15,720
		U	165	139	26	478	403	75	3,915	2,835	1,080
Coimbatore	...	T	13,639	6,838	6,801	7,270	4,641	2,629	98,125	81,185	16,940
		R	13,588	6,801	6,787	7,102	4,511	2,591	96,295	80,180	16,115
		U	51	37	14	168	130	38	1,830	1,005	825

TABLE XII — 61 (Contd.)

Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry in Union Tables B-VII Part A & B-XV

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry (under Table B-VII Part A) (Col. 1 & Cols. 3 & 4)			Persons whose principal work is household industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (B-VII Part A) (Col. 1 & Cols. 5 & 6)			Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (B-XV) (Cols. 3 & 4)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	F.W	H.W
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nilgiri	...	T	237	188	49	85	69	16	1,390	785	605
		R	102	77	25	32	20	12	740	470	270
		U	135	111	24	53	49	4	650	315	335
Madurai	...	T	3,657	2,616	1,041	2,817	2,291	526	26,625	19,820	6,805
		R	3,612	2,592	1,020	2,517	2,071	446	25,095	18,620	6,475
		U	45	24	21	300	220	80	1,530	1,200	330
Tiruchirapalli	...	T	10,174	7,365	2,809	6,715	5,573	1,142	81,490	50,690	30,800
		R	9,962	7,179	2,783	6,274	5,175	1,099	78,400	48,150	30,250
		U	212	186	26	441	398	43	3,090	2,540	550
Thanjavur	...	T	5,374	4,364	1,010	3,582	2,917	665	29,290	18,540	10,750
		R	5,039	4,102	937	3,354	2,701	653	27,290	17,540	9,750
		U	335	262	73	228	216	12	2,000	1,000	1,000
Ramanathapuram	...	T	7,813	4,483	3,330	3,090	2,184	906	46,675	30,915	15,760
		R	7,654	4,366	3,288	2,802	1,972	830	44,520	29,125	15,395
		U	159	117	42	288	212	76	2,155	1,790	365
Tirunelveli	...	T	9,684	6,061	3,623	8,347	5,492	2,855	103,005	91,110	11,895
		R	9,069	5,679	3,390	7,009	4,584	2,425	93,040	82,445	10,595
		U	615	382	233	1,338	908	430	9,965	8,665	1,300
Kanyakumari	...	T	2,927	2,750	177	4,239	3,876	363	47,050	38,180	8,870
		R	2,911	2,734	177	4,142	3,792	350	45,900	37,385	8,515
		U	16	16	...	97	84	13	1,150	795	355

Note :—Figures given in cols. 9, 10 and 11 are those obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B XV by 5 as they relate to a 20% sample.
F. W.—Family Worker H. W.—Hired Worker

The instructions to the enumerators for recording answers to the questions on Household industry in the Individual Slip and Household Schedule have been reproduced elsewhere.

Tables dealing with household industry

96. Out of the tables based on individual slip, only one main table namely, B-IV–Part A deals exclusively with workers at household industry. In the other main tables, excluding the two tables of B-VIII and B-IX which deal only with non-workers, data relating to Household Industry are given along with figures for other categories.

Following main and subsidiary tables relate to workers at household industry :

Tables based on Individual Slip

B–I Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.

B–II Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age groups.

B-III Parts A & B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban and rural areas.

B–IV Part A—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry.

B–V Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation.

B–VII Part A—Persons working principally (i) as cultivators, (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry, classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer.

Part B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also workers engaged in household industry.

Tables based on Household Schedule (Based on 20% sample)

B–X Sample households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas.

B–XIII Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately.

B–XIV Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas.

Part A—Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged.

Part B—Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry.

B-XV Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately.

B-XVI Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas.

Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

C–VIII Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

SCT–I Part A — Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.

Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.

Subsidiary Tables

B–I. 1 Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.

B–I. 2 Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

B–I. 3 Distribution of 1,000 of total workers of each sex into age-groups and industrial categories.

B–I. 4 Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex and each industrial category by age-group.

B–I. 5 Workers per 1,000 population in each age-group.

B–I. 6 Workers per 1,000 population in each Censuses, 1901–1961.

B–II. 1 Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of town by age, sex and industrial categories.

B–II. 2 Distribution of 1,000 workers in each city or town-group with a population of one lakh and over by age, sex and industrial categories.

B–II. 3 Workers per 1,000 population in each city and comparison of workers in industrial categories from 1901—1961.

B–III Part-A. 1–Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

Part-A. 2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

Part—A. 3—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.

B–IV. 3 Number per 1,000 workers at industrial category IV—Household Industry—who are employees and others.

B–V. 1 Distribution of 10,000 workers other than those working as cultivators or as agricultural labourers by occupational division, group and family of National Classification of Occupations.

B–VII Part-A. 1—Number per 1,000 persons working principally as cultivators, who are working (1) as cultivators and agricultural labourers, (2) as cultivators and at household industry in rural areas only.

Part-A. 2—Number per 1,000 persons working principally as agricultural labourers, who are working (1) as agricultural labourers and cultivators, (2) as agricultural labourers and at household industry in rural areas only.

Part-A. 3—Number per 1,000 persons working principally at household industry, who are working (1) at household industry and as cultivators, (2) at household industry and as agricultural labourers.

B–X. 1 Distribution of 1,000 sample households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas.

B–XIV Part-A. 1—Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in household industry only by principal household industry and working strength in all areas.

Part-B. 1—Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in household industry only by principal household industry (Division / Major / Minor Groups) in all areas.

B–XVI. 1 Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by principal household industry in each duration.

B–XVI. 2 Distribution of 1,000 sample household workers engaged in principal household industry (with and without cultivation) by family and hired workers in each duration.

B–XVI. 3 Average number of family and hired workers per household engaged in principal household industry (with and without cultivation) by the duration of household industry in rural and urban areas.

C–VIII Part-A. 1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by sex and literacy.

Part-A. 2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of workers and non-workers.

Part-B. 1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by sex and literacy.

C–VIII Part-B. 2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

Workers at household industry

97. 1,206,812 persons are engaged in household industry. The sex-wise break-up is 681,052 males and 525,760 females. Persons engaged in household industry form 3·58% of the total population. Males working at household industry form 4·03% of all males and females form 3·13% of all females.

Out of 1,206,812 persons engaged in household industry, 827,244 are found in rural areas and 379,568 persons in urban areas. In terms of percentage, 68·55% are in rural sector and 31·45% are in urban sector.

Workers in household industry computed from the individual slip and household schedule

98. The number of workers engaged in household industry have been ascertained from the individual slip as well as from the household schedule. The table below gives the figures collected from the two sources.

Table XII—62

Workers at household industry recorded in the individual slip and those recorded in the household schedule, 1961

State/District	Total Population			Family workers and employees at household industry (Table B-I)			Workers at all household industries with or without cultivation (Table B-XVI)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	T	F.W.	H.W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State ...	**33,686,953**	**16,910,978**	**16,775,975**	**1,206,812**	**681,052**	**525,760**	**1,595, 90**	**1,391,835**	**203,355**
Madras ...	1,729,141	909,701	819,440	13,103	9,082	4,021	13,255	11,420	1,835
Chingleput ...	2,196,412	1,120,591	1,075,821	81,745	55,821	25,924	98,550	83,265	15,285
North Arcot ...	3,146,326	1,581,826	1,564,500	102,152	68,258	33,894	139,675	124,150	15,525
South Arcot ...	3,047,973	1,535,928	1,512,045	56,154	41,866	14,288	79,465	61,050	18,415
Salem ...	3,804,108	1,923,885	1,880,223	204,865	127,771	77,094	266,950	235,470	31,480
Coimbatore ...	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880	187,993	105,250	82,743	246,160	223,195	22,965
Nilgiri ...	409,308	213,833	195,475	1,375	1,078	297	2,580	1,870	710
Madurai ...	3,211,227	1,607,229	1,603,998	70,387	46,478	23,909	84,760	74,840	9,920
Tiruchirapalli ...	3,190,078	1,588,429	1,601,649	76,560	49,957	26,603	134,365	100,955	33,410
Thanjavur ...	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686	51,327	32,296	19,031	69,140	56,410	12,730
Ramanathapuram ...	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019	91,807	41,384	50,423	117,090	99,960	17,130
Tirunelveli ...	2,730,279	1,330,220	1,400,059	192,449	74,305	118,144	244,675	231,095	13,580
Kanyakumari ...	996,915	503,735	493,180	76,895	27,506	49,389	98,525	88,155	10,370

Note: Figures given in cols. 8, 9 and 10 have been arrived at by multiplying the figures in Table B-XVI by 5 as they are based on a 20% sample.
F.W.—Family workers H.W.—Hired workers

Workers at household industry compared with the workers in other industrial categories

99. The table presented below shows the proportions of workers classified by sex and broad age-groups in household industry and those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in manufacturing other than household industry and other services. The proportions have been given for total, rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

TABLE XII — 63

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madras State ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	597	313	250	133	85	82	40	31	44	6	93	46
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	67	32	24	22	18	9	11	5	2	10	9
		15–34	1,000	1,000	885	457	337	190	139	125	61	48	77	8	148	67
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	514	430	230	115	130	59	42	67	10	152	78
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	435	114	74	62	46	23	23	4	83	39
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	622	371	330	176	110	106	38	29	19	3	75	46
		0–14	1,000	1,000	111	82	44	32	30	24	10	10	3	1	10	10
		15–34	1,000	1,000	924	551	457	257	184	164	60	45	34	5	120	68
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	590	560	295	146	162	54	37	26	4	118	73
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	529	145	88	77	41	20	10	2	71	39
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	532	149	34	12	18	16	45	39	113	13	143	48
		0–14	1,000	1,000	44	28	2	1	3	2	8	12	12	3	9	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	208	36	15	27	23	65	58	184	17	218	67
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	275	67	27	29	29	74	57	182	26	249	91
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	101	15	23	12	63	32	67	9	129	42
Madras ...	T & U	Total	1,000	1,000	522	63	N	N	N	N	10	5	138	4	173	43
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	6	...	...	N	...	1	1	9	N	7	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	752	84	N	...	N	N	13	7	209	6	250	58
		35–59	1,000	1,000	915	132	N	N	N	N	17	9	224	8	300	86
		60+	1,000	1,000	422	61	N	N	...	N	16	4	86	3	145	38

TABLE XII—63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chingleput ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	605	256	225	77	115	104	50	24	45	7	95	33
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	48	25	11	27	18	10	9	4	2	8	5
		15–34	1,000	1,000	890	383	293	109	186	166	75	35	80	11	154	51
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	431	386	141	158	166	76	35	67	11	155	56
		60+	1,000	1,000	757	203	433	73	108	67	53	18	20	5	80	23
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	622	285	274	93	141	126	40	17	30	7	83	32
		0–14	1,000	1,000	103	53	31	13	33	22	8	6	3	2	8	5
		15–34	1,000	1,000	919	434	364	135	231	204	62	24	52	10	136	51
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	471	464	168	191	198	58	23	45	10	131	53
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	220	497	87	125	80	43	12	15	5	72	22
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	539	145	43	12	20	18	88	53	104	9	141	36
		0–14	1,000	1,000	47	29	2	1	2	2	16	19	8	2	6	3
		15–34	1,000	1,000	786	200	46	15	29	28	122	74	178	13	215	53
		35–59	1,000	1,000	932	262	83	26	32	33	144	82	155	17	247	68
		60+	1,000	1,000	561	127	125	12	26	14	104	46	48	5	119	29
North Arcot ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	596	336	312	168	68	92	43	22	38	3	72	44
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	66	43	28	18	18	11	7	8	N	7	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	905	521	450	262	111	145	68	33	70	4	116	67
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	564	525	286	95	147	64	32	51	6	123	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	747	248	497	119	62	62	47	15	15	3	65	36

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Cultivator I M	Cultivator I F	Agricultural Labourer II M	Agricultural Labourer II F	Household Industry IV M	Household Industry IV F	Non-household Industry V M	Non-household Industry V F	Other Services IX M	Other Services IX F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North Arcot (Contd.)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	615	385	381	207	81	109	40	17	16	1	60	43
		0–14	1,000	1,000	111	77	53	35	23	24	11	6	4	N	7	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	936	607	560	329	134	176	63	26	30	2	97	67
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	632	637	346	112	172	57	24	19	3	98	73
		60+	1,000	1,000	783	277	573	144	70	72	42	12	5	2	56	35
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	521	141	36	12	16	21	56	41	125	8	120	47
		0–14	1,000	1,000	55	22	2	1	3	3	9	11	25	1	6	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	792	201	40	16	24	31	85	62	219	11	184	68
		35–59	1,000	1,000	921	269	72	23	25	39	91	66	179	17	223	95
		60+	1,000	1,000	564	122	105	11	21	15	73	30	66	10	112	40
South Arcot ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	613	301	324	127	134	129	27	9	14	1	63	26
		0–14	1,000	1,000	92	55	33	20	33	26	4	2	1	N	6	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	460	449	190	223	207	39	14	24	1	100	40
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	486	553	217	179	194	44	14	21	2	103	43
		60+	1,000	1,000	796	226	533	104	114	80	38	8	9	2	59	19
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	626	329	365	145	148	143	26	8	5	1	51	24
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	62	38	22	37	29	4	2	1	N	6	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	930	506	510	217	248	231	38	13	10	1	80	37
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	522	615	242	196	214	41	12	8	1	81	39
		60+	1,000	1,000	819	244	583	118	123	90	35	7	3	1	49	17

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	526	110	52	10	37	28	37	17	71	4	146	39
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	13	2	1	5	3	2	3	7	N	8	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	787	153	55	13	56	46	48	23	115	5	228	56
		35–59	1,000	1,000	938	215	106	23	63	46	70	31	117	10	257	76
		60+	1,000	1,000	617	107	148	13	43	15	64	18	53	8	138	34
Salem ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	626	398	338	222	67	65	66	41	28	5	72	51
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	115	73	59	28	21	19	17	6	2	11	11
		15–34	1,000	1 000	932	590	471	335	106	94	110	65	48	7	113	72
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	631	556	358	80	102	89	52	39	7	118	88
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	322	504	165	53	61	55	25	15	3	72	51
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	640	432	395	261	77	76	52	29	14	3	63	51
		0–14	1,000	1,000	160	126	87	70	33	24	16	13	4	2	11	12
		15–34	1,000	1,000	951	646	557	397	124	111	89	45	25	4	98	72
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	673	644	412	92	117	65	34	19	4	102	86
		60+	1,000	1,000	772	342	564	188	59	70	40	17	8	2	67	52
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	551	222	44	22	12	9	139	106	96	15	116	49
		0–14	1.000	1,000	77	61	6	4	3	2	30	36	20	7	9	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	841	314	53	29	18	12	213	162	160	19	185	69
		35–59	1,000	1,000	951	390	83	45	18	16	221	155	144	23	206	96
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	199	107	16	17	8	159	77	59	11	104	47

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Coimbatore ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	623	335	194	96	85	66	58	47	69	12	119	85
		0–14	1,000	1,000	120	91	28	18	33	20	16	20	6	1	19	22
		15–34	1,000	1,000	904	473	244	128	129	128	88	70	125	18	183	122
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	543	335	179	108	102	80	59	100	22	184	136
		60+	1,000	1,000	720	271	361	83	74	48	61	42	25	3	115	68
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	650	393	265	131	112	86	70	60	34	6	112	93
		0–14	1,000	1,000	150	119	39	25	45	28	21	27	3	1	21	26
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	556	343	179	174	126	108	89	66	10	170	135
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	605	448	231	136	126	94	71	45	9	169	140
		60+	1,000	1,000	759	305	430	102	84	58	66	50	12	2	110	70
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	557	190	25	9	22	15	29	16	152	26	136	64
		0–14	1,000	1,000	49	29	2	1	6	3	4	4	11	2	14	13
		15–34	1,000	1,000	837	277	26	9	30	21	43	25	255	37	211	89
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	361	52	22	37	28	47	25	239	60	221	122
		60+	1,000	1,000	561	146	83	14	32	10	41	14	78	8	137	60
Nilgiri ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	558	351	90	83	51	50	5	2	38	4	175	73
		0–14	1,000	1,000	47	43	3	5	8	8	1	N	2	N	18	16
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	589	117	128	80	84	7	2	61	6	303	118
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	636	169	181	82	89	9	3	66	8	269	126
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	211	300	96	51	27	10	2	26	2	111	48

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nilgiri (Contd.)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	569	424	138	132	73	71	4	1	21	3	156	69
		0–14	1,000	1,000	56	59	5	8	12	12	1	N	1	N	21	20
		15–34	1,000	1,000	894	713	183	203	114	119	6	1	36	5	286	119
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	748	264	285	123	123	7	1	36	4	215	95
		60+	1,000	1,000	707	246	420	153	68	39	8	1	12	...	73	24
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	543	256	29	20	22	23	6	3	58	6	200	79
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	24	1	1	3	3	1	N	4	N	14	11
		15–34	1,000	1,000	838	425	34	29	37	38	9	4	91	8	323	117
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	493	55	48	33	45	11	6	101	14	334	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	588	170	123	29	28	12	13	4	48	4	168	77
Madurai ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	595	313	234	121	94	88	29	15	47	6	104	68
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	64	28	18	25	21	5	5	4	1	14	14
		15–34	1,000	1,000	891	454	324	172	154	132	42	23	73	7	167	100
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	525	403	216	127	139	46	21	80	13	164	110
		60+	1,000	1,000	708	246	430	105	76	60	39	11	29	4	84	50
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	628	385	322	169	126	119	24	10	18	2	86	70
		0–14	1,000	1,000	116	83	40	26	35	29	5	4	2	N	15	17
		15–34	1,000	1,000	938	567	453	243	208	179	34	16	31	4	138	105
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	611	546	288	166	179	37	14	27	4	128	106
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	292	511	140	95	80	31	8	12	2	72	51

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madurai (Contd.)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	526	155	46	16	26	21	40	25	107	14	141	63
		0–14	1,000	1,000	47	25	3	2	5	4	6	7	10	1	11	9
		15–34	1,000	1,000	793	213	57	21	41	30	58	38	162	16	226	91
		35–59	1,000	1,000	935	307	89	33	41	38	67	38	198	35	243	121
		60+	1,000	1,000	566	127	118	17	27	10	60	20	70	9	113	49
Tiruchirapalli ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	620	367	331	210	76	85	31	17	42	4	73	41
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	83	64	40	24	21	7	7	5	1	7	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	895	516	445	297	125	123	48	24	72	6	112	57
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	583	548	343	91	128	45	21	62	7	116	69
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	298	514	168	55	65	34	14	21	3	66	37
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	644	430	408	260	92	103	32	16	19	2	57	41
		0–14	1,000	1,000	116	101	56	51	31	27	7	7	3	1	7	9
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	615	559	373	154	151	48	24	34	3	88	57
		35–59	1,000	1,000	980	660	664	410	107	149	45	20	26	4	87	65
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	334	595	199	62	76	34	14	11	2	53	36
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	532	127	51	23	19	18	31	18	125	12	131	43
		0–14	1,000	1,000	41	19	3	2	3	2	4	4	13	2	8	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	770	167	55	29	28	25	47	27	202	15	195	57
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	245	100	47	29	32	47	25	198	24	228	83
		60+	1,000	1,000	552	126	131	22	21	14	38	12	67	11	125	46

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Thanjavur ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	594	249	224	82	155	121	20	12	30	3	87	22
		0–14	1,000	1,000	70	35	17	9	24	18	3	3	3	N	7	3
		15–34	1,000	1,000	880	360	299	114	260	190	27	16	50	3	131	30
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	419	393	147	218	184	33	19	45	6	145	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	757	213	398	67	126	86	30	12	26	5	93	24
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	614	286	272	100	186	146	16	10	17	2	70	19
		0–14	1,000	1,000	79	41	21	12	30	22	3	2	2	N	6	2
		15–34	1,000	1,000	912	418	367	141	315	230	22	13	28	2	106	25
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	472	470	177	260	221	26	16	25	4	115	34
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	242	473	83	152	107	25	10	16	4	79	21
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	518	102	40	8	31	20	34	19	79	6	152	35
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	12	1	N	3	2	5	4	8	1	9	4
		15–34	1,000	1,000	758	134	41	10	50	34	47	27	132	6	227	47
		35–59	1,000	1,000	917	195	81	18	49	32	60	32	122	13	269	68
		60+	1,000	1,000	589	105	109	10	26	11	50	19	64	9	149	34
Ramanatha-puram ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	582	382	301	211	63	75	35	40	34	9	79	40
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	76	32	32	14	16	7	14	6	5	7	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	881	549	426	297	107	111	52	62	62	15	126	58
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	613	525	357	85	116	56	52	45	9	134	65
		60+	1,000	1,000	763	352	497	204	58	65	44	32	20	4	74	36

TABLE XII — 63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ramanatha-puram (Contd.)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	602	438	386	273	77	92	25	25	14	6	60	37
		0–14	1,000	1,000	87	83	43	43	18	19	6	9	3	4	7	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	909	634	554	389	133	138	38	40	26	10	97	54
		35–59	1,000	1 000	976	692	664	452	101	139	37	31	16	3	97	58
		60+	1,000	1,000	806	403	603	260	67	80	31	19	8	1	57	35
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	523	213	43	20	21	22	66	87	93	21	137	49
		0–14	1,000	1,000	51	54	2	2	3	4	11	31	13	7	9	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	797	293	46	22	32	31	96	128	168	31	212	69
		35–59	1,000	1,000	930	353	90	43	36	39	114	120	134	31	250	87
		60+	1,000	1,000	617	193	133	27	24	18	89	70	60	16	132	40
Tirunelveli ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	578	340	212	112	68	79	56	84	46	11	93	45
		0–14	1,000	1,000	72	72	17	14	13	15	13	28	5	4	9	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	865	496	276	147	118	116	87	140	76	15	149	67
		35–59	1,000	1,000	964	539	381	205	92	124	82	102	78	16	154	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	294	417	125	63	70	62	44	27	5	83	37
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	595	392	283	151	86	101	50	78	23	5	81	48
		0–14	1,000	1,000	81	79	23	19	18	20	13	26	3	2	10	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	899	578	379	204	154	151	78	132	41	8	134	73
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	617	507	273	115	155	72	93	36	5	129	76
		60+	1,000	1,000	780	338	510	164	74	88	53	36	15	2	70	38

TABLE XII—63 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State/District	T R U	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	539	225	56	23	27	30	69	98	96	23	119	39
		0–14	1,000	1,000	52	57	3	2	4	5	13	33	9	9	8	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	792	320	60	27	42	42	106	156	149	28	179	54
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	358	109	46	41	51	104	123	169	40	210	70
		60+	1,000	1,000	620	184	161	29	34	27	86	65	60	12	119	35
Kanyakumari ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	525	176	134	11	46	16	55	100	31	4	152	34
		0–14	1,000	1,000	51	30	4	N	7	2	5	19	4	1	21	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	807	275	147	8	82	23	88	175	57	6	264	50
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	312	298	29	70	31	101	153	49	6	252	63
		60+	1,000	1,000	717	157	376	28	43	17	58	57	23	3	116	32
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	530	182	152	12	52	18	57	105	23	3	153	32
		0–14	1,000	1,000	53	31	4	N	8	3	5	20	3	1	23	5
		15–34	1,000	1,000	821	288	170	9	94	26	94	187	43	5	270	48
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	324	338	33	78	34	105	161	36	4	246	62
		60+	1,000	1,000	741	161	417	32	47	19	56	57	18	2	114	33
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	494	140	32	4	13	8	40	71	78	8	150	40
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	29	N	...	1	1	2	16	11	2	11	9
		15–34	1,000	1,000	730	201	19	1	19	11	54	112	135	12	229	60
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	245	78	12	24	15	79	111	120	15	282	68
		60+	1,000	1,000	582	137	142	12	22	9	71	61	49	6	129	131

The age-groups adopted represent the following stages in the life of an individual–childhood, working age-group and old age.

Much higher participation of males in the workers' group is seen among all the age-groups and in all the three sectors—total, rural and urban. The predominance of cultivation and agricultural labour in the economic life of the State and especially in villages is clearly seen from the figures presented above. Household industry is less prominent in the villages than in the urban parts contrary to what one might expect. In the towns, non-household industry and other services assume much greater importance than in the villages.

Women's participation rate compares favourably with those of men's in the categories agricultural labourers and at household industry in the rural and urban sectors, mainly because, to maintain the household both the sexes have to work if they are engaged in either of these activities. In the other categories, one can see the supremacy of males in the rural and urban areas which is a natural phenomenon on account of difference in the educational levels of the sexes, physical strain and the question of movement from place to place involved in pursuing these avocations.

Working children

100. Persons in the age group 0—14 are generally children of the school going age. The proportion of children in the school going age attending to studies will be indicative of the future growth and prosperity of a nation. Our nation is predominantly agricultural and has not reached a higher level of economic prosperity in industrial field. It is possible therefore that even children in the school going age will be driven to the necessity of earning a few rupees to augment the family income. From the figures presented above, we may be able to infer the effect of the withdrawal of children in the school going age from education.

At the State level, out of 1,000 persons of each sex in the age group 0-14, 93 males and 67 females are workers in all areas. The proportions increase to 111 for males and 82 for females in the rural sector while in the urban sector the proportions are 44 for males and 28 for females. In the villages, employment of children is greater in cultivation and agricultural labour than in the other categories. Conversely in the urban areas, greater employment of children is seen under non-household industry (manufacturing), household industry and other services as compared to cultivation and agricultural labourer. In the rural areas, more boys than girls are employed in cultivation, agricultural labour and non-household industry. In the case of household industry and other services, the proportions of both the sexes are equal. In the urban sector, the proportions of males are higher in all the categories except household industry. In the case of household industry, more girls than boys are employed.

A fairly higher proportion of workers in both the sexes in this age-group is seen in the rural areas of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli. The lowest proportion of child workers is seen in Kanyakumari. In the urban sector, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli show higher proportions for both the sexes. The lowest proportions are to be seen in Madras. Nilgiris, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari also show lower proportions. North Arcot has shown higher proportion for males.

Working age-group population

101. For every 1,000 persons of each sex in the age-group 15-34, 885 males and 457 females are workers at the State level. The proportions rise to 924 and 551 respectively in the rural areas and decrease to 788 and 208 respectively in towns and cities. Lesser proportion of population seems to be employed in the urban sector consequent on the better economic standard of urban families. In the next higher age-group of 35-59 we find the highest proportions of workers. 966 males and 514 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex are workers in the State as a whole. 978 males and 590 females are workers in rural areas as against 931 males and 275 females in the urban sector. The prominence of this age-group in the proportions of workers of both the sexes is natural. Predominance of males is to be seen in both the sectors. Even though much difference is not seen in the proportions of workers between the rural and urban sectors for males, wide variation is seen in the proportions of females who are workers in the two sectors.

District-wise analysis of 15-34 age-group workers

102. Highest proportion of male workers in the rural sector for the age-group 15–34 is seen in Salem where the proportion is 951. North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli have also recorded higher proportions ranging from 930 to 938. Lowest proportion of 821 is seen in Kanyakumari and is followed by Nilgiri with 894. For females, the highest proportion of 713 is seen in Nilgiri and the lowest in Kanyakumari with 288. North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have also higher proportions of female workers.

In the urban sector, the highest proportion under males is seen in Salem (841) and the lowest in Kanyakumari (730). Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have also higher proportions of workers. In respect of females, the highest proportion of 425 is seen in Nilgiri and the lowest proportion of 84 in Madras. Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have recorded higher proportions.

District-wise analysis of 35-59 age-group workers

103. When looking into the proportions of workers in the age group 35–59 in the rural sector, the highest and lowest proportions for males are to be seen in Salem and Kanyakumari with 984 and 972 respectively. North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli show higher proportions. Among females, the highest proportion of 748 is seen in Nilgiri and the lowest in Kanyakumari with 324. North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have recorded higher figures than the State average.

In the urban sector, among males, highest proportion of 955 is seen in Nilgiri and the lowest in Madras, with 915. South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli have recorded higher proportions. Among females, the highest proportion of 493 is to be seen in Nilgiri and the lowest in Madras with 132. Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have also higher figures.

Generally, we find higher proportions of workers in the southern and western districts. Kanyakumari in the rural sector and Madras in the urban sector show lowest proportions. Kanyakumari has a higher literacy level and reflects the pattern in Kerala. In the case of Madras, it is a metropolitan city with varied activities. The households are economically better placed.

In the districts where cultivation and household industry are main activities or where manufacturing and household industry are prominent, we can see a higher proportion of workers in both the sexes. In the districts which do not have these industrial activities to any great extent and have a higher level of literacy rates, the proportion of workers tends to be less as in the case of Kanyakumari and the City of Madras.

Districts having predominant household industry workers

104. Certain special features in respect of workers in household industry are given below. The rural areas of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari show higher figures in household industry than the other districts in both the sexes. In the latter two districts, female proportions are much higher than males. Kanyakumari is unique in that the highest proportion of female workers is shown by household industry. In Tirunelveli, the female proportions under Household Industry exceed those under other services.

In the urban sector, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli record higher proportions than other districts in respect of workers under household industry in both the sexes. In Kanyakumari, while males record lesser proportions than the State average, the proportions under females are much higher. Salem has recorded the highest proportions in both the sexes relegating other services to the second place. In the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, the female proportions are higher than those shown by males.

Coimbatore and Kanyakumari rural areas show higher proportions for both the sexes compared to those shown by urban areas.

Workers at household industry, cultivation and in manufacturing other than household industry by educational levels

105. Union Table B-III Part A gives the urban population in each industrial category of workers and non-workers of each sex classified by educational levels. From the figures presented in the table, the distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex in the categories of cultivation, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry into educational levels is given below :

TABLE XII—64

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	285	803	407	899	347	774	232	813
3. Literate (without educational level)	382	99	432	77	519	176	419	126
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	200	55	121	22	127	49	251	48
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	108	35	37	2	7	1	85	12
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	1	N	N	N	...	3	N
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	17	3	3	N	N	N	9	1
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	4	N	N	N	N	1	N
(i) Engineering ...	1	N	N	...	...	...	1	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	N	N	N	...	N	N
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	3	N	...	...	N	N	N
(vii) Others ...	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	222	556	118	...	438	736	177	570
3. Literate (without educational level)	248	99	608	500	320	175	270	125
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	291	133	196	500	226	86	363	171
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	182	165	59	...	16	3	158	118
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	6	2	...	...	N	...	9	1
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	...	...	N	...	N	N
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	42	23	19	...	N	N	19	14
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	8	21	...	...	N	N	4	1
(i) Engineering ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
(ii) Medicine ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	N	...	...	...	...	N	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	13	...	...	...	N	N	1
(vii) Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chingleput								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	314	837	474	931	353	858	247	848
3. Literate (without educational level)	399	79	417	58	545	114	408	67
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	153	45	78	10	98	28	200	47
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	112	34	28	1	4	...	129	36
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	N	N	...	...	...	4	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	2	3	...	N	...	10	2
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	..	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Arcot								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	344	851	479	933	381	859	388	874
3. Literate (without educational level)	395	68	386	58	492	109	406	88
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	170	44	106	9	120	31	169	36
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	78	32	27	N	7	1	34	2
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	...	...	...	...	N	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	...	...	N	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	2	2	...	N	...	3	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	2	N	...	N	...	N	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	...	N	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	1	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Arcot								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	315	861	363	910	347	825	264	886
3. Literate (without educational level)	417	65	457	40	557	135	511	80
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	147	43	129	42	92	38	164	27
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	97	26	46	7	4	2	55	5
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	4	1	N	1	...	...	1	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	12	1	5	...	N	...	3	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	7	3	N	...	...	...	2	2
(i) Engineering ...	4	N	...	...	...	...	1	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	N	2
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	2	N	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salem								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	384	862	625	952	426	839	364	899
3. Literate (without educational level)	366	83	275	39	454	126	405	70
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	163	38	83	8	115	35	184	29
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	75	15	16	1	5	N	42	2
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	...	...	...	...	N	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	1	1	...	N	...	4	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	1	N	...	...	...	N	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(ii) Medicine ...	N	N	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	1	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	321	851	424	898	330	758	227	821
3. Literate (without educational level)	366	79	375	72	486	163	446	132
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	201	42	156	28	175	74	250	41
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	94	23	40	2	9	5	69	6
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	N	N	...	...	...	3	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	...	...	...	...	N	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	12	2	4	...	N	...	5	N
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	N
(i) Engineering ...	1	N	...	...	...	...	1	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	N	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nilgiri								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	350	844	352	892	381	579	204	694
3. Literate (without educational level) ...	311	77	427	87	371	228	365	118
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	226	48	177	20	231	162	311	140
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	92	25	42	...	17	31	88	48
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	N	...	...	...	...	2	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	2	2	1	...	...	28	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	4	N	...	...	...	2	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	N	N	...	...	...	2	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
vii) Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	E	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madurai								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	265	823	387	889	261	759	194	790
3. Literate (without educational level)	435	86	440	90	536	169	524	158
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	195	56	138	20	192	70	214	47
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	87	29	32	1	11	2	61	5
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	N	...	...	...	N	N
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	N
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	13	2	3	N	N	...	5	N
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	3	N	N	N	...	N	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	N	N	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tiruchirapalli								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	268	828	434	944	356	711	250	869
3. Literate (without educational level)	388	83	436	47	480	226	404	92
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	206	48	94	8	154	59	264	37
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	116	34	32	1	10	4	75	2
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	N	N	...	...	...	1	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	N	...	...	...	1	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	12	3	3	...	...	...	4	N
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	7	4	1	...	...	...	1	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	N	...	...	...	1	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	..	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	3	3	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thanjavur								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	247	820	260	867	261	767	193	866
3. Literate (without educational level)	440	88	500	110	593	186	517	102
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	191	52	158	22	137	43	231	28
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	103	34	73	1	9	4	55	3
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	1	...	...	...	N	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	9	2	7	...	N	...	3	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	8	4	1	...	...	...	1	1
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	N	...	...	...	1	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	1	N	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	3	3	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	3	N	1	...	...	...	N	1

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramanathapuram								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	265	805	336	846	292	749	213	849
3. Literate (without educational level)	482	123	516	120	606	186	522	115
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	158	53	111	33	98	64	206	35
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	80	17	34	1	4	1	54	1
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	6	2	N	...	...	N	...	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	N	...	...	N	...	...
(ii) Medicine ...	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ..	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
(vi) Teaching ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others ...	2	...	...	...	...	N	...	...

TABLE XII—64 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	292	785	378	867	325	745	223	801
3. Literate (without educational level)	486	149	472	90	597	217	558	161
4. Primary or Junior Basic ...	141	46	106	35	75	38	169	36
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	68	16	39	8	3	...	45	2
6 Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	...	N	...	...	1	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	1	...	...	...	N	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	9	1	3	...	N	...	4	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Engineering ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
(ii) Medicine ..	1	N	1	...	...	...	N	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vi) Teaching ...	2	2	N	...	...	...	N	...
(vii) Others ...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XII—64 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in educational standards among total workers, cultivator, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, 1961

Educational Level	Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kenyakumari								
1. Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate ...	235	528	160	438	228	498	188	562
3. Literate (without educational level)	469	297	515	397	600	390	560	327
4. Primary of Junior Basic ...	182	104	221	143	162	108	213	103
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	82	55	83	18	10	4	35	8
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	3	N	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	21	5	20	4	...	...	3	...
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
(i) Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
(ii) Medicine ...	1	N	...	...	...	...	1	...
(iii) Agriculture ...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching ...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

At the State level, among the three industrial categories shown above, illiterates form a higher proportion in both the sexes in the category of cultivator. Illiterates among female workers show a lesser proportion in category IV—household industry. Simple literates without educational level have a higher proportion in category IV—household industry. Compared to the other two categories, category V—manufacturing other than household industry has a higher proportion of workers of both the sexes in all higher educational levels beginning with Primary or Junior Basic. The proportion of workers with educational level Matriculation and above is considerably less in both the sexes in household industry.

This table would indicate that more literates are to be seen in manufacturing other than household industry when compared with the other two categories because these two industrial categories do not require much education and that these occupations are conducted on a hereditary basis.

Educational levels of workers in cultivation, household industry and manufacturing in rural sector

106. Earlier, we have discussed the educational attainments of workers in certain categories in the urban sector. The attainments of rural workers will be examined now.

570 males out of 1,000 males engaged in cultivation are illiterates. The proportions in household industry and manufacturing other than household industry are 534 and 383 respectively. 953 females out of 1,000 are illiterates among cultivators. 843 and 879 out of 1,000 each are illiterates among workers engaged in household industry and manufacturing other than household industry respectively. While among males, lowest proportion of illiterates is seen under manufacturing, among females household industry shows the lowest proportion. Highest proportion among workers who are literates without educational level is seen among males under manufacturing. and among females under household industry. In the other higher educational levels, among males, highest proportion is seen under manufacturing. Among females, the highest proportion of Primary or Junior Basic level persons is seen under household industry and the highest proportion of Matriculation and above qualified persons is seen under manufacturing other than household industry.

In the rural areas, male workers in manufacturing are better qualified and among females, workers in household industry are better qualified.

Persons having principal work in non-household industry, trade, profession or service and having secondary work in household industry

107. Table B-VII Part B gives the number of persons of each sex who are having principal work in non-household industry etc. and have secondary work in household industry also.

Out of a total of 4,858,602 persons whose principal work is non-household industry, trade, business, profession, service, etc. 5,064 have secondary work in household industry. Only 0·10% are having secondary work in household industry. Among males, the percentage is 0·10 and among females, the percentage works out to 0·11.

The following table shows the total workers in each industrial category, the number of persons having secondary work and the percentage of workers having additional work in household Industry to total of its category.

TABLE XII—65

Percentage of workers with additional work at Household Industry

Principal work (Industrial category)	Total Workers			Workers with additional work at Household Industry			Percentage to Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total III to IX	4,858,602	3,747,205	1,111,397	5,064	3,877	1,187	0·10	0·10	0·11
III	435,498	330,606	104,892	1,047	954	93	0·24	0·29	0·09
V	848,302	750,585	97,717	376	282	94	0·04	0·04	0·10
VI	205,327	175,937	29,390	267	197	70	0·13	0·11	0·24
VII	758,301	660,894	97,407	952	784	168	0·13	0·12	0·17
VIII	253,601	248,599	5,002	171	124	47	0·07	0·05	0·94
IX	2,357,573	1,580.584	776,989	2,251	1,536	715	0·10	0·10	0·10

It is to be seen that secondary work at household Industry is considerably less in respect of persons whose principal work falls in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Secondary work in household industry is taken up only when the principal work does not engage the full time of the workers and where the income from principal work is not enough to maintain a person and his family and also where the secondary work is ancillary or a complement to the principal work.

The following distribution table has been prepared for the State as a whole from Table B-VII Part B.

TABLE XII—66

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex in each industrial division and major group having considerable number of workers also in household industry

Principal work / Additional work at Household Industry / Division and Major Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting			
A. W. Division	0	65	162
Major Group	04	52	162
Divisions	2 & 3	935	838
Major Group	20	68	162
,,	23	602	191
,,	27	24	103
,,	28	182	323
P. W. Major Group 00—Field Produce and Plantation Crops			
A. W. Division	0	72	62
Major Group	04	50	62
Divisions	2 & 3	928	938
Major Group	20	280	63
,,	23	22	125
,,	24	115	...
,,	28	396	750
P. W. Major Group 03—Fishing			
A. W. Division	0	37	167
Major Group	04	36	167
Divisions	2 & 3	963	833
Major Group	20	20	166
,,	23	853	667
,,	28	78	..
P. W. Division 1 and Major Group 10—Mining & Quarrying			
A. W. Division	0	250	50
Major Group	00	150	...
,,	04	100	80
A. W. Divisions	2 & 3	750	920
P. W. Division 1 (contd.)			
Major Group	20	200	400
,,	23	250	120
,,	27	...	80
,,	28	50	120
,,	31	50	...
,,	34—35	100	200
,,	39	100	...
P. W. Divisions 2 & 3—Manufacturing			
A. W. Division	0	188	234
Major Group	04	167	234
Divisions	2 & 3	812	766
Major Group	20	53	106
,,	21	21	...
,,	23	188	330
,,	28	213	106
,,	34—35	89	74
,,	39	50	43
,,	27	57	32
,,	22	25	43
,,	36	46	...
,,	38	32	...
P. W. Major Group 20—Food Stuffs			
A. W. Division	0	372	37
Major Group	04	326	37
Divisions	2 & 3	628	963
Major Group	20	93	37
,,	22	..	111
,,	23	186	370
,,	27	...	74
,,	28	186	111
,,	34—35	117	148
,,	39	...	74

TABLE XII — 66 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex in each industrial division and major group having considerable number of workers also in household industry

Principal work / Additional work at Household Industry / Divsion and Major group		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Division 4—Construction			
A. W. Division	0	178	200
Major Group	04	168	200
Divisions	2 & 3	822	800
Major Group	23	218	443
,,	28	117	186
,,	34-35	330	71
,,	39	20	43
P. W. Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services			
A. W. Division	0	132	53
Major Group	04	123	53
Divisions	2 & 3	868	947
Major Group	20	...	53
,,	23	35	105
,,	28	500	789
,,	31	307	...
P. W. Major Group 51—Water Supply and Sanitary Services			
A. W. Division	0	136	59
Major Group	04	127	59
Divisions	2 & 3	864	941
Major Group	20	...	59
,,	28	509	882
,,	31	318	...
P. W. Division 6—Trade and Commerce			
A. W. Division	0	128	101
Major Group	01	20	...
,,	04	88	101
Divisions	2 & 3	872	899
Major Group	20	162	262
,,	23	427	417
,,	27	55	36
,,	28	71	83

Principal work / Additional work at Household Industry / Division and Major Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Division 6 (Contd.)			
Major Group	34—35	19	30
,,	38	23	...
,,	39	26	6
P. W. Major Groups 64-68—Retail Trade			
A. W. Division	0	132	105
Major Group	04	92	105
Divisions	2 & 3	868	895
Major Group	20	173	265
,,	23	407	420
,,	27	60	37
,,	28	78	86
,,	34-35	22	25
P. W. Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication			
A. W. Division	0	202	64
,,	01	16	...
Major Group	02	8	21
,,	04	169	43
Divisions	2 & 3	728	936
Major Group	20	48	..
,,	23	347	830
,,	27	48	...
,,	28	129	85
,,	33	32	...
,,	34-35	65	...
,,	39	56	...
P. W. Major Groups 70-71—Transport			
A. W. Division	0	239	64
Major Group	04	211	43
Divisions	2 & 3	761	936
Major Group	20	56	...
,,	23	310	830
,,	28	155	85
,,	34-35	70	...
,,	39	56	...

TABLE XII—66 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 wokers in each sex in each industrial division and major group having considerable number of workers also in household industry

Principal work / Additional work at Household Industry / Division and Major Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
P. W. Major Group 73—Communication			
A. W. Division	0	137	...
Major Group	04	98	...
Divisions	2 & 3	863	...
Major Group	23	412	...
,,	27	98	...
,,	28	98	...
,,	33	59	...
,,	34-35	59	...
,,	39	59	...
P. W. Division 8—Services			
A. W. Division	0	208	107
Major Group	00	34	...
,,	04	155	105
Divisions	2 & 3	792	893
Major Group	20	95	171
,,	23	189	280
,,	27	23	92
,,	28	241	239
,,	31	170	12
,,	34-35	27	35
,,	39	34	6
P. W. Major Group 80—Services			
A. W. Division	0	254	333
Major Group	00	31	...
,,	01	23	...
,,	04	200	333
Divisions	2 & 3	746	667
Major Group	23	246	500
,,	27	15	167
,,	28	223	...
,,	31	185	...
,,	39	23	...
P. W. Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific Services			
A. W. Division	0	213	43
Major Group	01	46	...
,,	04	167	43
Divisions	2 & 3	787	957
Major Group	23	489	580
,,	27	46	333
,,	28	92	15
,,	39	65	...
P. W. Major Group 88—Personal Services			
A. W. Division	0	369	188
Major Group	04	344	188
Divisions	2 & 3	631	813
Major Group	20	66	125
,,	21	8	42
,,	23	254	354
,,	28	172	146
,,	34-35	16	43
,,	36	8	63
,,	38	33	21
P. W. Major Group 89—Services not elsewhere classified			
A. W. Division	0	188	106
Major Group	00	54	...
,,	04	120	104
Divisions	2 & 3	812	894
Major Group	20	154	209
,,	23	54	222
,,	28	292	281
,,	31	178	15
P. W. Division 9 and Major Group 90—Activities not adequately described			
A. W. Divisions	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major Group	22	1,000	...
,,	28	...	1,000

Principal work in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

108. For those engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, secondary work is mainly in manufacturing of cotton textiles, food processing industries, miscellaneous textiles, and manufacture of wood and wooden products and in livestock rearing and hunting. Females are prominent in livestock rearing, in the manufacture of miscellaneous textile goods and in the manufacture of wood and wooden products.

Principal work in manufacturing

109. Livestock rearing and hunting, food processing industries, cotton textiles manufacture, miscellaneous textiles making and manufacture of wood and wooden products are prominent additional items of work for persons whose principal work is in manufacturing. Female workers are prominent in livestock rearing and hunting, in manufacture of cotton textiles and manufacture of tobacco products.

Principal work in construction

110. For those engaged principally in construction, cotton textiles manufacture, manufacture of wood and wooden products, manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (manufacture of bricks, tiles, earthenware, glasswares etc.) and livestock rearing and hunting are prominent additional items of work. Females are prominent in livestock rearing and hunting and in the manufacture of cotton textiles and wood and wooden products. In the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products males are very prominent.

Principal work in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services

111. Prominent items of additional work are manufacture of wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, manufacture of cotton textiles, food processing industries and livestock rearing and hunting. For females, food processing industries, cotton textiles making and manufacture of wood and wooden products are important items of secondary work.

Principal work in trade and commerce

112. For those mainly engaged in trade and commerce, the chief items of secondary work are manufacture of food stuffs, textiles, cotton, wood and wooden products, miscellaneous textile goods and livestock rearing and hunting. Females are prominent in livestock rearing and hunting, food processing industry and manufacture of wood and wooden products.

Principal work in transport

113. Chief items of secondary work are livestock rearing and hunting, manufacture of cotton textiles, wood and wooden products, manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufactures. Females are prominent in cotton textiles manufacture.

Principal work in other services

114. Chief items of secondary work are manufacture of wood and wooden products, cotton textiles, foodstuffs, leather and leather products and livestock rearing and hunting. Females are prominent in the food processing industries and in cotton textiles manufacture.

It may be seen from the above that the secondary work is not very important to persons whose principal work is non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. The secondary work taken up by them is such that it can be undertaken without much labour and does not require specialised knowledge and skill. Female participation is more in industries which can be done in and around their homes without much labour on their part and not requiring extra skill. Males are prominent in items of work where more manual labour and skill is required.

Distribution of households by participation in cultivation and household industry

115. Union Table B-X classifies the 20% sample households according to their engagement in cultivation or household industry or in both. The table given below gives the distribution of 1,000 sample households according to their engagement. The households which are neither engaged in cultivation nor in household industry are also given.

TABLE XII—67

Distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Union Table B-X 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households T: 1,000 R: 1,000 U: 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	...	**T**	**1,000**	**489**	**424**	**62**	**25**
		R	**1,000**	**369**	**544**	**55**	**32**
		U	**1,000**	**831**	**81**	**83**	**5**
Madras	...	T & U	1,000	980	1	19	...
Chingleput	...	T	1,000	506	412	65	17
		R	1,000	438	495	46	21
		U	1,000	766	94	136	4
North Arcot	...	T	1,000	407	508	57	28
		R	1,000	315	608	44	33
		U	1,000	794	87	113	6
South Arcot	...	T	1,000	390	562	30	18
		R	1,000	330	624	26	20
		U	1,000	803	134	57	6
Salem	...	T	1,000	375	504	92	29
		R	1,000	320	581	66	33
		U	1,000	676	82	234	8
Coimbatore	...	T	1,000	584	294	88	34
		R	1,000	466	386	102	46
		U	1,000	886	58	54	2
Nilgiri	...	T	1,000	792	196	9	3
		R	1,000	710	282	5	3
		U	1,000	899	84	14	3

TABLE XII—67 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Union Table B-X 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households T: 1,000 R: 1,000 U: 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madurai	...	T	1,000	537	408	44	11
		R	1,000	411	543	31	15
		U	1,000	820	104	74	2
Tiruchirapalli	...	T	1,000	387	547	40	26
		R	1,000	273	658	38	31
		U	1,000	833	114	46	7
Thanjavur	...	T	1,000	548	411	30	11
		R	1,000	478	484	26	12
		U	1,000	844	107	46	3
Ramanathapuram	...	T	1,000	395	522	62	21
		R	1,000	273	657	44	26
		U	1,000	767	109	118	6
Tirunelveli	...	T	1,000	458	373	117	52
		R	1,000	348	481	103	68
		U	1,000	706	128	150	16
Kanyakumari	...	T	1,000	463	314	144	79
		R	1,000	410	347	153	90
		U	1,000	765	129	94	12

At the State level in all areas, 424 households out of 1,000 are engaged in cultivation only, while 62 are engaged in household industry only. 25 out of 1,000 households do practise cultivation along with household industry. In the rural areas 544 out of 1,000 households are participating in cultivation only and 55 are engaged in household industry only. In the urban sector 81 households are engaged in cultivation only and 83 are engaged in household industry only. While in rural sector 32 households out of 1,000 are engaged both in cultivation and household industry, only 5 out of 1,000 are so engaged in the urban sector. This table indicates the prominence of cultivation and cultivation combined with household industry in the rural sector. In this State, more households are practising household industry in the urban areas compared to rural sector and that the combining of the two economic activities of cultivation and household industry is relatively easier in rural than in the urban areas.

Households engaged in household industry only

116. Averages for the State as a whole in total, rural and urban sectors show significant differences. While the rural proportion is comparable with the total, urban proportion is higher indicating prevalence of household industy more in urban sector. The averages for total and rural are higher than the State average in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The urban average of 83 households per 1,000 is exceeded in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Households combining cultivation and household industry

117. The State average for the three sectors is significantly different. There appears to be complete absence of these combined economic activities in urban households. As such, a low proportion of 5 households is seen. The total and rural averages in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari exceed those for the State. The urban averages in the districts of Salem, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are much higher than the State average.

Household industry is of some significance in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari. North Arcot and Tirunelveli have leather tanning, beedi rolling and handlooms as the chief household industries. In Salem and Coimbatore, textile manufacture in handlooms is the chief household industry. In Ramanathapuram, in addition to handloom textiles match industry is prominent.

Out of 125,871 sample households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation, 92,945 or 73·84% are in rural areas. Among households engaged purely in household industry, 58,884 out of 89,921 (65·48%) are located in rural sector. Out of 35,950 households engaged in household industry along with cultivation, 34,061 or 94·75% are in rural areas.

Out of 92,945 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in rural areas, 58,884 are engaged in household industry only. The percentage of such households works out to 63·35% and 34,061 households or 36·65% are engaged in household industry along with cultivation. In the urban sector, out of 32,926 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation, 31,037 or 94·26% are engaged in household industry only and 1,889 or 5·74% are engaged in household industry with cultivation. From the above, it may be seen that in the rural sector households engaged in household industry will not be able to maintain itself solely on this vocation and that it has to take some other activity, *viz.* cultivation, to maintain economic self-sufficiency. In the urban sector, households engaged in household industry may be able to maintain itself mainly on the industry conducted and that the absence of facilities for cultivation forces the households to stick to the industry. The low percentage of combined households in urban sector may also be due to the households engaging themselves in activities other than cultivation to maintain themselves. Which of the two factors operate in the urban households is not clear due

to the absence of data, particularly of households practising household industry along with some activity other than cultivation.

Nature of household industry

118. The table below shows the distribution of 20% sample households according to the broad classification of industries in which they are engaged. For easy reference, percentage figures are also given. Rural and urban figures have also been presented.

TABLE XII—68

Distribution of sample households by industrial divisions in the State and Districts

State/District		Total Rural Urban	No. of households engaged in household industry: Total	Households in Division 0	Households in Division 1	Households in Divisions 2 & 3	Percentage of households to total households: Division 0	Division 1	Division 2 & 3
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State	...	**T**	**89,921**	**3,995**	**9**	**85,917**	**4·44**	**0·01**	**95·55**
		R	**58,884**	**3,480**	**9**	**55,395**	**5·91**	**0·02**	**94·07**
		U	**31,037**	**515**	**...**	**30,522**	**1·66**	**...**	**98·34**
Madras	...	T & U	1,336	29	...	1,307	2·17	...	97·83
Chingleput	...	T	6,001	136	...	5,865	2·27	...	97·73
		R	3,372	123	...	3,249	3·65	...	96·35
		U	2,629	13	...	2,616	0·49	...	99·51
North Arcot	...	T	7,236	449	...	6,787	6·21	...	93·79
		R	4,498	410	...	4,088	9·12	...	90·88
		U	2,738	39	...	2,699	1·42	...	98·58
South Arcot	...	T	3,887	395	...	3,492	10·16	...	89·84
		R	2,959	378	...	2,581	12·77	...	87·23
		U	928	17	...	911	1·83	...	98·17
Salem	...	T	14,737	195	5	14,537	1·32	0·04	98·64
		R	8,915	166	5	8,744	1·86	0·06	98·08
		U	5,822	29	...	5,793	0·50	...	99·50
Coimbatore	...	T	13,700	511	...	13,189	3·73	...	96·27
		R	11,366	452	...	10,914	3·98	...	96·02
		U	2,334	59	...	2,275	2·53	...	97·47

TABLE XII—68 (Concld.)

Distribution of sample households by industrial divisions in the State and Districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of households engaged in household industry: Total	Households in Division 0	Households in Division 1	Households in Divisions 2 & 3	Percentage of households to total households: Division 0	Division 1	Division 2 & 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nilgiri ...	T	148	41	..	107	27·70	...	72·30
	R	43	7	...	36	16·28	...	83·72
	U	105	34	...	71	32·38	...	67·62
Madurai ...	T	6,075	153	...	5,922	2·52	...	97·48
	R	2,948	94	...	2,854	3·19	...	96·81
	U	3,127	59	...	3,068	1·89	...	98·11
Tiruchirapalli ...	T	5,702	244	...	5,458	4·28	...	95·72
	R	4,349	217	...	4,132	4·99	...	95·01
	U	1,353	27	...	1,326	2·00	..	98·00
Thanjavur ...	T	4,315	208	...	4,107	4·82	...	95·18
	R	3,021	157	...	2,864	5·20	...	94·80
	U	1,294	51	...	1,243	3·94	...	96·06
Ramanathapuram ...	T	6,680	283	1	6,396	4·24	0·01	95·75
	R	3,536	254	1	3,281	7·18	0·03	92·79
	U	3,144	29	...	3,115	0·92	...	99·08
Tirunelveli ...	T	14,490	934	3	13,553	6·45	0·02	93·53
	R	8,806	812	3	7,991	9·22	0·03	90·75
	U	5,684	122	...	5,562	2·15	...	97·85
Kanyakumari ...	T	5,614	417	...	5,197	7·43	...	92·57
	R	5,071	410	...	4,661	8·09	...	91·91
	U	543	7	—	536	1·29	—	98·71

From the above statement, it may be seen that households engaged in industrial divisions 2-3 viz., manufacturing, are predominant in the State and districts as compared to those in industrial division 0 – agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and division 1 – mining and quarrying. From the percentage figures, it is to be seen that 95·55% of households come under manufacturing and primary industries connected with agriculture, livestock, etc. having a percentage of 4·44. Households coming under the industrial division 1 – mining and quarrying is almost insignificant and indicates the unpopularity of this branch of industry to be practised as household industry. Practically almost all the households are engaged only in manufacturing industries in the urban areas of the State in as much as 98·34% of the households come within Divisions 2-3. The households engaged in agriculture, livestock etc. show only a percentage of 1·66. Even in the rural areas, percentage of such households does not exceed 6. This clearly indicates the preference for manufacturing industries rather than the production of goods by the primary industries of agriculture, livestock, fishing, etc. in the State.

The number of rural households having household industries exceeds that of the urban sector in the State and all the districts except Nilgiri, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. In the first two districts mentioned above, urban households exceed those of the rural sector. In the last district, the number of urban households nearly equals that of the rural sector.

In the rural sector, the percentage of households having industries connected with agriculture, livestock, etc. is higher than the average for the State in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The lowest percentage of such households is to be seen in Salem and is followed by Chingleput and Coimbatore. In the urban sector, the State average is exceeded in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The lowest percentage is seen in Chingleput and Salem.

Primary industries connected with livestock rearing and agriculture are the main types found in the above districts. In Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari, fishing also contributes to the higher percentage of such households. Even in urban areas of these districts, livestock rearing is of importance. Salem's prominence in the manufacture of handloom textiles, a prominent household industry, is well reflected by the highest percentage of households coming under Divisions 2-3 manufacturing, to the complete exclusion of primary industries.

Nilgiri's figures under Division 0 reflect that primary industries are significant and indicate that manufacturing industries on household scale are not as important here as in other districts of the State.

Households engaged in household industry by nature of industry and size of employment

119. Union Table B-XIV Part-A gives the number of households among 20% sample households engaged in household industry by the nature of industry classified according to the I.S.I.C. division and major group and size of persons employed in those households. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group by size of employment.

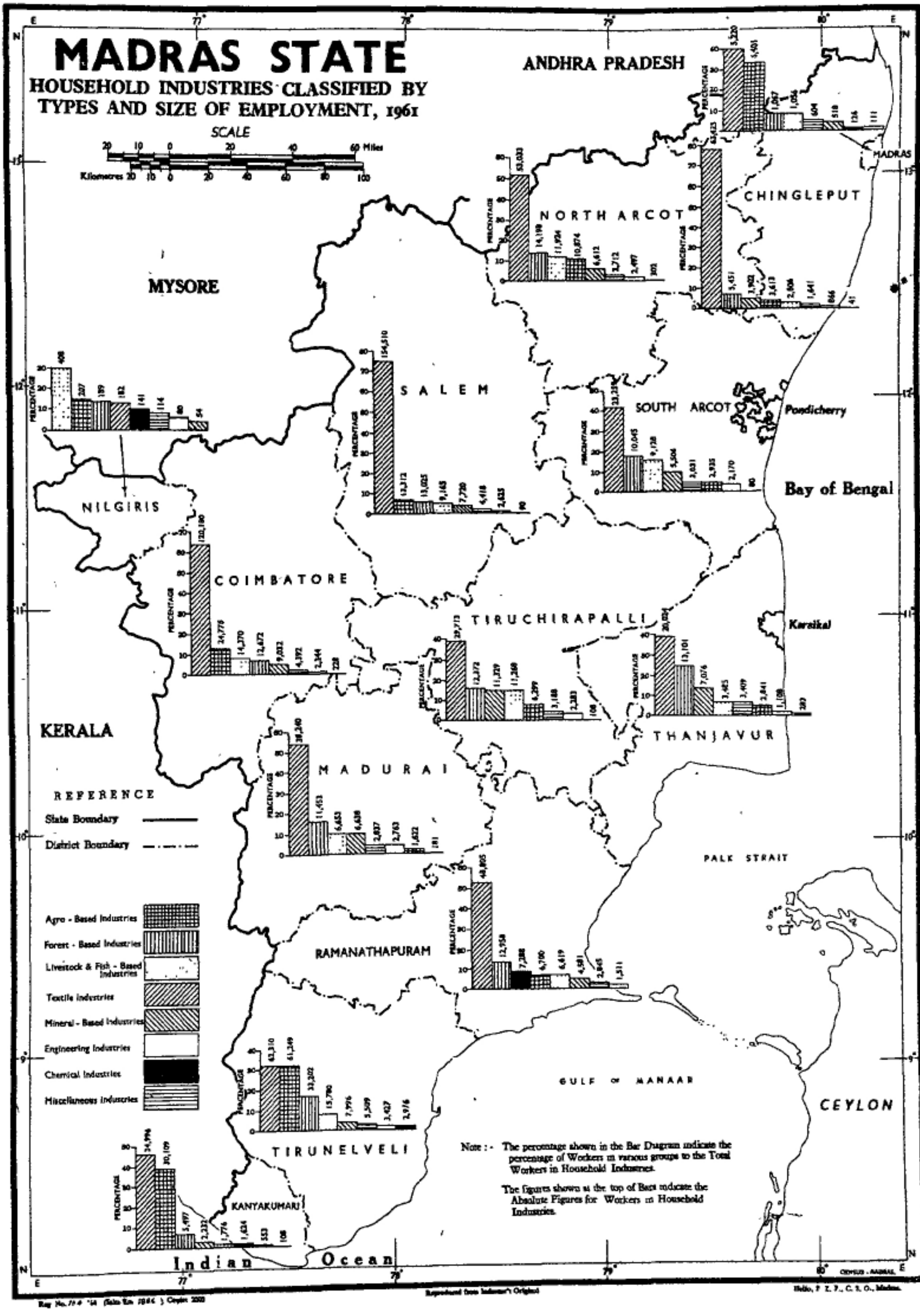

MADRAS STATE
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Bay of Bengal
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
PALK STRAIT
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
PERCENTAGE
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Agro - Based Industries
Forest - Based Industries
Livestock & Fish - Based Industries
Textile Industries
Mineral - Based Industries
Engineering Industries
Chemical Industries
Miscellaneous Industries
Note :- The percentage shown in the Bar Diagram indicate the percentage of Workers in various groups to the Total Workers in Household Industries.
The figures shown at the top of Bars indicate the Absolute Figures for Workers in Household Industries.

TABLE XII—69

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State ...	0 Division	T (a)	3,995	2,222	1,202	547	24	...	...
		(b)	1,000	556	301	137	6	...	...
		R (a)	3,480	1,866	1,093	499	22	...	...
		(b)	1,000	536	314	144	6	...	...
		U (a)	515	356	109	48	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	691	212	93	4	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	990	289	482	215	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	292	487	217	4	...	...
		R (a)	935	266	463	202	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	285	495	216	4	...	...
		U (a)	55	23	19	13	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	418	346	236	...	...	...
	01 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1 000	...	...	...	...	...
	02	T (a)	8	6	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	125	125	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	833	167	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	02 Major Group	U (a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	596	281	187	121	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	471	314	203	12	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	2,400	1,645	532	210	13	...	...
		(b)	1,000	685	222	88	5	...	...
		R (a)	1,943	1,314	442	176	11	...	...
		(b)	1,000	676	227	91	6	...	...
		U (a)	457	331	90	34	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	724	197	75	4	...	...
	1 Division	T & R (a)	9	5	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	556	222	222	...	...	...
	10 Major Group	T & R (a)	9	5	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	556	222	222	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	85,917	36,959	26,665	19,670	2,393	228	2
		(b)	1,000	430	310	229	28	3	N

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	2 & 3 Divisions	R (a)	55,395	24,738	17,569	11,727	1,244	115	2
		(b)	1,000	447	317	212	22	2	N
		U (a)	30,522	12,221	9,096	7,943	1 149	113	...
		(b)	1,000	400	298	260	38	4	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	7,136	2,315	3,354	1,361	93	13	...
		(b)	1,000	324	470	191	13	2	...
		R (a)	6,278	1,843	3,119	1,224	81	11	...
		(b)	1,000	293	497	195	13	2	...
		U (a)	858	472	235	137	12	2	...
		(b)	1,000	550	274	160	14	2	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	97	39	29	26	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	402	299	268	31	...	...
		R (a)	51	21	18	12	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	412	353	235	...	...	...
		U (a)	46	18	11	14	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	391	239	305	65	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	3,921	2,201	1,073	586	50	11	...
		(b)	1,000	561	274	149	13	3	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group	R (a)	1,877	1,083	491	282	16	5	...
		(b)	1,000	577	262	150	8	3	...
		U (a)	2,044	1,148	582	304	34	6	...
		(b)	1,000	547	285	149	16	3	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	39,810	13,489	12,641	11,782	1,758	140	...
		(b)	1,000	339	318	296	44	3	...
		R (a)	21,330	7,559	6,830	6,026	854	61	...
		(b)	1,000	354	320	283	40	3	...
		U (a)	18,480	5,930	5,811	5,756	904	79	...
		(b)	1,000	321	314	312	49	4	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	120	60	28	32	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	233	267	...	...	...
		R (a)	108	53	25	30	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	491	231	278	...	...	...
		U (a)	12	7	3	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	583	250	167	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T (a)	79	46	16	16	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	582	203	203	12	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	25 Majer Group	R (a)	60	37	12	11	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	617	200	183	...	...	...
		U (a)	19	9	4	5	1	...	...
		,(b)	1,000	474	210	263	53	...	...
	26 ,,	T (a)	2,442	789	769	739	128	17	...
		(b)	1,000	323	315	303	52	7	...
		R (a)	782	245	239	250	39	9	...
		(b)	1,000	313	306	320	50	11	...
		U (a)	1,660	544	530	489	89	8	...
		(b)	1,000	328	319	294	54	5	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	2,807	1,612	697	457	34	7	...
		(b)	1,000	574	248	163	12	3	...
		R (a)	2,080	1,136	553	360	26	5	...
		(b)	1,000	546	266	173	13	2	...
		U (a)	727	476	144	97	8	2	...
		(b)	1,000	655	198	133	11	3	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	12,970	6,655	3,917	2,248	136	12	2
		(b)	1,000	513	302	173	11	1	N

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	R (a)	10,131	5,266	3,023	1,723	108	9	2
		(b)	1,000	520	298	170	11	1	N
		U (a)	2,839	1,389	894	525	28	3	...
		(b)	1,000	489	315	185	10	1	...
	29 ,,	T (a)	24	13	4	6	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	542	167	250	41	...	...
		R (a)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	20	11	2	6	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	550	100	300	50	...	...
	30 ,,	T (a)	25	12	5	5	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	480	200	200	40	80	...
		R (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	23	11	4	5	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	478	174	217	44	87	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	4,487	3,307	817	340	22	1	...
		(b)	1,000	737	182	76	5	N	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madias State (Contd.) ...	31 Major Group	R (a)	4,118	3,058	742	299	18	1	...
		(b)	1,000	743	180	73	4	N	...
		U (a)	369	249	75	41	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	675	203	111	11	...	...
	32 ,,	T & U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	619	355	159	93	11	1	...
		(b)	1,000	573	257	150	18	2	...
		R (a)	245	128	77	36	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	523	314	147	16	...	...
		U (a)	374	227	82	57	7	1	...
		(b)	1,000	607	219	152	19	3	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	4,279	1,617	1,500	1,065	84	13	...
		(b)	1,000	378	350	249	20	3	...
		R (a)	3,284	1,236	1,164	812	60	12	...
		(b)	1,000	373	355	250	19	3	...
		U (a)	617	256	197	149	14	1	...
		(b)	1,000	406	325	242	26	1	...

TABLE XII —69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	36 Major Group	T (a)	2,812	1,613	723	434	41	1	...
		(b)	1,000	574	257	154	15	N	...
		R (a)	2,100	1,225	553	299	22	1	...
		(b)	1,000	583	263	143	11	N	...
		U (a)	712	388	170	135	19	...	...
		(b)	1,000	545	239	189	27	...	...
	37 ,,	T (a)	12	8	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	666	167	167	...	...	...
		R (a)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	8	4	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	264	178	60	25	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	674	227	95	4	...	...
		R (a)	190	128	43	18	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	674	226	95	5	...	...
		U (a)	74	50	17	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	676	230	94	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State (Contd.) ...	39 Major Group	T (a)	4,011	2,648	871	453	29	10	...
		(b)	1,000	660	217	113	7	3	...
		R (a)	2,418	1,601	556	252	8	1	...
		(b)	1,000	662	230	104	4	N	...
		U (a)	1,593	1,047	315	201	21	9	...
		(b)	1,000	657	198	126	13	6	...
Madras ...	0 Division	T & U (a)	29	16	9	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	552	310	103	35	...	...
	04 Major Group	T & U (a)	29	16	9	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	552	310	103	35	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T & U (a)	1,307	683	325	252	40	7	...
		(b)	1,000	522	249	193	31	5	...
	20 Major Group	T & U (a)	34	21	5	5	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	618	147	147	88	...	...
	21 „	T & U (a)	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	500	500	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group	T & U (a)	418	218	123	72	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	522	294	172	10	2	...
	23 ,,	T & U (a)	443	217	106	90	24	6	...
		(b)	1,000	490	239	203	54	14	...
	24 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T & U (a)	4	1	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	250	500	...	...	...
	27 ,,	T & U (a)	79	58	13	8	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	734	165	101	...	...	...
	28 ,,	T & U (a)	78	35	22	18	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	449	282	231	38	...	...
	29 ,,	T & U (a)	6	1	2	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	167	333	333	167	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	8	...	3	4	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	375	500	125	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras (Contd.) ...	31 Major Group	T & U (a)	87	46	20	20	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	529	230	230	11	...	...
	33 ,,	T & U (a)	10	7	...	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	700	...	300	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T & U (a)	46	21	10	14	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	457	217	304	22	...	...
	36 ,,	T & U (a)	19	10	4	4	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	526	211	210	53	...	...
	38 ,,	T & U (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T & U (a)	69	44	16	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	638	232	130	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	0 Division	T (a)	136	94	27	15	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	691	199	110	...	...	...
		R (a)	123	83	26	14	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	675	211	114	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chingleput (Contd.) ...	0 Division	U (a)	13	11	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	846	77	77	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T & R (a)	2	1	1	.	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	11	6	3	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	545	273	182	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	123	87	23	13	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	707	187	106	...	...	...
		R (a)	110	76	22	12	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	691	200	109	...	...	...
		U (a)	13	11	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	846	77	77	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	5,865	2,309	1,774	1,507	254	21	...
		(b)	1,000	394	302	257	43	4	...
		R (a)	3,249	1,366	970	793	111	9	...
		(b)	1,000	420	299	244	34	3	...
		U (a)	2,616	943	804	714	143	12	...
		(b)	1,000	360	307	273	55	5	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3 – 5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chingleput (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	T (a)	67	31	28	8	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	463	418	119	...	...	...
		R (a)	62	29	27	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	468	435	97	...	...	...
		U (a)	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	200	400	...	...	..
	21 ,,	T & R (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	217	110	75	28	3	1	...
		(b)	1,000	507	346	129	14	4	...
		R (a)	155	87	47	20	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	561	303	129	7	...	...
		U (a)	62	23	28	8	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	371	452	129	32	16	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	3,531	1,113	1,124	1,085	193	16	...
		(b)	1,000	315	318	307	55	5	...
		R (a)	1,881	556	600	619	99	7	...
		(b)	1,000	295	319	329	53	4	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Tota No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chingleput (Contd.) ...	23 Major Group	U (a)	1,650	557	524	466	94	9	...
		(b)	1,000	338	318	282	57	5	...
	25 ,,	T & R (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T (a)	794	284	236	227	45	2	...
		(b)	1,000	358	297	286	57	2	...
		R (a)	91	50	26	13	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	549	286	143	22	...	...
		U (a)	703	234	210	214	43	2	...
		(b)	1,000	333	299	304	61	3	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	168	113	38	16	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	673	226	95	6	...	...
		R (a)	141	96	33	11	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	681	234	78	7	...	...
		U (a)	27	17	5	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	630	185	185	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chingleput (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	T (a)	440	263	113	59	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	598	257	134	11	...	...
		R (a)	388	229	99	56	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	590	255	145	10	...	...
		U (a)	52	34	14	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	654	269	58	19	...	...
	29 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	88	70	11	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	795	125	80	...	...	...
		R (a)	81	63	11	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	778	136	86	...	...	...
		U (a)	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	800	...	200	...	...	...
		R (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
hingleput (Contd.) ...	33 Major Group	U (a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	252	116	84	46	4	2	...
		(b)	1,000	460	333	183	16	8	...
		R (a)	226	101	78	41	4	2	...
		(b)	1.000	447	345	181	18	9	..
		U (a)	26	15	6	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	577	231	192	...	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	87	51	25	9	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	586	287	104	23	...	...
		R (a)	72	44	21	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1 000	611	292	97	...	...	..
		U (a)	15	7	4	2	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	467	267	133	133	..	...
	37 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District		Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chingleput (Contd.)	...	38 Major Group	T (a)	16	11	5	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	688	312	...	...	...	...
			R (a)	14	9	5	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	643	357	...	...	...	...
			U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		39 "	T (a)	192	135	35	21	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	703	182	110	5	...	...
			R (a)	127	91	23	13	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	717	181	102	...	...	...
			U (a)	65	44	12	8	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	677	185	123	15	...	...
North Arcot	...	0 Division	T (a)	449	307	100	41	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	684	223	91	2	...	...
			R (a)	410	278	92	39	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	678	224	95	3	...	...
			U (a)	39	29	8	2	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	744	205	51	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	00 Major Group	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	448	306	100	41	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	683	223	92	2	...	...
		R (a)	409	277	92	39	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	677	225	95	3	...	...
		U (a)	39	29	8	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	744	205	51	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	6,787	2,968	2,043	1,588	173	14	1
		(b)	1,000	437	301	234	26	2	...
		R (a)	4,088	1,844	1,215	931	90	7	1
		(b)	1,000	451	297	228	22	2	...
		U (a)	2,699	1,124	828	657	83	7	...
		(b)	1,000	416	307	243	31	3	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	182	117	49	16	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	643	269	88	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division. and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	R (a)	139	85	43	11	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	612	309	79	...	...	...
		U (a)	43	32	6	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	744	140	116	...	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	8	2	2	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	250	500	...	...	...
		R (a)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
		U (a)	6	2	1	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	167	500	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	732	373	230	109	15	5	...
		(b)	1,000	510	314	149	20	7	...
		R (a)	159	79	47	29	1	3	...
		(b)	1,000	497	296	182	6	19	...
		U (a)	573	294	183	80	14	2	...
		(b)	1,000	513	319	140	24	4	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	23 Major Group	T (a)	2,997	886	1,011	975	118	7	...
		(b)	1,000	296	337	325	40	2	...
		R (a)	1,627	444	565	549	66	3	...
		(b)	1,000	273	347	337	41	2	...
		U (a)	1,370	442	446	426	52	4	...
		(b)	1,000	323	325	311	38	3	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	5	1	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	200	400	400	...	...	...
		R (a)	4	1	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	250	500	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T (a)	11	5	1	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	455	91	454	...	...	...
		R (a)	10	4	1	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	100	500	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	26 Major Group	T (a)	226	105	63	51	7	...	...
		(b)	1 000	464	279	226	31	...	...
		R (a)	67	35	19	13	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	522	284	194	...	...	...
		U (a)	159	70	44	38	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	440	277	239	44	...	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	212	159	34	18	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	160	85	5	...	...
		R (a)	155	120	22	12	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	774	142	77	7	...	...
		U (a)	57	39	12	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	684	211	105	...	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	1,053	489	332	209	20	2	1
		(b)	1,000	464	315	198	19	2	2
		R (a)	842	409	258	159	14	1	1
		(b)	1,000	486	306	189	17	1	1
		U (a)	211	80	74	50	6	1	...
		(b)	1,000	379	351	237	28	5	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	29 Major Group	T & U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	337	236	68	32	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	700	202	95	3	...	...
		R (a)	299	218	54	27	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	729	181	90	...	...	...
		U (a)	38	18	14	5	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	474	368	132	26	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	26	17	3	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	654	115	231	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	25	16	3	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	640	120	240	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	420	185	134	96	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	440	319	229	12	...	...
		R (a)	353	154	116	80	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	436	329	227	8	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	U (a)	67	31	18	16	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	463	268	239	30	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	244	151	54	35	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	619	221	144	16	...	...
		R (a)	188	116	44	24	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	617	234	128	21	...	...
		U (a)	56	35	10	11	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	625	179	196	...	...	...
	37 ,,	T (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	30	23	6	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	767	200	33	...	...	...
		R (a)	26	19	6	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	731	231	38	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	U (a)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	39 „	T (a)	299	214	54	29	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	716	180	97	7	...	...
		R (a)	214	157	38	18	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	734	177	84	5	...	...
		U (a)	85	57	16	11	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	671	188	129	12	...	...
South Arcot ...	0 Division	T (a)	395	210	115	68	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	532	291	172	5	...	...
		R (a)	378	200	111	65	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	529	294	172	5	...	...
		U (a)	17	10	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	588	235	177	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T & R (a)	18	6	7	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	389	278	...	...	...

TABLE XII —69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	03 Major Group	T & R (a)	269	141	80	47	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	524	297	175	4	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	108	63	28	16	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	584	259	148	9	...	...
		R (a)	91	53	24	13	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	582	264	143	11	...	...
		U (a)	17	10	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	588	235	177	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	3,492	1,834	1,030	565	56	7	...
		(b)	1,000	525	295	162	16	2	...
		R (a)	2,581	1,387	759	393	37	5	...
		(b)	1,000	538	294	152	14	2	...
		U (a)	911	447	271	172	19	2	...
		(b)	1,000	491	297	189	21	2	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	220	126	65	26	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	573	295	118	5	9	...
		R (a)	163	92	52	16	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	565	319	98	6	12	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	U (a)	57	34	13	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	597	228	175	...	...	...
	21 ,,	T & R (a)	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	600	...	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	1,456	636	482	309	28	1	...
		(b)	1,000	437	331	212	19	1	...
		R (a)	921	410	308	188	15	...	...
		(b)	1,000	445	335	204	16	...	...
		U (a)	535	226	174	121	13	1	...
		(b)	1,000	423	325	226	24	2	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	24 Major Group	T & R (a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1.000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T & R (a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	111	81	22	6	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	730	198	54	18	...	...
		R (a)	58	45	13	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	776	224	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	53	36	9	6	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	679	170	113	38	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	751	419	206	108	15	3	...
		(b)	1,000	558	274	144	20	4	...
		R (a)	672	378	177	99	15	3	...
		(b)	1,000	563	263	147	22	5	...
		U (a)	79	41	29	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	519	367	114	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	29 Major Group	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	136	97	28	11	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	713	206	81	...	...	...
		R (a)	117	85	23	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	726	197	77	...	...	...
		U (a)	19	12	5	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	632	263	105	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	7	5	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	714	143	143	...	...	...
		R (a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
		U (a)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	T (a)	335	145	116	66	8	...	...
		(b)	1,000	433	346	197	24	...	...
		R (a)	298	131	104	58	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	439	349	195	17	...	...
		U (a)	37	14	12	8	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	379	324	216	81	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	177	123	39	14	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	695	220	79	6	...	...
		R (a)	146	103	33	9	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	705	226	62	7	...	...
		U (a)	31	20	6	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	645	194	161	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot (Contd.) ...	39 Major Group	T (a)	273	182	67	22	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	667	245	80	4	4	...
		R (a)	182	127	44	11	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	698	242	60	...	...	...
		U (a)	91	55	23	11	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	604	253	121	11	11	...
Salem ...	0 Division	T (a)	195	95	68	30	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	487	349	154	10	...	...
		R (a)	166	80	58	26	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	482	349	157	12	...	...
		U (a)	29	15	10	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	517	345	138	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	100	31	44	24	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	310	440	240	10	...	...
		R (a)	88	27	39	21	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	307	443	239	11	...	...
		U (a)	12	4	5	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	417	250	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	03 Major Group	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	94	63	24	6	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	670	255	64	11	...	...
		R (a)	77	52	19	5	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	675	247	65	13	...	...
		U (a)	17	11	5	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	647	294	59	...	...	...
	1 Division	T & R (a)	5	3	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	...	400	...	...	...
	10 Major Group	T & R (a)	5	3	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	...	400	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	14,537	5,080	4,411	4,241	711	94	...
		(b)	1,000	349	303	292	49	7	...
		R (a)	8,744	3,499	2,644	2,215	336	50	...
		(b)	1,000	400	302	253	39	6	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	2 & 3 Divisions	U (a)	5,793	1,581	1,767	2,026	375	44	...
		(b)	1,000	273	305	350	65	7	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	751	231	331	173	12	4	...
		(b)	1,000	308	441	230	16	5	...
		R (a)	712	210	325	162	11	4	...
		(b)	1,000	295	456	228	15	6	...
		U (a)	39	21	6	11	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	538	154	282	26	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	10	4	5	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	500	100	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	2	3	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	500	167	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	186	98	53	30	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	527	285	162	21	5	...
		R (a)	61	29	20	10	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	476	328	164	16	16	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group	U (a)	125	69	33	20	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	552	264	160	24	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	9,149	2,491	2,848	3,157	589	64	...
		(b)	1,000	272	311	345	65	7	...
		R (a)	4,435	1,376	1,384	1,388	259	28	...
		(b)	1,000	310	312	313	59	6	..
		U (a)	4,714	1,115	1,464	1,769	330	36	...
		(b)	1,000	236	311	375	70	8	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	16	9	3	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	563	187	250	...	...	...
		R (a)	15	8	3	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	533	200	267	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T (a)	23	6	8	8	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	261	348	348	43	...	...
		R (a)	10	3	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	300	400	300	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	25 Major Group	U (a)	13	3	4	5	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	231	308	384	77	...	...
	26 ,,	T (a)	639	149	200	226	50	14	...
		(b)	1,000	233	313	354	78	22	...
		R (a)	298	75	82	107	25	9	...
		(b)	1,000	252	275	359	84	30	...
		U (a)	341	74	118	119	25	5	...
		(b)	1,000	217	346	349	73	15	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	531	240	169	107	14	1	...
		(b)	1,000	452	318	202	26	2	...
		R (a)	471	212	154	92	12	1	...
		(b)	1,000	450	327	195	26	2	...
		U (a)	60	28	15	15	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	467	250	250	33	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	1,099	542	315	227	14	1	...
		(b)	1,000	493	287	206	13	1	...
		R (a)	949	474	273	189	12	1	...
		(b)	1,000	499	288	199	13	1	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	U (a)	150	68	42	38	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	453	280	254	13	...	...
	29 ,,	T (a)	3	...	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	333	667	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31	T (a)	830	633	129	63	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	763	155	76	5	1	...
		R (a)	781	599	118	59	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	767	151	76	5	1	...
		U (a)	49	34	11	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	694	224	82	...	...	...
	33	T (a)	6	4	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	666	167	167	...	...	...

TABLE XII —69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	33 Major Group	R (a)	5	3	1	1	..	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	200	200	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	516	196	170	136	9	5	...
		(b)	1,000	380	329	264	17	10	...
		R (a)	442	158	145	128	6	5	...
		(b)	1,000	357	328	290	14	11	...
		U (a)	74	38	25	8	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	513	338	108	41	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	317	178	88	47	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	561	278	148	13	...	...
		R (a)	259	149	72	35	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	575	278	135	12	...	...
		U (a)	58	29	16	12	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	276	207	17	...	...
	3[illegible] ,,	T (a)	24	17	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	708	167	125	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	R (a)	20	14	3	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	700	150	150	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	436	281	86	56	10	3	...
		(b)	1,000	645	197	128	23	7	...
		R (a)	279	187	56	33	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	670	201	118	11	...	...
		U (a)	157	94	30	23	7	3	...
		(b)	1,000	599	191	146	45	19	...
Coimbatore ...	0 Division	T (a)	511	255	166	86	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	499	325	168	8	...	...
		R (a)	452	212	153	83	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	469	338	184	9	...	...
		U (a)	59	43	13	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	729	220	51	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	196	43	95	57	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	219	485	291	5	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	00 Major Group	R (a)	190	41	91	57	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	216	479	300	5	...	...
		U (a)	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	667	...	...	...	...
	02 ,,	T & U (a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	4	...	2	1	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	250	250	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	310	212	69	27	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	684	223	87	6	...	...
		R (a)	258	171	60	25	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	663	232	97	8	...	...
		U (a)	52	41	9	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	789	173	38	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	13,189	5,236	4,252	3,267	405	29	...
		(b)	1,000	398	321	248	31	2	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	2 & 3 Divisions	R (a)	10,914	4,159	3,608	2,769	356	22	...
		(b)	1,000	381	330	254	33	2	...
		U (a)	2,275	1,087	634	498	49	7	...
		(b)	1,000	478	279	219	21	3	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	1,317	304	666	322	24	1	...
		(b)	1,000	231	506	244	18	1	...
		R (a)	1,260	276	649	311	24	...	...
		(b)	1,000	219	515	247	19	...	...
		U (a)	57	28	17	11	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	491	298	193	...	18	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	18	3	6	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	167	333	500	...	...	...
		R (a)	12	3	4	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	333	417	...	...	...
		U (a)	6	...	2	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	333	667	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group,	T (a)	83	34	28	18	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	410	337	217	24	12	...
		R (a)	54	18	22	11	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	333	407	204	37	19	...
		U (a)	29	16	6	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	552	207	241	...	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	7,284	2,432	2,316	2,187	330	19	...
		(b)	1,000	334	318	300	45	3	...
		R (a)	5,901	1,809	1,916	1,867	292	17	...
		(b)	1,000	307	325	316	49	3	...
		U (a)	1,383	623	400	320	38	2	...
		(b)	1,000	451	289	231	28	1	...
	24 ,,	T & R (a)	11	5	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	454	364	182	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T & R (a)	29	20	6	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	690	207	103	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	26 Major Group	T (a)	98	16	29	46	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	163	296	469	72	...	...
		R (a)	93	15	27	44	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	161	291	473	75	...	...
		U (a)	5	1	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	200	400	400	...	...	...
	27 „	T (a)	515	266	147	93	5	4	...
		(b)	1,000	516	285	181	10	8	...
		R (a)	96	67	17	11	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	698	177	115	...	10	...
		U (a)	419	199	130	82	5	3	...
		(b)	1,000	475	310	196	12	7	...
	28 „	T (a)	1,285	627	405	239	12	2	...
		(b)	1,000	488	315	186	9	2	...
		R (a)	1,038	533	320	175	9	1	...
		(b)	1,000	513	308	169	9	1	...
		U (a)	247	94	85	64	3	1	...
		(b)	1,000	381	344	259	12	4	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	29 Major Group	T (a)	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	334	333	333	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	4	2	...	1	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	250	...	250	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	949	762	138	47	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	803	145	50	2	...	...
		R (a)	904	726	133	43	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	803	147	48	2	...	...
		U (a)	45	36	5	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	800	111	89	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	30	19	4	4	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	634	133	133	100	...	...
		R (a)	13	9	2	...	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	692	154	...	154	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	33 Major Group	U (a)	17	10	2	4	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	588	118	235	59	...	...
	34 & 35 „	T (a)	656	257	248	144	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	392	378	219	11	...	...
		R (a)	578	219	225	127	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	379	389	220	12	...	...
		U (a)	78	38	23	17	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	487	295	218	...	...	...
	36 „	T (a)	445	227	129	82	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	510	290	184	16	...	...
		R (a)	330	169	98	59	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	512	297	179	12	...	...
		U (a)	115	58	31	23	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	504	270	200	26	...	...
	37 „	T & U (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	T (a)	71	41	20	9	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	577	282	127	14	...	...
		R (a)	56	31	17	7	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	553	304	125	18	...	...
		U (a)	15	10	3	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	200	133	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	390	230	94	60	5	1	...
		(b)	1,000	590	241	154	13	2	...
		R (a)	215	127	54	33	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	591	251	153	5	...	...
		U (a)	175	103	40	27	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	588	229	154	23	6	...
Nilgiri ...	0 Division	T (a)	41	26	10	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	634	244	122	...	...	...
		R (a)	7	4	3	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	571	429	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	34	22	7	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	647	206	147	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri (Contd.) ...	02 Major Group	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	40	25	10	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	625	250	125	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	3	3	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	34	22	7	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	647	206	147	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	107	65	26	16	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	607	243	150	...	...	...
		R (a)	36	21	8	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	583	222	195	...	...	...
		U (a)	71	44	18	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	620	253	127	...	...	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	15	4	6	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	267	400	333	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	4	...	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	U (a)	9	...	6	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	667	333	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T & U (a)	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	15	11	2	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	734	133	133	...	...	...
		R (a)	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...
		U (a)	12	9	2	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	167	83	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	T (a)	24	14	7	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	583	292	125	...	...	...
		R (a)	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	400	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	19	11	5	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	579	263	158	...	...	...
	29 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T & U (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	10	4	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	400	200	...	...	...
		R (a)	8	2	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	500	250	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	T (a)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	12	6	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	333	167	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	4	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	167	166	...	...	...
		U (a)	6	2	3	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	500	167	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	933	...	67	...	...	...
		R (a)	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	800	...	200	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District		Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
					1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri (Contd.)	...	39 Major Group	U (a)	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	0 Division	T (a)	153	113	33	7	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	738	216	46	...	...	...
			R (a)	94	66	24	4	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	702	255	43	...	...	...
			U (a)	59	47	9	3	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	797	152	51	...	...	...
		00 Major Group	T & R (a)	9	5	4	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	556	444	...	...	...	...
		02 ,,	T & R (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		03 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		04 ,,	T (a)	141	106	28	7	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	752	198	50	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	04 Major Group	R (a)	82	59	19	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	719	232	49	...	...	...
		U (a)	59	47	9	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	797	152	51	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	5,922	2,826	1,820	1,168	94	14	...
		(b)	1,000	477	307	197	16	3	...
		R (a)	2,854	1,420	867	528	35	4	...
		(b)	1,000	498	304	185	12	1	...
		U (a)	3,068	1,406	953	640	59	10	...
		(b)	1,000	458	311	209	19	3	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	92	41	34	16	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	446	369	174	...	11	...
		R (a)	43	16	21	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	372	488	140	...	...	...
		U (a)	49	25	13	10	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	510	265	204	...	21	...
	21 ,,	T & U (a)	5	2	1	1	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	200	200	200	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group	T & U (a)	3	1	...	1	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	333	...	333	...	334	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	2,699	994	954	676	66	9	...
		(b)	1,000	368	354	251	24	3	...
		R (a)	661	185	259	193	20	4	...
		(b)	1,000	280	392	292	30	6	...
		U (a)	2,038	809	695	483	46	5	...
		(b)	1,000	397	341	237	23	2	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T & R (a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	26 Major Group	T (a)	81	27	27	23	3	1	...
		(b)	1,000	333	333	284	37	13	...
		R (a)	6	...	1	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	167	833	...	...
		U (a)	75	27	26	18	3	1	...
		(b)	1,000	360	347	240	40	13	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	224	128	59	33	3	1	...
		(b)	1,000	572	263	147	13	5	...
		R (a)	114	59	35	18	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	517	307	158	18	...	...
		U (a)	110	69	24	15	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	627	218	137	9	9	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	1,085	580	324	176	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	534	299	162	5	...	...
		R (a)	726	375	219	128	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	517	302	176	5	...	...
		U (a)	359	205	105	48	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	571	292	134	3	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	29 Major Group	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	601	433	127	38	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	721	211	63	5	...	...
		R (a)	556	395	122	37	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	710	219	67	4	...	...
		U (a)	45	38	5	1	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	845	111	22	22	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	23	12	5	4	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	522	217	174	44	43	...
		R (a)	6	3	2	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	333	167	...	...	...
		U (a)	17	9	3	3	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	529	177	176	59	59	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	T (a)	369	154	119	89	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	417	323	241	19	...	...
		R (a)	303	122	98	78	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	403	323	257	17	...	...
		U (a)	66	32	21	11	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	485	318	167	30	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	369	203	90	71	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	550	244	192	14	...	...
		R (a)	248	138	63	45	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	557	254	181	8	...	...
		U (a)	121	65	27	26	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	537	223	215	25	...	...
	37 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	23	10	9	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	435	391	174	...	...	...
		R (a)	11	5	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	454	364	182	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	U (a)	12	5	5	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	417	417	166	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	336	232	69	35	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	691	205	104	...	...	...
		R (a)	175	119	42	14	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	680	240	80	...	...	...
		U (a)	161	113	27	21	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	702	168	130	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli ...	0 Division	T (a)	244	131	69	39	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	537	283	160	20	...	...
		R (a)	217	112	64	36	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	516	295	166	23	...	...
		U (a)	27	19	5	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	704	185	111	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	66	16	25	24	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	242	379	364	15	...	...
		R (a)	65	16	24	24	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	246	369	369	16	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	00 Major Group	U (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	174	113	44	13	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	649	253	75	23	...	...
		R (a)	148	94	40	10	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	635	270	68	27	...	...
		U (a)	26	19	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	731	154	115	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	5,458	2,781	1,607	961	94	15	...
		(b)	1,000	510	294	176	17	3	...
		R (a)	4,132	2,106	1,240	720	58	8	...
		(b)	1,000	510	300	174	14	2	...
		U (a)	1,326	675	367	241	36	7	...
		(b)	1,000	509	277	182	27	5	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	T (a)	236	98	69	62	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	415	292	263	30	...	...
		R (a)	196	77	64	49	6	...	...
		(b)	1,000	393	326	250	31	...	...
		U (a)	40	21	5	13	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	525	125	325	25	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	400	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	238	123	63	42	9	1	...
		(b)	1,000	517	265	176	38	4	...
		R (a)	54	26	16	11	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	481	296	204	19	...	...
		U (a)	184	97	47	31	8	1	...
		(b)	1,000	526	255	167	47	5	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	23 Major Group	T (a)	1,705	695	574	392	41	3	...
		(b)	1,000	407	337	230	24	2	...
		R (a)	1,144	458	395	268	23	...	...
		(b)	1,000	401	345	234	20	...	...
		U (a)	561	237	179	124	18	3	...
		(b)	1,000	423	319	221	32	5	...
	24 ,,	T & R (a)	21	9	5	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	429	238	333	...	...	...
	25 ,,	T & R (a)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T (a)	25	3	14	8	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	120	560	320	...	...	...
		R (a)	21	1	14	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	47	667	286	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	27 Major Group	T (a)	179	109	35	32	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	609	195	179	11	6	...
		R (a)	120	72	25	22	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	600	208	184	...	8	...
		U (a)	59	37	10	10	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	627	170	1.9	34	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	974	500	299	161	12	2	...
		(b)	1,000	514	307	165	12	2	...
		R (a)	823	422	251	138	10	2	...
		(b)	1,000	513	305	168	12	2	...
		U (a)	151	78	48	23	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	517	318	152	13	...	...
	29 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T (a)	3	...	2	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	...	667	...	...	333	...
		R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	30 Major Group	U (a)	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	...	...	500	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	785	538	170	71	6	...	...
		(b)	1,000	685	217	90	8	...	...
		R (a)	739	504	160	69	6	...	...
		(b)	1,000	682	217	93	8	...	...
		U (a)	46	34	10	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	739	217	44	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	10	4	2	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	200	300	100	...	...
		R (a)	6	2	1	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	167	333	167	...	...
		U (a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	423	145	162	102	11	3	...
		(b)	1,000	343	383	241	26	7	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ti.uchirapalli (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	R (a)	375	123	146	93	10	3	...
		(b)	1,000	328	389	248	27	8	...
		U (a)	48	22	16	9	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	458	333	188	21	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	269	166	72	29	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	617	267	108	4	4	...
		R (a)	233	143	65	23	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	614	279	99	4	4	...
		U (a)	36	23	7	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	639	194	167	...	...	...
	37 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	21	16	3	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	762	143	95	...	...	...
		R (a)	11	8	2	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	727	182	91	...	...	...
		U (a)	10	8	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	800	100	100	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (Contd.) ...	39 Major Group	T (a)	558	366	135	50	4	3	...
		(b)	1,000	656	242	90	7	5	...
		R (a)	380	254	94	31	...	1	...
		(b)	1,000	668	247	82	...	3	...
		U (a)	178	112	41	19	4	2	...
		(b)	1,000	629	230	107	23	11	...
Thanjavur ...	0 Division	T (a)	208	139	55	13	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	668	264	63	5	...	...
		R (a)	157	101	46	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	643	293	64	...	...	...
		U (a)	51	38	9	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	745	176	59	20	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	12	6	3	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
		R (a)	9	4	3	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	445	333	222	...	...	...
		U (a)	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	03 Major Group	T & R (a)	46	31	13	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	674	283	43	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	150	102	39	8	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	680	260	53	7	...	...
		R (a)	102	66	30	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	647	294	59	...	...	...
		U (a)	48	36	9	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	187	42	21	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	4,107	2,034	1,232	770	68	3	...
		(b)	1,000	495	300	187	17	1	...
		R (a)	2,864	1,395	892	535	42	...	...
		(b)	1,000	487	311	187	15	...	...
		U (a)	1,243	639	340	235	26	3	...
		(b)	1,000	514	274	189	21	2	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	306	168	91	42	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	549	298	137	16	...	...
		R (a)	213	116	66	29	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	545	310	136	9	...	...

TABLE XII —69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	20 Major Group	U (a)	93	52	25	13	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	559	269	140	32	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	25	11	6	7	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	440	240	280	40	...	...
		R (a)	11	4	4	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	364	363	273	...	...	...
		U (a)	14	7	2	4	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	143	286	71	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	15	10	2	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	133	133	67	...	...
		R (a)	6	2	1	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	167	333	167	...	...
		U (a)	9	8	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	889	111	...	...	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	746	319	241	170	16	...	...
		(b)	1,000	428	323	228	21	...	...
		R (a)	458	195	153	99	11	...	...
		(b)	1,000	426	334	216	24	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	23 Major Group	U (a)	288	124	88	71	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	431	306	246	17	...	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	16	10	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	625	250	125	...	...	...
		R (a)	15	9	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	600	267	133	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T (a)	471	184	156	121	10	...	...
		(b)	1,000	391	331	257	21	...	...
		R (a)	202	67	69	61	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	332	341	302	25	...	...
		U (a)	269	117	87	60	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	435	323	223	19	...	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	141	93	30	17	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	660	213	120	7	...	...
		R (a)	98	59	27	11	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	602	276	112	10	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	27 Major Group	U (a)	43	34	3	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	791	70	139	...	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	1,315	657	414	231	12	1	...
		(b)	1,000	499	315	176	9	1	...
		R (a)	1,131	573	353	195	10	...	...
		(b)	1,000	507	312	172	9	...	...
		U (a)	184	84	61	36	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	457	331	196	11	5	...
	29 ,,	T & U (a)	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	...	250	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	18	12	5	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	278	55	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	31 Major Group	R (a)	15	10	5	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...
	32 ,,	T & U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	34	18	9	4	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	529	265	118	88	...	...
		R (a)	12	7	4	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	584	333	83	...	...	...
		U (a)	22	11	5	3	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	227	137	136	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	378	125	139	104	10	...	...
		(b)	1,000	331	368	275	26	...	...
		R (a)	333	112	121	93	7	...	...
		(b)	1,000	336	364	279	21	...	...
		U (a)	45	13	18	11	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	289	400	244	67	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	36 Major Group	T (a)	224	120	55	41	8	...	...
		(b)	1,000	536	245	183	36	...	...
		R (a)	139	75	36	23	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	540	259	165	36	...	...
		U (a)	85	45	19	18	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	529	224	212	35	...	...
	37 ,,	T (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	23	17	4	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	739	174	87	...	...	...
		R (a)	15	13	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	867	67	66	...	...	...
		U (a)	8	4	3	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	375	125	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanjavur (Contd.) ...	39 Major Group	T (a)	384	281	75	25	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	732	195	65	3	5	...
		R (a)	214	151	48	15	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	706	224	70	...	...	...
		U (a)	170	130	27	10	1	2	...
		(b)	1,000	764	159	59	6	12	...
Ramanathapuram ...	0 Division	T (a)	283	176	74	30	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	622	261	106	11	...	...
		R (a)	254	154	69	28	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	606	272	110	12	...	...
		U (a)	29	22	5	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	759	172	69	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	20	7	9	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	350	450	200	...	...	...
		R (a)	19	6	9	4	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	316	474	210	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	02 Major Group	T (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	87	38	34	14	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	437	391	161	11	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	174	129	31	12	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	741	178	69	12	...	...
		R (a)	147	109	26	10	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	741	177	68	14	...	...
		U (a)	27	20	5	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	741	185	74	...	...	...
	1 Division	T & R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	10 Major Group	T & R (a)	1	...	1	...	..	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	6,396	2,508	2,063	1,660	158	7	...
		(b)	1,000	392	322	260	25	1	...
		R (a)	3,281	1,542	1,020	661	55	3	...
		(b)	1,000	470	311	201	17	1	..
		U (a)	3,115	966	1,043	999	103	4	...
		(b)	1,000	310	335	321	33	1	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	504	166	221	107	10	...	...
		(b)	1,000	329	439	212	20	...	...
		R (a)	455	146	197	102	10	...	...
		(b)	1,000	321	433	224	22	...	...
		U (a)	49	20	24	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	408	490	102	...	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	857	143	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	21 Major Group	R (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	3,468	969	1,191	1,180	124	4	...
		(b)	1,000	279	344	340	36	1	...
		R (a)	1,014	346	351	288	28	1	...
		(b)	1,000	341	346	284	28	1	...
		U (a)	2,454	623	840	892	96	3	...
		(b)	1,000	254	342	364	39	1	...
	24 ,,	T (a)	9	5	1	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	556	111	333	...	...	...
		R (a)	6	3	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1 000	500	167	333	...	...	..
		U (a)	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T & U (a)	34	6	17	10	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	177	500	294	29	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	27 Major Group	T (a)	113	68	30	13	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	602	265	115	18	...	...
		R (a)	72	45	20	6	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	625	278	83	14	...	...
		U (a)	41	23	10	7	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	561	244	171	24	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	1,110	598	325	173	13	1	...
		(b)	1,000	539	293	156	11	1	...
		R (a)	919	503	266	139	10	1	...
		(b)	1,000	547	290	151	11	1	...
		U (a)	191	95	59	34	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	497	309	178	16	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	235	179	38	17	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	762	162	72	4	...	...
		R (a)	225	170	37	17	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	756	164	76	4	...	...
		U (a)	10	9	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	900	100	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	33 Major Group	T (a)	230	131	62	37	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	570	269	161	...	...	...
		R (a)	115	63	33	19	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	548	287	165	...	...	...
		U (a)	115	68	29	18	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	591	252	157	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	244	85	88	64	5	2	...
		(b)	1,000	348	361	262	21	8	...
		R (a)	181	64	59	53	4	1	...
		(b)	1,000	354	326	293	22	5	...
		U (a)	63	21	29	11	1	1	...
		(b)	1,000	333	460	175	16	16	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	167	113	32	21	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	677	191	126	6	...	...
		R (a)	132	93	21	18	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	705	159	136	...	...	...
		U (a)	35	20	11	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	571	314	86	29	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram (Contd.)	38 Major Group	T (a)	8	6	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
		R (a)	7	5	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	714	286	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	267	176	55	35	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	659	206	131	4	...	...
		R (a)	152	102	32	17	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	671	210	112	7	...	...
		U (a)	115	74	23	18	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	(43	200	157	...	...	...
Tirunelveli ...	0 Division	T (a)	934	540	267	126	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	578	286	135	1	...	...
		R (a)	812	462	239	110	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	569	294	136	1	...	...
		U (a)	122	78	28	16	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	639	230	131	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	00 Major Group	T (a)	297	101	135	60	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	340	455	202	3	...	...
		R (a)	267	89	126	51	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	472	191	4	...	...
		U (a)	30	12	9	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	300	300	...	...	...
	02 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	54	32	12	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	593	222	185	...	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	582	406	120	56	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	698	206	96	...	...	...
		R (a)	490	340	101	49	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	694	206	100	...	...	...
		U (a)	92	66	19	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	717	207	76	...	...	...

TABLE XII —69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3 – 5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	1 Division	T & R (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
	10 Major Group	T & R (a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	13,553	6,160	4,243	2,854	285	11	...
		(b)	1,000	454	313	211	21	1	...
		R (a)	7,991	3,823	2,638	1,445	83	2	...
		(b)	1,000	479	330	181	10	N	...
		U (a)	5,562	2,337	1,605	1,409	202	9	...
		(b)	1,000	420	289	253	36	2	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	1,908	692	857	338	20	1	...
		(b)	1,000	363	449	177	10	1	...
		R (a)	1,554	492	755	290	16	1	...
		(b)	1,000	316	486	187	10	1	...
		U (a)	354	200	102	48	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	565	288	136	11	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	21 Major Group	T (a)	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	500	250	...	...	...
		R (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	1,983	1,204	493	274	12	...	...
		(b)	1,000	607	249	138	6	...	...
		R (a)	1,350	818	334	189	9	...	...
		(b)	1,000	606	247	140	7	...	...
		U (a)	663	386	159	85	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	610	251	134	5	...	...
	23 ,,	T (a)	3,950	1,320	1,190	1,230	201	9	...
		(b)	1,000	334	301	312	51	2	...
		R (a)	1,217	527	372	296	22	...	...
		(b)	1,000	433	306	243	18	...	...
		U (a)	2,733	793	818	934	179	9	...
		(b)	1,000	290	299	342	66	3	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	24 Major Group	T (a)	37	19	8	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	514	216	270	...	...	...
		R (a)	33	17	7	9	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	515	212	273	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
	26 ,,	T & U (a)	48	7	20	20	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	146	417	416	21	...	...
	27 ,,	T (a)	216	129	53	32	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	597	246	148	9	...	...
		R (a)	147	81	38	26	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	551	258	177	14	...	...
		U (a)	69	48	15	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	696	217	87	...	...	...
	28 ,,	T (a)	3,211	1,581	1,025	582	23	...	...
		(b)	1,000	493	319	181	7	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	R (a)	2,164	1,056	700	390	18	...	...
		(b)	1,000	488	324	180	8	...	...
		U (a)	1,047	525	325	192	5	...	...
		(b)	1,000	502	310	183	5	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	416	298	82	32	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	716	197	77	10	...	...
		R (a)	400	288	79	30	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	720	197	75	8	...	...
		U (a)	16	10	3	2	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	625	187	125	63	...	...
	33 ,,	T (a)	224	127	68	26	3	...	...
		(b)	1,000	567	304	116	13	...	...
		R (a)	69	31	29	8	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	449	420	115	15	...	...
		U (a)	155	96	39	18	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	619	252	116	13	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	34 & 35 Major Group	T (a)	495	152	183	150	9	1	...
		(b)	1,000	307	370	303	18	2	...
		R (a)	400	132	148	111	8	1	...
		(b)	1,000	330	370	277	20	3	...
		U (a)	95	20	35	39	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	211	368	411	10	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	403	226	108	63	6	...	...
		(b)	1,000	561	268	156	15	...	...
		R (a)	286	162	80	42	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	566	280	147	7	...	...
		U (a)	117	64	28	21	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	547	239	180	34	...	...
	37 ,,	T & U (a)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	38 ,,	T (a)	29	21	6	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	724	207	69	...	...	...
		R (a)	16	13	2	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	813	125	62	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	U (a)	13	8	4	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	615	308	77	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	627	383	148	92	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	611	236	147	6	...	...
		R (a)	353	205	93	53	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	581	263	150	6	...	...
		U (a)	274	178	55	39	2	...	...
		(b)	1,000	650	201	142	7	...	...
Kanyakumari ...	0 Division	T (a)	417	120	209	84	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	288	501	201	10	...	...
		R (a)	410	114	208	84	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	278	507	205	10	...	...
		U (a)	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	857	143	...	...	...	...
	00 Major Group	T (a)	269	72	159	38	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	268	591	141	...	...	...
		R (a)	267	70	159	38	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	262	596	142	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari ...	00 Major Group	U (a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	01 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	02 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	03 ,,	T & R (a)	119	29	43	43	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	244	361	361	34	...	...
	04 ,,	T (a)	27	17	7	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	630	259	111	...	...	...
		R (a)	23	14	6	3	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	609	261	130	...	...	...
		U (a)	4	3	1	—	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 Divisions	T (a)	5,197	2,465	1,849	821	55	6	1
		(b)	1,000	474	356	158	11	1	N

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari (Contd.) ...	2 & 3 Divisions	R (a)	4,661	2,176	1,708	730	41	5	1
		(b)	1,000	467	366	157	9	1	...
		U (a)	536	289	141	91	14	1	...
		(b)	1,000	539	263	170	26	2	...
	20 Major Group	T (a)	1,504	316	932	241	11	4	...
		(b)	1,000	210	620	160	7	3	...
		R (a)	1,475	300	920	240	11	4	...
		(b)	1,000	203	624	163	7	3	...
		U (a)	29	16	12	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	552	414	34	...	...	...
	21 ,,	T (a)	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	200	400	...	...	...
		R (a)	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	333	...	667	...	...	...
		U (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	22 ,,	T (a)	43	27	6	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	623	139	233	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari (Contd.) ...	22 Major Group	R (a)	37	23	4	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	622	108	270	...	...	...
		U (a)	6	4	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
	23 ..	T (a)	2,379	1,415	603	331	28	2	...
		(b)	1,000	595	253	139	12	1	...
		R (a)	2,070	1 252	527	271	19	1	...
		(b)	1,000	605	255	131	9	N	...
		U (a)	309	163	76	60	9	1	...
		(b)	1,000	528	246	194	29	3	...
	26 ,,	T & U (a)	18	5	5	4	4	...	...
		(b)	1,000	278	278	222	222	...	...
	27 ..	T (a)	303	157	65	80	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	518	215	264	3	...	...
		R (a)	282	146	56	79	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	518	199	280	3	...	...
		U (a)	21	11	9	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	524	428	48	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari (Contd.) ...	28 Major Group	T (a)	545	350	130	62	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	642	239	114	3	2	...
		R (a)	474	311	105	55	2	1	...
		(b)	1,000	656	222	116	4	2	...
		U (a)	71	39	25	7	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	549	352	99	...	...	...
	29 ,,	T & R (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	30 ,,	T & U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1 000	...	...	...	...	...
	31 ,,	T (a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
		R (a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari (Contd.) ...	33 Major Group	T (a)	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	750	...	250	...	...	...
		R (a)	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	...	333	...	...	...
		U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	34 & 35 ,,	T (a)	143	36	46	53	8	...	...
		(b)	1,000	252	322	370	56	...	...
		R (a)	127	32	44	43	8	...	...
		(b)	1,000	252	346	339	63	...	...
		U (a)	16	4	2	10	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	250	125	625	...	...	...
	36 ,,	T (a)	79	39	23	16	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	494	291	202	13	...	...
		R (a)	61	29	19	13	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	475	312	213	...	...	...
		U (a)	18	10	4	3	1	...	...
		(b)	1,000	555	222	167	56	...	...

TABLE XII — 69 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household industry by division and major group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanyakumari (Contd.) ...	38 Major Group	T & R (a)	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	400	200	400	...	...	...
	39 ,,	T (a)	165	110	37	18	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	667	224	109	...	...	...
		R (a)	122	77	32	13	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	631	262	107	...	...	...
		U (a)	43	33	5	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	768	116	116	...	...	...

Out of 89,921 households engaged only in household Industry in both the rural and urban areas of the State, 39,186 or 43·6% employ 1 person each, 27,869 or 31·0% engage 2 persons, 20,219 or 22·5% of households engage 3–5 persons, 2,417 households or 2·7% engage 6–10 persons and only 228 or 0·2% engage more than 10 persons each. It will be seen that more than 70% of the households practising Household Industry employ less than 3 persons.

Compared to rural sector, the percentage of households in the sizes 3–5 persons, 6–10 persons and more than 10 persons are higher in the urban sector indicating the employment of more persons in household industries. This may also indicate the employment of a higher percentage of hired workers in household industries in the urban sector than in the rural sector. In the rural areas, the participation of outsiders other than family members in household industries is rather negligible.

Division 0—Agriculture

120. 3,995 households are engaged in this branch of industry. 3,480 are in the rural areas and 515 are in the urban sector. 556 households out of 1,000 engage 1 person, 301 employ 2 persons, 137 employ 3–5 persons and 6 engage 6–10 persons. There is no household employing more than 10 persons. This trend is also seen in the rural areas of the State. In the urban sector while the same trend is seen higher proportion of households is seen under 1 person compared to rural sector.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

121. In as much as only 9 out of 89,921 households are engaged in this branch of industry, it is not necessary to analyse the size of employment among the households.

Divisions 2 & 3—Manufacturing

122. 85,917 households out of 89,921 are engaged in this branch of industry. In the rural areas 55,395 out of 58,884 and 30,522 out of 31,037 in the urban sector are engaged in industries classifiable under the industrial division 2–3 Manufacturing. These figures would clearly show the preference for manufacturing and servicing industries as compared to primary industries connected with agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, etc. 430 out of 1,000 households employ 1 person, 310 employ 2 persons, 229 employ 3–5 persons. 28 households employ 6–10 persons and 3 households more than 10 persons. The rural sector follows the trend shown by the total sector. In the urban sector, while the decreasing trend noticed above is seen, the proportion of households engaging 3–5 persons, 6–10 persons and more than 10 persons is higher compared to rural sector, indicating that more persons are employed in conducting household industries in the urban sector than in the rural. Important major groups are 20, 22, 23, 28, 31, 34–35 and 39. Except major group 22—Tobacco and tobacco products, the others are concentrated in the rural sector.

Three aspects emerge from the above table. One is the greater number of households engaged in industries connected with manufacturing than in industries connected with agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., both in the rural and urban sectors. Secondly, more persons (in terms of the size of employment) are being employed in the household industries connected with the manufacturing industries in both the sectors as against primary industries. Thirdly, the number of persons engaged among manufacturing industries are higher in terms of the size of employment in the urban sector than in the rural areas.

Industries connected with the manufacture of foodstuffs, tobacco and tobacco products, (beedi, cigar, chewing tobacco), textiles—cotton and silk, wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, smithy and miscellaneous items like jewellery etc. can be conducted on household scale without great effort by the family members and so become significant as household industries.

Employment of persons in households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation and engaged in cultivation only

123. Union Table B-XII gives the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation only

by size of persons engaged for rural and urban areas. Union Table B-XIV Part-A similarly shows the distribution of sample households engaged in household industry only by certain sizes of employment. In Union Table B-XV, the distribution of sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size of employment is given. The size of employment has been shown as follows in all the three tables :

1. 1 person	4. 6-10 persons
2. 2 persons	5. More than 10 persons
3. 3-5 persons	6. Unspecified

The two tables presented below have been compiled from the data available in the three tables referred above. The first table shows the distribution of households by the nature of industry and size of employment. The second shows the proportionate figures of the data given in the first table, by taking the total no. of households engaged in household industry only as a base and equal to 1,0C0. Due to this, the figures in the other columns relating to households engaged both in cultivation and household industry as well as those engaged only in cultivation may be more than 1,000.

TABLE XII—70

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 4 of B XIV Part A)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
						B XIV Part A col. 5	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A col. 6	B XV col. 9	B XII col. 9
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	...	**T**	**89,921**	**35,950**	**614,855**	**39,186**	**4,258**	**175,573**	**27,869**	**11,819**	**168,787**
		R	**58,884**	**34,061**	**584,330**	**26,609**	**3,996**	**164,116**	**18,664**	**11,145**	**162,102**
		U	**31,037**	**1,889**	**30,525**	**12,577**	**262**	**11,457**	**9,205**	**624**	**6,685**
Madras	...	T & U	1,336	1	41	699	...	20	334	1	1
Chinglepur	...	T	6,001	1,614	38,445	2,403	346	13,792	1,801	458	9,853
		R	3,372	1,532	36,633	1,449	335	13,082	996	438	9,478
		U	2,629	82	1,812	954	11	710	805	20	375
North Arcot	...	T	7,236	3,569	64,292	3,275	494	17,225	2,143	1,026	19,543
		R	4,498	3,410	62,188	2,122	471	16,482	1,307	975	19,005
		U	2,738	159	2,104	1,153	23	743	836	51	538
South Arcot	...	T	3,887	2,359	73,291	2,044	569	24,265	1,145	736	18,777
		R	2,959	2,251	71,115	1,587	551	23,383	870	701	18,402
		U	928	108	2,176	457	18	882	275	35	375
Salem	...	T	14,737	4,635	80,873	5,178	448	15,591	4,479	1,343	22,918
		R	8,915	4,447	78,822	3,582	431	14,936	2,702	1,289	22,453
		U	5,822	188	2,051	1,596	17	655	1,777	54	465

TABLE XII—70 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
			B XIV Part A col. 7	B XV col. 13	B XII col. 13	B XIV Part A col. 8	B XV col. 17	B XII col. 17	B XIV Part A col. 9	B XV col. 21	B XII col. 21	B XIV Part A col. 10	B XV col. 24	B XII col. 24
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras State	...	T	**20,219**	**15,761**	**187,862**	**2,417**	**2,888**	**45,085**	**228**	**1,174**	**37,266**	**2**	...	**.81**
		R	**12,228**	**15,002**	**180,031**	**1,266**	**2,722**	**42,789**	**115**	**1,096**	**35,036**	**2**	...	**256**
		U	**7,991**	**759**	**7,831**	**1,151**	**166**	**2,296**	**113**	**78**	**2,230**	...	...	**26**
Madras	...	T & U	255	...	12	41	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	T	1,522	591	9,692	254	131	2,579	21	88	2,507	...	...	22
		R	807	567	9,241	111	117	2,430	9	75	2,380	...	...	22
		U	715	24	451	143	14	149	12	13	127	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	T	1,629	1,608	20,926	174	336	4,449	14	105	2,131	1	..	18
		R	970	1,540	20,333	91	327	4,312	7	97	2,042	1	...	14
		U	659	68	593	83	9	137	7	8	89	...	...	4
South Arcot	...	T	633	777	19,577	58	158	4,734	7	119	5,930	...	...	8
		R	458	738	19,149	39	151	4,575	5	110	5,604	...	...	2
		U	175	39	428	19	7	159	2	9	326	...	...	6
Salem	...	T	4,273	2,213	29,040	713	503	7,866	94	128	5,457	...	...	1
		R	2,243	2,133	28,386	338	475	7,714	50	119	5,332	...	...	1
		U	2,030	80	654	375	28	152	44	9	125	...	...	...

TABLE XII—70 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 4 of B XIV Part A)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B XIV Part A col. 5	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A col. 6	B XV col. 9	B XII col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore ...	T	13,700	5,266	45,746	5,501	331	11,421	4,408	1,479	12,127
	R	11,366	5,182	43,203	4,371	321	10,639	3,761	1,456	11,560
	U	2,334	84	2,543	1,130	10	782	647	23	567
Nilgiri ...	T	148	59	3,380	91	4	555	36	11	1,066
	R	43	33	2,755	25	1	383	11	8	907
	U	105	26	625	66	3	172	25	3	159
Madurai ...	T	6,075	1,467	55,903	2,939	272	14,717	1,853	442	15,457
	R	2,948	1,370	51,538	1,486	252	13,282	891	409	14,482
	U	3,127	97	4,365	1,453	20	1,435	962	33	975
Tiruchirapalli ...	T	5,702	3,721	78,628	2,912	539	17,986	1,676	1,154	21,252
	R	4,349	3,515	75,281	2,218	507	16,741	1,304	1,073	20,475
	U	1,353	206	3,347	694	32	1,245	372	81	777
Thanjavur ...	T	4,315	1,547	59,710	2,173	294	18,635	1,287	496	16,158
	R	3,021	1,452	56,734	1,496	266	17,709	938	480	15,564
	U	1,294	95	2,976	677	28	926	349	16	594

TABLE XII—70 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
			B XIV Part A col. 7	B XV col. 13	BJXII col. 13	B XIV Part A col. 8	B XV col. 17	B XII col. 17	B XIV Part A col. 9	B XV col. 21	B XII col. 21	B XIV Part A col. 10	B XV col. 24	B XII col. 24
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Coimbatore	...	T	3,353	2,942	16,291	409	401	3,924	29	113	1,953	...	...	30
		R	2,852	2,903	15,497	360	397	3,673	22	105	1,806	...	...	28
		U	501	39	794	49	4	251	7	8	147	...	...	2
Nilgiri	...	T	21	26	1,253	...	14	344	..	4	157	...	...	5
		R	7	15	1,062	...	8	281	...	1	120	...	...	2
		U	14	11	191	...	6	63	...	3	37	...	...	3
Madurai	...	T	1,175	571	17,963	94	141	4,756	14	41	2,900	...	...	110
		R	532	538	16,754	35	133	4,344	4	38	2,568	...	...	108
		U	643	33	1,209	59	8	412	10	3	332	...	...	2
Tiruchirapalli	...	T	1,000	1,521	25,156	99	275	6,292	15	232	7,927	...	...	15
		R	756	1,443	24,327	63	264	6,076	8	228	7,651	...	...	11
		U	244	78	829	36	11	216	7	4	276	...	...	4
Thanjavur	...	T	783	571	16,923	69	124	3,865	3	62	4,129	...	...	...
		R	545	539	16,130	42	111	3,577	...	56	3,754	...	...	...
		U	238	32	793	27	13	288	3	6	375	...	...	...

TABLE XII—70 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 3 of B XIV Part A)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B XIV Part A-1 col. 5	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A-1 col. 6	B XV col. 9	B XII col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ramanathapuram ...	T	6,680	2,252	56,267	2,684	274	16,397	2,138	737	16,527
	R	3,536	2,103	53,381	1,696	249	15,129	1,090	683	15,904
	U	3,144	149	2,886	988	25	1,268	1,048	54	623
Tirunelveli ...	T	14,490	6,409	46,043	6,702	523	17,645	4,511	2,498	13,201
	R	8,806	5,786	41,190	4,287	458	15,432	2,878	2,266	12,072
	U	5,684	623	4,853	2,415	65	2,213	1,633	232	1,129
Kanyakumari ...	T	5,614	3,051	12,236	2,585	164	7,324	2,058	1,488	1,907
	R	5,071	2,980	11,490	2,290	154	6,918	1,916	1,467	1,800
	U	543	71	746	295	10	406	142	21	107

TABLE XII — 70 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
		B XIV Part A col. 7	B XV col. 13	B XII col. 13	B XIV Part A-1 col. 8	B XV col. 17	B XII col. 17	B XIV Part A col. 9	B XV col. 17	B XII col. 17	B XIV Part A col. 10	B XV col. 24	B XII col. 24
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ramanathapuram ...	T	1,690	891	16,976	161	199	3,602	7	151	2,759	..	...	6
	R	689	831	16,355	58	191	3,421	3	149	2,566	...	...	6
	U	1,001	60	621	103	8	181	4	2	193	...	...	...
Tirunelveli ...	T	2,980	2,866	12,113	286	446	2,164	11	76	920	...	...	...
	R	1,555	2,605	10,994	84	392	1,926	2	65	766	...	...	...
	U	1,425	261	1,119	202	54	238	9	11	154	...	...	...
Kanyakumari ...	T	905	1,184	1,940	59	160	509	6	55	489	1	...	67
	R	814	1,150	1,803	45	156	460	5	53	447	1	...	62
	U	91	34	137	14	4	49	1	2	42	...	...	5

TABLE XII — 71

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 3 of B XIV Part A-1)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person: B XIV Part A-1) col. 4	1 person: B XV col. 5	1 person: B XII col. 5	2 persons: B XIV Part A-1 col. 5	2 persons: B XV col. 6	2 persons: B XII col. 6
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	...	**T**	**1,000**	**400**	**6,838**	**435**	**48**	**1,953**	**310**	**132**	**1,877**
		R	**1,000**	**578**	**9,923**	**452**	**58**	**2,787**	**317**	**191**	**2,753**
		U	**1,000**	**61**	**984**	**405**	**8**	**369**	**297**	**20**	**215**
Madras	...	T & U	1,000	1	31	523	...	15	250	1	1
Chingleput	...	T	1,000	269	6,406	400	58	2,298	300	76	1,642
		R	1,000	454	10,864	430	99	3,879	295	130	2,811
		U	1,000	31	689	363	4	270	306	8	143
North Arcot	...	T	1,000	493	8,872	453	68	2,377	296	142	2,697
		R	1,000	758	13,826	472	105	3,664	291	217	4,225
		U	1,000	58	768	421	8	271	305	19	196
South Arcot	...	T	1,000	606	18,836	526	146	6,236	294	189	4,826
		R	1,000	761	24,037	536	186	7,904	294	237	6,220
		U	1,000	117	2,350	494	19	953	294	38	405
Salem	...	T	1,000	315	5,491	352	31	1,058	304	91	1,556
		R	1,000	497	8,828	401	48	1,673	303	144	2,515
		U	1,000	32	353	271	3	113	306	9	80

TABLE XII — 71 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
			B XIV Part A-1 col. 6	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A-1 col. 7	B XV col. 12	B XII col. 12	B XIV Part A-1 col. 8	B XV col. 15	B XII col. 15	B XIV Part A-1 col. 9	B XV col. 18	B XII col. 10
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras State	...	**T**	**225**	**175**	**2,089**	**27**	**32**	**501**	**3**	**13**	**415**	**N**	...	**3**
		R	**208**	**255**	**3,057**	**21**	**46**	**727**	**2**	**18**	**595**	**N**	...	**4**
		U	**257**	**24**	**252**	**374**	**5**	74	**4**	**3**	**72**	...	...	**1**
Madras	...	T & U	191	...	9	31	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	T	254	98	1,615	42	22	430	4	15	418	...	...	3
		R	239	168	2,740	33	35	720	3	22	708	...	...	6
		U	272	9	171	54	5	57	5	5	48	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	T	225	222	2,888	24	46	614	2	15	294	N	...	2
		R	216	342	4,521	20	73	959	1	21	454	N	...	...
		U	241	25	217	30	3	50	3	3	33	...	...	1
South Arcot	...	T	163	200	5,031	15	41	1,217	2	30	1,524	...	...	2
		R	155	250	6,472	13	51	1,546	2	37	1,894	...	...	1
		U	189	42	462	21	8	172	2	10	352	...	...	6
Salem	...	T	290	150	1,972	48	34	534	6	9	370	...	...	1
		R	252	239	3,179	38	53	864	6	13	597	...	...	N
		U	349	14	112	65	5	26	8	1	22	...	...	...

TABLE XII—71 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 4 of B XIV Part A-1)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B XIV Part A-1 col. 4	B XV col. 5	B XII col. 5	B XIV Part A-1 col. 5	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore ...	T	1,000	384	3,339	401	24	834	322	108	885
	R	1,000	456	3,801	384	28	936	331	128	1,017
	U	1,000	36	1,090	484	4	335	277	10	243
Nilgiri ...	T	1,000	399	22,848	615	27	3,752	243	74	7,206
	R	1,000	767	64,068	581	23	8,907	256	186	21,092
	U	1,000	249	5,950	628	29	1,637	238	29	1,514
Madurai ...	T	1,000	242	9,224	485	45	2,428	304	72	2,550
	R	1,000	464	17,473	504	85	4,503	302	139	4,909
	U	1,000	31	1,397	465	6	459	307	11	312
Tiruchirapalli ...	T	1,000	655	13,838	511	95	3,166	294	203	3,740
	R	1,000	808	17,315	510	116	3,850	300	247	4,709
	U	1,000	153	2,474	513	24	920	275	60	574
Thanjavur ...	T	1,000	358	13,853	502	68	4,363	299	115	3,749
	R	1,000	481	18,780	496	88	5,862	310	159	5,152
	U	1,000	73	2,300	523	21	716	270	12	459

TABLE XII—71 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
		B XIV Part A-1 col. 6	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A-1 col. 7	B XV col. 12	B XII col. 12	B XIV Part A-1 col. 8	B XV col. 15	B XII col. 15	B XIV Part A-1 col. 9	B XV col. 18	B XII col. 20
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Coimbatore ...	T	245	215	1,189	30	29	286	2	8	143	...	...	2
	R	251	256	1,363	32	35	323	2	9	159	...	...	3
	U	215	17	340	21	2	108	3	3	63	...	...	1
Nilgiri ...	T	142	176	8,470	...	95	2,325	...	27	1,061	...	...	34
	R	163	349	24,697	...	185	6,535	...	23	2,791	...	...	46
	U	134	105	1,818	...	57	600	...	29	352	...	...	29
Madurai ...	T	194	95	2,964	15	23	785	2	7	479	...	...	18
	R	180	182	5,680	12	45	1,473	2	13	871	...	...	37
	U	206	11	387	19	2	132	3	1	106	...	...	1
Tiruchirapalli ...	T	175	268	4,427	17	48	1,107	3	41	1,395	...	...	3
	R	174	332	5,596	14	61	1,397	2	52	1,760	...	...	3
	U	180	58	613	27	8	160	5	3	204	...	...	3
Thanjavur ...	T	182	132	3,926	16	29	897	1	14	958	...	...	...
	R	180	178	5,339	14	37	1,184	...	19	1,243	...	...	...
	U	184	25	613	21	10	222	2	5	290	...	...	...

TABLE XII—71 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry (col. 3 of B XIV Part A-1)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry (col. 2 of B XV)	Cultivating households only (col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
						B XIV Part A-1 col. 4	B XV col. 5	B XII col. 5	B XIV Part A-1 col. 5	B XV col. 6	B XII col. 6
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ramanathapuram	...	T	1,000	337	8,423	402	41	2,455	320	110	2,474
		R	1,000	595	15,107	480	70	4,282	308	193	4,501
		U	1,000	48	917	314	8	403	333	17	198
Tirunelveli	...	T	1,000	442	3,177	462	36	1,218	311	172	911
		R	1,000	660	4,696	488	52	1,759	327	258	1,376
		U	1,000	110	854	425	11	389	287	41	199
Kanyakumari	...	T	1,000	543	2,178	460	29	1,304	367	265	339
		R	1,000	587	2,264	453	30	1,363	377	289	355
		U	1,000	131	1,372	543	18	747	261	39	197

TABLE XII — 71 (Contd.)

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
		B XIV Part A-1 col. 6	B.XV col. 6	B XII col. 6	B XIV Part A-1 col. 7	B XV col. 12	B XII col. 12	B XIV Part A-1 col. 8	B XV col. 15	B XII col. 15	B XIV Part A-1 col. 9	B XV col. 18	B XII col. 10
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ramanathapuram ...	T	253	133	2,541	24	30	539	1	23	413	...	...	1
	R	195	235	4,628	16	54	968	1	43	726	...	...	2
	U	319	19	197	33	3	58	1	1	61	...	...	...
Tirunelveli ...	T	206	198	836	20	31	149	1	5	63	...	...	...
	R	176	297	1,253	9	45	220	N	8	87	...	...	...
	U	251	46	197	36	10	42	1	2	27	...	...	...
Kanyakumari ...	T	161	211	345	11	28	91	1	10	87	N	...	12
	R	160	227	355	9	31	91	1	10	88	N	...	12
	U	168	63	252	26	7	90	2	4	77	...	...	9

It is clearly seen that the predominant economic activity of the State is cultivation. This is more so in the rural areas of the State.

Household Industry conducted singly or in combination with cultivation by period of engagement and class of workers

124. The table given below shows the distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State as a whole by period of operation and class of worker.

TABLE XII — 72

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

MADRAS STATE

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Industries :										
A (All Industries with cultivation)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	21	38	178	171	218
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	21	39	184	177	223
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	15	18	73	64	140
B (All Industries without cultivation)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	6	3	76	70	32
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	8	5	101	97	47
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	1	28	22	18
Division 0 :										
A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	6	8	85	77	61
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	6	9	87	78	63
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	6	...	43	43	25
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	6	10	132	158	20
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	16	141	167	16
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	74	88	25
Major Group 00 :										
A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	40	205	445	450	394
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	40	208	443	449	402
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	667	579	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	17	111	429	440	111
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	18	111	425	439	111
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	509	459	..

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All Industries										
A	T	125	119	116	605	623	570	69	66	58
	R	126	121	115	596	614	564	70	67	59
	U	191	83	129	762	788	665	56	50	48
B	T	76	68	55	781	803	880	60	53	30
	R	91	85	73	735	752	846	64	58	29
	U	46	39	39	870	892	912	53	44	30
Division 0 :										
A	T	73	65	34	751	773	838	83	79	59
	R	73	65	29	750	772	844	82	79	55
	U	72	58	141	784	816	709	91	77	125
B	T	108	123	98	677	638	784	78	75	88
	R	116	131	113	658	619	758	79	76	97
	U	50	53	75	806	790	825	70	69	75
Major Group 00 :										
A	T	356	350	189	75	76	26	79	84	186
	R	359	354	193	72	72	8	80	85	189
	U	...	...	...	333	421	1,000	...	...	...
B	T	310	300	667	177	182	111	67	61	...
	R	324	311	667	165	170	111	68	62	...
	U	73	92	...	382	403	...	36	46	...

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4–6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 01 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 02 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1 000	...	...	...	125	125	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	167	167	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,C00	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 03 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	204	232	645
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	204	232	645
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	100	79	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	100	79	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)		Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
			Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 01	A	T	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
" 02	A	T	...	...	...	500	500	1,000	500	500	...
		R	...	...	...	500	500	1,000	500	500	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	T	...	...	...	875	875	1,000	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	833	833	1,000	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
" 03	A	T	163	121	...	388	394	355	245	253	...
		R	163	121	...	388	394	355	245	253	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	T	69	73	...	725	749	833	106	99	167
		R	69	73	...	725	749	833	106	99	167
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 04 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	2	N	32	30	45
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	2	N	33	30	46
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	6	...	25	22	25
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	...	17	17	13
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	1	...	16	16	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	22	22	27
Division 1 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 04 A	T	31	30	28	853	861	873	81	77	54
	R	29	29	22	855	862	881	80	77	51
	U	74	60	143	797	831	705	94	81	127
B	T	35	35	52	871	871	844	76	76	91
	R	31	32	25	874	874	875	77	77	100
	U	48	47	81	858	860	811	72	71	81
Division 1 A	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	...	...	...	556	643	...	444	357	1,000
	R	...	...	...	556	643	...	444	357	1,000
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10 A	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	...	...	...	556	643	...	444	357	1,000
	R		...	...	556	643	..	444	357	1,000
	U	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)		Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
			Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Divisions	2 & 3 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	24	46	194	188	260
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	24	47	201	195	267
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	16	22	77	67	163
	B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	6	3	74	66	32
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	8	5	99	93	48
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	1	27	21	18
Major Group	20 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	1	27	21	18
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	42	132	455	466	272
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	44	106	311	319	197
	B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	19	11	394	413	175
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	20	12	424	437	217
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	12	10	177	195	108
,,	21 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	152	141	92
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	178	170	111
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	7	44	72	56	72
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	14	107	78	55	107
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	65	57	49

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)		Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Divisions	2 & 3 A	T	133	129	139	580	595	497	67	64	58
		R	136	131	139	570	585	487	67	65	60
		U	93	86	126	759	784	656	52	47	33
	B	T	74	67	55	786	809	881	59	52	29
		R	89	83	72	740	760	847	63	56	28
		U	46	39	39	871	893	912	53	44	30
Major Group	20 A	T	46	39	39	871	893	912	53	44	30
		R	275	268	288	158	155	267	66	69	41
		U	260	246	279	370	380	377	17	11	41
	B	T	223	231	248	296	272	535	67	65	31
		R	236	242	348	252	235	401	68	66	22
		U	127	[illegible]	89	621	614	749	61	55	44
,,	21 A	T	30	47	46	785	781	862	30	31	...
		R	36	57	56	786	773	833	...	...	...
		U	.	..	...	800	818	1,000	200	82	—
	B	T	52	42	58	804	824	826	62	71	...
		R	59	56	72	784	806	714	59	69	...
		U	44	29	49	826	843	902	65	71	—

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4–6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 22 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	2	...	29	26	107
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	...	31	27	118
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	17	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	16.	27	25	19
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	1	43	33	33	9
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	4	...	21	18	25
" 23 A	T	1,000.	1,000	1,000	11	11	24	124	120	256
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	11	25	131	128	266
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	20	40	36	170
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	...	18	13	9
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	2	...	25	16	14
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	...	11	8	4
" 24 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	10	...	246	263	650
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	10	...	246	263	650
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	13	...	217	267	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	14	...	204	263	...
	U	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	334	316	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 22 A	T	63	57	195	840	849	613	65	66	85
	R	62	54	165	837	848	622	68	69	95
	U	87	97	469	887	879	531	9	7	...
B	T	95	93	89	799	808	834	76	71	42
	R	69	70	52	806	815	887	90	81	9
	U	118	115	111	793	802	803	63	61	61
" 23 A	T	106	102	102	706	715	585	53	52	33
	R	110	106	101	693	703	573	54	52	35
	U	60	56	103	845	856	688	48	45	19
B	T	34	26	23	903	923	953	43	36	15
	R	41	31	20	890	915	955	41	36	11
	U	26	22	26	918	933	952	44	36	18
" 24 A	T	137	152	244	562	545	106	41	30	...
	R	137	152	244	562	545	106	41	30	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	133	147	...	558	526	1,000	75	47	...
	R	139	155	...	565	526	1,000	74	42	...
	U	83	53	...	500	526	...	83	105	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers	Households	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 25 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	49	...	275	301	571
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	51	...	286	309	674
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	203	201	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	233	236	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	105	111	...
26 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	49	57	12
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	46	56	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	91	64	87
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	6	5	6
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1	1	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	8	8	5
" 27 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	17	52	147	149	104
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	17	54	147	149	88
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	151	165	437
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	7	...	60	57	65
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	6	...	61	59	22
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	9	...	55	51	126

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)		Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 25	A	T	196	210	48	431	398	381	20	42	...
		R	204	216	56	408	381	270	20	43	...
		U	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	B	T	190	163	143	544	597	190	63	39	667
		R	250	226	176	433	484	...	84	84	824
		U	...	...	...	895	889	1,000	...	...	...
" 26	A	T	39	35	313	876	877	644	36	31	31
		R	42	38	364	881	879	600	31	27	36
		U	...	...	...	818	830	913	91	106	...
	B	T	14	15	6	953	951	954	27	29	34
		R	12	11	13	954	946	971	33	42	8
		U	15	17	2	953	953	944	24	22	49
" 27	A	T	92	91	209	692	691	556	51	52	79
		R	91	87	206	694	696	574	50	51	78
		U	113	205	292	660	575	167	76	55	104
	B	T	71	83	34	788	788	884	73	65	17
		R	75	84	14	793	795	942	65	56	22
		U	62	80	63	773	767	800	96	93	11

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 28 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	37	67	234	239	358
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	37	68	236	241	361
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	71	23	163	158	200
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	14	8	101	94	85
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	16	7	109	102	114
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	9	10	71	65	10
" 29 A	T	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	83	51	...
	R	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	100	60	...
30 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	125	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	125	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	120	81	...
	R	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	130	88	...

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 28 A	T	126	127	100	517	520	384	84	77	91
	R	128	128	100	515	517	381	82	77	90
	U	81	78	71	593	618	553	81	75	153
B	T	105	102	102	700	714	701	78	76	104
	R	107	104	92	689	701	674	78	77	113
	U	96	94	129	741	760	772	81	72	79
" 29 A	T	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	...	...	...	792	846	1,000	125	103	...
	R	...	...	...	750	667	...	250	333	...
	U	...	...	...	800	879	1,000	100	61	...
" 30 A	T	250	125	...	250	500	...	250	250	1,000
	R	250	125	...	250	500	...	250	250	1,000
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	40	54	...	840	865	1,000	...	...	...
	R	500	667	...	500	333	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	870	912	1,000	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 31 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	33	5	157	151	191
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	34	5	158	152	194
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	59	64	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	15	...	88	80	15
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	17	...	91	83	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	2	...	46	41	32
,, 32 A	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	16	15	123	117	214
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	19	18	135	132	137
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	43	28	606
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	...	58	61	104
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	7	...	122	127	429
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	16	16	...

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 31 A	T	94	100	116	632	629	619	85	87	69
	R	92	99	118	632	628	613	85	87	70
	U	235	161	...	647	710	1,000	59	65	...
B	T	78	76	194	732	739	791	85	90	...
	R	81	77	306	724	733	694	86	90	...
	U	57	64	65	826	808	903	68	85	...
32 A	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
33 A	T	146	155	254	620	608	497	99	104	20
	R	142	158	303	608	588	518	101	103	24
	U	174	139	...	696	722	394	87	111	...
B	T	58	49	155	824	824	724	57	63	17
	R	94	79	143	686	692	357	90	95	71
	U	35	28	159	914	915	841	35	41	...

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 34 & 35 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	61	51	214	206	287
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	61	51	217	209	290
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	84	29	100	69	114
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	7	79	75	78
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	8	9	81	77	81
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	13	...	68	66	65
,, 36 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	19	17	140	141	181
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	20	20	145	145	212
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	27	25	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	3	11	46	42	62
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	4	17	50	45	94
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	3	5	34	31	27
,, 37 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 34 &35 A	T	152	155	157	495	504	466	79	74	39
	R	154	156	160	491	500	461	79	74	38
	U	100	107	...	633	702	771	50	38	86
B	T	124	118	114	713	725	772	75	73	29
	R	129	124	131	707	718	758	74	73	21
	U	92	83	39	49	762	831	80	76	65
36 A	T	119	123	103	615	617	599	106	100	100
	R	123	128	121	606	607	531	106	100	116
	U	27	12	...	838	875	991	108	88	9
B	T	74	69	95	805	819	770	71	67	62
	R	77	72	129	792	808	717	76	71	43
	U	63	62	59	843	850	827	59	53	82
37 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	T	83	67	...	917	933	1,000	...	...	...
	R	250	250	...	750	750	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...

TABLE XII—72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 Months			4—6 Months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Group 38 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	5	21	63	39	42
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	5	24	59	37	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	91	50	400
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	3	...	15	22	...
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	4	...	21	30	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 39 A	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	24	15	149	137	182
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	25	16	150	140	186
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	132	92	53
B	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	3	...	54	53	32
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	3	...	64	63	...
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	4	...	38	37	42

TABLE XII — 72 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the State classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7—9 Months			10 Months—1 year			Months not stated		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 38 A	T	42	29	53	802	855	831	37	28	53
	R	35	27	47	824	861	929	70	70	...
	U	91	50	100	636	800	...	182	100	500
B	T	53	63	179	879	871	821	49	41	...
	R	63	67	333	863	865	667	47	34	...
	U	27	51	...	919	889	1,000	54	60	...
39 A	T	106	100	95	632	654	576	91	85	132
	R	95	90	87	640	659	577	92	86	134
	U	276	276	368	513	559	526	79	73	53
B	T	67	66	72	792	802	834	83	76	62
	R	72	72	73	775	781	792	85	81	135
	U	60	56	71	818	834	846	79	69	41

More than three-fifths of the households having household industry in addition to cultivation and more than three-fourths of the households engaged solely in household industry are engaged in their respective activities for periods varying from 10 months to one year. While the rural households show lesser proportions, urban households show much higher proportions in both the groups. About one-eighth of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry and about one-fourteenth of households engaged in household industry only are having their operations for 7-9 months. The urban households show higher proportion in the former category and lower proportion in the second category. 17·8% of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry work for 4-6 months. 7·6% of households practising household industry only are so engaged. While rural proportion is higher, urban proportion is considerably lower. Only an insignificant number of households having household industry with or without cultivation work for less than four months in a year.

Occupational distribution of workers at household industry

125. Table B-V gives the distribution of workers in each sex engaged in activities other than cultivation by each industrial category according to their occupational classification. The occupations have been classified into Divisions, Groups and Families as per the National classification of occupations.

The main occupational divisions which engage more than 93% of workers are Divisions 7–8, craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. The other important division is 4, farmers, hunters, loggers and related workers. The latter division engages 6·5% of workers at household industry. 94·5% of females as against 92·5% of males are engaged in occupations relating to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. 5·4% of females as against 7·4% of males are engaged in occupations connected with farming, plantations, forestry, animal husbandry, etc. In the case of rural areas, more females than males are recorded in Divisions 7–8 and the difference is higher than the difference in the proportions noticed in the urban sector in this occupational division. In the case of urban areas more males than females have been classified in occupational Divisions 7–8, but the difference is negligible. In the rural areas more males than females have been classified under Division 4, farmers etc. Conversely, in the urban sector more females than males are classified in this occupational division. But the difference in the proportions exhibited by sexes is not very much. The difference between the proportions recorded by the sexes is significant in the rural sector. One can also see the higher proportions of workers of both the sexes in the urban sector for occupations connected with craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. Conversely, higher proportion of workers of both the sexes is seen in the rural areas in occupations connected with farming, hunting, animal husbandry, etc.

The proportions exhibited by the sexes in the case of occupational Group 40 - farmers and farm managers, etc. and in Group 41 - farm workers, reveal a male predominance in all the three sectors which is quite reasonable in view of the peculiar nature of the occupations comprised in these groups (planters, plantation managers, farm machinery operators, gardeners, tappers, etc.). In the case of occupational Group 43 – fishermen and related workers, a female majority is seen in all the three sectors. This group comprises fishermen at deep sea, inland and coastal waters, etc. The women engaged may be conch and shell or sea-weed gatherers or fish net makers.

In Group 70 – spinners, weavers, knitters and Group 82 - millers, bakers, brew masters, etc. a female predominance is seen in the total and rural sectors. In the case of Group 70 – a male supremacy is seen in the urban sector and in the case of group 82, the proportions of both the sexes in the urban sector are equal. The proportions exhibited by the sexes, in the case of Group 84

tobacco preparers, and 85 - production process workers not elsewhere classified, show a female predominance in all the three sectors. The higher proportions of women recorded in these occupational groups suggest that these occupations can be pursued without much inconvenience to domestic duties.

In the occupational Group 72 - leather cutters, lasters, sewers and related workers, 73 - furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers, 74 - precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers, 77 - carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers and 81 - potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers, a male predominance is seen in all the three sectors which is presumably because of the manual labour and skill involved.

Participation by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Household Industry

126. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been classified into workers of industrial categories and non-workers by sex as in the case of General Population. From the data available the table given below has been prepared. The table below presents at a glance the total population, total workers and workers at household industry for each sex in respect of of the General Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts. For purposes of easy reference, percentage figures have been given.

TABLE XII — 73

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State ...	T	(a) ...	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	10,103,326	5,248,295	681,032	525,760
		(b) ...	6,067,327	3,044,822	3,022,505	1,891,855	1,341,944	62,418	28,728
		(c) ...	251,991	129,185	122,806	82,874	60,186	1,392	727
		(d) ...	18·01	18·01	18·02	18·73	25·57	9·17	5·46
		(e) ...	0·75	0·76	0·74	0·82	1·15	0·20	0·14
		(f) ...	18·76	18·77	18·76	19·55	26·72	9·37	5·60
	R	(a) ...	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839	7,668,891	4,589,047	472,761	354,483
		(b) ...	5,141,487	2,574,378	2,567,109	1,635,314	1,212,480	55,739	24,114
		(c) ...	237,663	121,773	115,890	78,616	57,839	1,291	656
		(d) ...	20·82	20·87	20·76	21·34	26·42	11·79	6·80
		(e) ...	0·96	0·99	0·94	1·02	1·26	0·27	0·19
		(f) ...	21·78	21·86	21·70	22·36	27·68	12·06	6·99
	U	(a) ...	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136	2,434,435	659,248	208,291	171,277
		(b) ...	925,840	470,444	455,396	256,541	129,464	6,679	4,614
		(c) ...	14,328	7,412	6,916	4,258	2,347	101	71
		(d) ...	10·30	10·27	10·32	10·54	19·64	3·20	2·69
		(e) ...	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·17	0·36	0·05	0·04
		(f) ...	10·46	10·43	10·48	10·71	20·00	3·25	2·73
Madras ...	T & U	(a) ...	1,729,141	909,701	819,440	475,076	51,905	9,082	4,021
		(b) ...	214,103	110,588	103,515	57,054	8,179	949	252
		(c) ...	1,396	674	722	426	146	5	8

TABLE XII —73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T/R/U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras (Contd.) ...	T & U	(d) ...	12·38	12·16	12·63	12·01	15·76	10·45	6·27
		(e) ...	0·08	0·07	0·09	0·09	0·28	0·05	0·20
		(f) ...	12·46	12·23	12·72	12·10	16·04	10·50	6·47
Chingleput ...	T	(a) ...	2,196,412	1,120,591	1,075,821	677,751	275,424	55,821	25,924
		(b) ...	616,640	314,842	301,798	194,210	109,727	2,214	558
		(c) ...	26,327	13,642	12,685	8,600	4,870	376	129
		(d) ...	28·07	28·09	28·05	28·65	39·84	3·97	2·15
		(e) ...	1·20	1·22	1·18	1·27	1·77	0·67	0·50
		(f) ...	29·27	29·31	29·23	29·92	41·61	4·64	2·65
	R	(a) ...	1,740,734	885,478	855,256	551,101	243,475	35,219	14,149
		(b) ...	554,151	282,407	271,744	176,725	103,386	1,859	351
		(c) ...	23,240	12,031	11,209	7,667	4,392	349	122
		(d) ...	31·83	31·89	31·77	32·07	42·46	5·28	2·48
		(e) ...	1·34	1·36	1·31	1·39	1·81	0·99	0·86
		(f) ...	33·17	33·25	33·08	33·46	44·27	6·27	3·34
	U	(a) ...	455,678	235,113	220,565	126,650	31,949	20,602	11,775
		(b) ...	62,489	32,435	30,054	17,485	6,341	355	207
		(c) ...	3,087	1,611	1,476	933	478	27	7
		(d) ...	13·71	13·80	13·62	13·80	19·85	1·72	1·76
		(e) ...	0·68	0·67	0·67	0·74	1·49	0·13	0·06
		(f) ...	14·39	14·47	14·29	14·54	21·34	1 85	1·82

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U	Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Arcot ...	T (a) ...	3,146,326	1,581,826	1,564,500	942,820	526,194	68,258	33,894
	(b) ...	620,703	310,791	309,912	183,926	137,742	7,358	2,902
	(c) ...	59,304	30,539	28,765	20,109	13,409	431	188
	(d) ...	19·73	19·65	19·81	19·51	26·18	10·78	8·56
	(e) ...	1·88	1·93	1·84	2·13	2·55	0·63	0·56
	(f) ...	21·61	21·58	21·65	21·64	28·73	11·41	9·12
	R (a) ...	2,515,101	1 263,943	1,251,158	777,216	482,115	50,495	21,017
	(b) ...	542,063	271,393	270,670	164 295	127,781	6,618	2,338
	(c) ...	58,580	30,103	28,477	19,783	13,282	429	186
	(d) ...	21·55	21·47	21·63	21·14	26·50	13·11	11·12
	(e) ...	2·33	2·38	2·28	2·54	2·76	0·85	0·89
	(f) ...	23·88	23·85	23·91	23·68	29·26	13·96	12·01
	U (a) ...	631,225	317,883	313,342	165,604	44,079	17,763	12,877
	(b) ...	78,640	39,398	39,242	19,631	9,961	740	564
	(c) ...	724	436	288	326	127	2	2
	(d) ...	12·46	12·39	12·52	11·85	22·60	4·17	4·38
	(e) ...	0·11	0·14	0·09	0·20	0·29	0·01	0·01
	(f) ...	12·57	12·53	12·61	12·05	22·89	4·18	4·39

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Arcot ...	T	(a) ...	3,047,973	1,535,928	1,512,045	942,194	454,863	41,866	14,288
		(b) ...	801,681	401,380	400,301	255,416	181,598	3,359	1,327
		(c) ...	13,536	6,843	6,693	4,379	2,936	194	100
		(d) ...	26·30	26·13	26·48	27·11	39·92	8·03	9·29
		(e) ...	0·45	0·45	0·44	0·46	0·65	0·46	0·70
		(f) ...	26·75	26·58	26·92	27·57	40·57	8·49	9·99
	R	(a) ...	2,655,651	1,337,130	1,318,521	837,586	433,552	34,588	10,969
		(b) ...	756,163	378,532	377,631	242,699	174,416	3,071	1,279
		(c) ...	12,662	6,412	6,250	4,146	2,832	194	100
		(d) ...	28·47	28·31	28·64	28·98	40·23	8·88	11·66
		(e) ...	0·48	0·48	0·47	0·49	0·65	0·56	0·91
		(f) ...	28·95	28·79	29·11	29·47	40·88	9·44	12·57
	U	(a) ...	392,322	198,798	193,524	104,608	21,311	7,278	3,319
		(b) ...	45,518	22,848	22,670	12,717	7,183	288	48
		(c) ...	874	431	443	233	104	...	...
		(d) ...	11·60	11·49	11·71	12·16	33·70	3·96	1·45
		(e) ...	0·22	0·22	0·23	0·22	0·49	...	...
		(f) ...	11·82	11·71	11·94	12·38	34·19	3.96	1·45

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salem ...	T	(a) ...	3,804,108	1,923,885	1,880,223	1,203,775	748,271	127,771	77,094
		(b) ...	552,484	279,767	272,717	174,593	125,377	11,268	3,738
		(c) ...	100,516	51,308	49,208	34,002	28,462	98	64
		(d) ...	14·52	14·54	14·50	14·50	16·76	8·82	4·85
		(e) ...	2·64	2·67	2·62	2·83	3·80	0·08	0·08
		(f) ...	17·16	17·21	17·12	17·33	20·56	8·90	4·93
	R	(a) ...	3,186,760	1,609,236	1,577,524	1,030,290	680,996	83,883	45,070
		(b) ...	502,087	254,301	247,786	160,873	117,166	10,396	3,403
		(c) ...	100,477	51,283	49,194	33,985	28,454	98	64
		(d) ...	15·76	15·80	15·71	15·61	17·20	12·39	7·55
		(e) ...	3·15	3·19	3·12	3·30	4·18	0·12	0·14
		(f) ...	18·91	18·99	18·83	18·91	21·38	12·51	7·69
	U	(a) ...	617,348	314,649	302,699	173,485	67,275	43,888	32,024
		(b) ...	50,397	25,466	24,931	13,720	8,211	872	335
		(c) ...	39	25	14	17	8	...	...
		(d) ...	8·16	8·09	8·24	7·91	12·21	1·99	1·01
		(e) ...	0·01	0·01	N	0·01	0·01	...	...
		(f) ...	8·17	8·10	8·24	7·92	12·22	1·99	1·01

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household in lus try compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore ...	T	(a) ...	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880	1,126,640	585,794	105,250	82,743
		(b) ...	532,992	269,665	263,327	171,360	112,792	7,252	2,983
		(c) ...	20,143	10,313	9,830	5,943	3,707	95	59
		(d) ...	14·98	14·90	15·07	15·21	19·26	6·89	3·61
		(e) ...	0·57	0·57	0·56	0·53	0·63	0·09	0·07
		(f) ...	15·55	15·47	15·63	15·74	19·89	6·98	3·68
	R	(a) ...	2,525,302	1,274,800	1,250,502	828,999	491,492	89,700	74,695
		(b) ...	402,199	203,342	198,857	134,541	89,552	6,617	2,671
		(c) ...	18,082	9,235	8,847	5,277	3,259	95	59
		(d) ...	15·93	15·95	15·90	16·23	18·22	7·38	3·57
		(e) ...	0·71	0·72	0·71	0·64	0·66	0·10	0·08
		(f) ...	16·64	16·67	16·61	16·87	18·88	7·48	3·65
	U	(a) ...	1,032,169	534,791	497,378	297,641	94,302	15,550	8,048
		(b) ...	130,793	66,323	64,470	36,819	23,240	635	312
		(c) ...	2,061	1,078	983	666	448	...	...
		(d) ...	12·67	12·40	12·96	12·37	24·64	4·08	3·88
		(e) ...	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·22	0·48	...	...
		(f) ...	12·87	12·60	13·16	12·59	25·12	4·08	3·88

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nilgiri ...	T	(a) ...	409,308	213,833	195,475	119,236	68,539	1,078	297
		(b) ...	77,612	39,514	38,098	21,639	17,675	92	30
		(c) ...	12,948	6,681	6,267	3,762	2,984	103	58
		(d) ...	18·96	18·48	19·49	18·15	25·79	8·53	10·10
		(e) ...	3·17	3·12	3·21	3·15	4·35	9·56	19·53
		(f) ...	22·13	21·60	22·70	21·30	30·14	18·09	29·63
	R	(a) ...	229,441	119,287	110,154	67,886	46,676	482	69
		(b) ...	39,598	20,010	19,588	11,308	10,016	22	2
		(c) ...	9,328	4,779	4,549	2,813	2,335	72	33
		(d) ...	17·26	16·77	17·78	16·66	21·46	4·56	2·90
		(e) ...	4·06	4·01	4-13	4·18	5·01	14·94	47·82
		(f) ...	21·32	20·78	21·91	20·84	26·47	19·50	50·72
	U	(a) ...	179,867	94,546	85,321	51,350	21,863	596	228
		(b) ...	38,014	19,504	18,510	10,331	7,659	70	28
		(c) ...	3,620	1,902	1,718	949	649	31	25
		(d) ...	21·13	20·63	21·70	20·12	35·03	11·74	12·28
		(e) ...	2·01	2·01	2·01	1·85	2·97	5·20	10·96
		(f) ...	23·14	22·64	23·71	21·97	38·00	16·94	23·24

TABLE XII —73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	TRU		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madurai ...	T	(a) ...	3,211,227	1,607,229	1,603,998	956,808	502,825	46,478	23,909
		(b) ...	490,133	245,269	244,864	153,976	112,010	5,912	2,046
		(c) ...	5,510	2,829	2,681	1,776	1,386	...	...
		(d) ...	15·26	15·26	15·27	16·09	22·28	12·72	8·56
		(e) ...	0·17	0·18	0·17	0·19	0·27	...	...
		(f) ...	15·43	15·44	15·44	16·28	22·55	12·72	8·56
	R	(a) ...	2,195,482	1,091,964	1,103,518	685,560	425,278	25,926	11,576
		(b) ...	414,147	207,062	207,085	132,469	99,648	5,437	1,493
		(c) ...	4,281	2,203	2,078	1,413	1,176	...	...
		(d) ...	18·86	18·96	18·76	19·32	23·43	20·97	12·90
		(e) ...	0·19	0·20	0·19	0·21	0·28	...	...
		(f) ...	19·05	19·16	18·95	19·53	23·71	20·97	12·90
	U	(a) ...	1,015,745	515,265	500,480	271,248	77,547	20,552	12,333
		(b) ...	75,986	38,207	37,779	21,507	12,362	475	553
		(c) ...	1,229	626	603	363	210	...	...
		(d) ...	7·48	7·42	7·55	7·93	15·94	2·31	4·48
		(e) ...	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·13	0·27	...	...
		(f) ...	7·60	7·54	7·67	8·06	16·21	2·31	4·48

TABLE XII—73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population			Total workers		Workers at household industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tiruchirapalli ...	T (a)	...	3,190,078	1,588,429	1,601,649	984,633	587,851	49,957	26,603
	(b)	...	565,629	281,498	284,131	178,553	140,972	9,555	2,397
	(c)	...	8,801	4,512	4,289	2,764	1,717	11	52
	(d)	...	17·73	17·72	17·74	18·13	23·98	19·13	9·01
	(e)	...	0·28	0·29	0·27	0·28	0·29	0·02	0·20
	(f)	...	18·01	18·01	18·01	18·41	24·27	19·15	9·21
	R (a)	...	2,512,007	1,244,491	1,267,516	801,646	545,410	39,404	20,723
	(b)	...	505,773	251,080	254,693	160,821	130,281	9,078	2,258
	(c)	...	8,570	4,417	4,153	2,714	1,690	11	52
	(d)	...	20·13	20·17	20·09	20·06	23·89	23·04	10·90
	(e)	...	0·34	0·36	0·33	0·34	0·31	0·03	0·25
	(f)	...	20·47	20·53	20·42	20·40	24·20	23·07	11·15
	U (a)	...	678,071	343,938	334,133	182,987	42,441	10,553	5,880
	(b)	...	59,856	30,418	29,438	17,732	10,691	477	139
	(c)	...	231	95	136	50	27	...	...
	(d)	...	8·83	8·84	8·81	9·69	25·19	4·52	2·36
	(e)	...	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·06	...	...
	(f)	...	8·86	8·87	8·85	9·12	25·25	4·52	2·36

TABLE XII — 73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U		Population			Total workers		Workers at household industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thanjavur ...	T	(a) ...	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686	956,608	406,938	32,296	19,031
		(b) ...	750,599	375,751	374,848	244,199	181,629	3,201	2,694
		(c) ...	273	140	133	96	51	17	10
		(d) ...	23·12	23·33	22·92	25·53	44·63	9·91	14·19
		(e) ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·05
		(f) ...	23·13	23·34	22·93	25·54	44·64	9·96	14·24
	R	(a) ...	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	785,666	373,234	20,938	12,669
		(b) ...	699,371	349,701	349,670	228,350	172,543	2,915	2,424
		(c) ...	251	129	122	87	43	17	10
		(d) ...	27·06	27·32	26·81	29·06	46·23	13·92	19·18
		(e) ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·08	0·08
		(f) ...	27·07	27·33	26·82	29·07	46·24	14·00	19·26
	U	(a) ...	661,520	330,045	331,475	170,942	33,704	11,358	6,362
		(b) ...	51,228	26,050	25,178	15,849	9,086	286	270
		(c) ...	22	11	11	9	8	...	...
		(d) ...	7·74	7·89	7·59	9·27	26·96	2·52	4·24
		(e) ...	N	N	N	0·01	0·02	...	...
		(f) ...	7·74	7·89	7·59	9·28	26·98	2·52	4·24

TABLE XII — 73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U	Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramanathapuram ...	T (a) ...	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019	684,881	476,489	41,384	50,423
	(b) ...	373,268	184,112	189,156	114,669	93,006	3,621	2,678
	(c) ...	792	397	395	261	112	27	41
	(d) ...	15·41	15·66	15·18	16·74	19·52	8·75	5·31
	(e) ...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·02	0·06	0·08
	(f) ...	15·44	15·69	15·21	16·78	19·54	8·81	5·39
	R (a) ...	1,822,307	882,147	940,160	531,276	411,468	21,955	23,828
	(b) ...	332,867	163,691	169,176	103,333	84,721	3,296	2,237
	(c) ...	217	105	112	61	26	12	15
	(d) ...	18·27	18·56	17·99	19·45	20·59	15·01	9·39
	(e) ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0 01	0·05	0·06
	(f) ...	18·28	18·57	18·00	19·46	20·60	15·06	9·45
	U (a) ...	599,481	293,622	305,859	153,605	65,021	19,429	26,595
	(b) ...	40,401	20,421	19,980	11,336	8,285	325	441
	(c) ...	575	292	283	200	86	15	26
	(d) ...	6·74	6·95	6·53	7·38	12·74	1·67	1·66
	(e) ...	0·10	0·10	0·09	0·13	0·13	0·08	0·10
	(f) ...	6·84	7·05	6·62	7·51	12·87	1·75	1·76

TABLE XII — 73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T/R/U		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli ...	T	(a) ...	2,730,279	1,330,220	1,400,059	768,452	476,480	74,305	118,144
		(b) ...	431,150	211,751	219,399	131,211	113,295	7,195	6,235
		(c) ...	703	370	333	200	145	35	18
		(d) ...	15·79	15·92	15·67	17·07	23·78	9·68	5·28
		(e) ...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·01
		(f) ...	15·82	15·95	15·69	17·10	23·81	9·73	5·29
	R	(a) ...	1,882,397	914,694	967,703	544,533	379,033	45,722	75,642
		(b) ...	358,144	175,655	182,489	110,192	95,897	6,017	4,805
		(c) ...	329	176	153	120	104	14	15
		(d) ...	19·02	19·20	18·86	20·24	25·30	13·16	6·35
		(e) ...	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·02
		(f) ...	19·04	19·22	18·87	20·26	25·33	13·19	6·37
	U	(a) ...	847,882	415,526	432,356	223,919	97,447	28,583	42,502
		(b) ...	73,006	36,096	36,910	21,019	17,398	1,178	1,430
		(c) ...	374	194	180	80	41	21	3
		(d) ...	8·61	8·68	8·54	9·39	17·85	4·12	3·36
		(e) ...	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·07	0·01
		(f) ...	8·65	8·73	8·58	9·42	17·89	4·19	3·37

TABLE XII — 73 (Contd.)

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	T R U	Population P	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	Workers at household industry M	Workers at household industry F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanyakumari ...	T (a) ...	996,915	503,735	493,180	264,452	86,722	27,506	49,389
	(b) ...	40,333	19,894	20,439	11,049	7,942	442	888
	(c) ...	1,742	937	805	556	261	...	...
	(d) ...	4·05	3·95	4·15	4·18	9·16	1·61	1·80
	(e) ...	0·17	0·19	0·16	0·21	0·30	...	...
	(f) ...	4·22	4 14	4·31	4·39	9·46	1·61	1·80
	R (a) ...	846,836	428,220	418,616	227,132	76,318	24,449	44,076
	(b) ...	34,924	17,204	17,720	9,708	7,074	413	853
	(c) ...	1,646	900	746	550	246	...	...
	(d) ...	4·13	4·02	4·23	4·28	9·27	1·69	1·93
	(e) ...	0·19	0·21	0·18	0·24	0·32	...	...
	(f) ...	4·32	4·23	4·41	4·52	9·59	1·69	1·93
	U (a) ...	150,079	75,515	74,564	37,320	10,404	3,057	5,313
	(b) ...	5,409	2,690	2,719	1,341	868	29	35
	(c) ...	96	37	59	6	15	...	...
	(d) ...	3·61	3·57	3·65	3·59	8·34	0·95	0·66
	(e) ...	0·06	0·05	0·08	0·02	0·14	...	...
	(f) ...	3·67	3·62	3·73	3·61	8 48	0·95	0·66

(a)—General population from Table B-I
(b)—All Scheduled Castes from C VIII Part-A
(c)—All Scheduled Tribes from C VIII Part-B
(d)—Scheduled Castes as percentage of general population
(e)—Scheduled Tribes as percentage of general population
(f)—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percentage of general population

18·01% of the population of the State belongs to Scheduled Castes and 0·75% to Scheduled Tribes. In the rural population, Scheduled Castes constitute 20·82% and Scheduled Tribes 0·96%. In the urban population, Scheduled Castes form 10·30% and Scheduled Tribes 0·16%. The male and female proportion do not show much variation. As in the total population we find a male majority in the Scheduled population also.

18·73% of all male workers belong to Scheduled Castes and 0 82% to Scheduled Tribes. Among female workers, 25·57% belong to Scheduled Castes and 1·15% to Scheduled Tribes. The proportion of male workers follows closely their proportion to total male population. In the case of females, their percentage to total female workers is more than their percentage to total female population.

Rural proportions are higher than urban proportions and the rural areas have a concentration of scheduled population, especially in the case of tribes.

About a tenth of male workers engaged in household industry belong to Scheduled Castes. In the case of females, only one twentieth are members of Scheduled Castes. Workers at household industry belonging to Scheduled Tribes are negligible (less than 0·25%). In the rural areas, 11·79% of male workers at household industry are Scheduled Castes and 6·80% of female workers belong to Scheduled Castes. 0·27% of male workers at household industry are Scheduled Tribes and 0·19% of females at household industry are members of Scheduled Tribes. In the urban sector, 3·20% of male workers and 3·69% of female workers at household industry belong to Scheduled Castes. 0·05% of male workers and 0·04% of female workers at household industry are tribal people.

These figures indicate that while Scheduled Castes depend to a greater extent on household industries, Scheduled Tribes prefer agriculture to industry. In the case of urban sector, the proportion of Scheduled Caste female workers at household industry is slightly higher than the proportion shown by males. The general phenomenon of lesser proportion of workers in urban sector is found in the case of Scheduled class population also.

The information regarding the workers at household industry for the three classes of population—Non-Scheduled, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given below in another form. The data for Non-Scheduled have been worked out by subtracting the figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the total population. Percentage figures for the three classes of population have been worked out for total workers as percentage of the respective population while for workers at household industry it is expressed as a percentage of total workers.

TABLE XII — 74

Proportionate strength of workers at household industry among the Non-scheduled population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

MADRAS STATE

	Total population			Total workers		Workers at household industry	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
Non-Scheduled	27,367,635	13,736,971	13,630,664	8,128,597	3,846,165	617,242	496,305
				59·17	28·22	7·59	12·90
Scheduled Castes	6,067,327	3,044,822	3,022,505	1,891,855	1,341,944	62,418	28,728
				62·13	44·40	3·30	2·14
Scheduled Tribes	251,991	129,185	122,806	82,874	60,186	1,392	727
				64·15	49·01	1·68	1·21
RURAL							
Non-Scheduled	19,317,275	9,635,435	9,681,840	5,954,961	3,318,728	415,731	329,713
				61·80	34·28	6·98	9·93
Scheduled Castes	5,141,487	2,574,378	2,567,109	1,635,314	1,212,480	55,739	24,114
				63·52	47·23	3·41	1·99
Scheduled Tribes	237,663	121,773	115,890	78,616	57,839	1,291	656
				64·56	49·91	1·64	1·13
URBAN							
Non-Scheduled	8,050,360	4,101,536	3,948,824	2,173,636	527,437	201,511	166,592
				53·00	13·36	9·27	31·59
Scheduled Castes	925,840	470,444	455,396	256,541	129,464	6,679	4,614
				54·53	28·43	2·60	3·56
Scheduled Tribes	14,328	7,412	6,916	4,258	2,347	101	71
				57·45	33·94	2·37	3·03

From the above table it may be seen that 59·17% of males and 28·22% of females are workers in the Non-scheduled population. This proportion increases for males to 62·13% in respect of Scheduled Castes and to 64·15% in respect of Scheduled Tribes. In the case of females, the increase is to 44·40% in respect of Scheduled Castes and to 49·01% in respect of Scheduled Tribes. There is a definite increase in the percentage of workers under both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes classes. The highest percentage of workers is seen among Scheduled Tribes in both the sexes indicating that their economic standard is much lower necessitating the working of all able bodied personnel among them. These tendencies are noticed in the rural and urban sectors as well. Lower percentage of workers in urban areas compared to the rural sector is noticed in all the three classes of population.

Non-scheduled population has a higher percentage of its workers under household industry in both the sexes, compared to the workers of Scheduled population. Further, a higher percentage of female workers at Household Industry is seen in the non-scheduled class while in the other two scheduled classes, the percentage of male workers is slightly higher. These trends hold good in the rural areas. In the urban sector, the percentage of female workers is higher than males in all the three classes of population. In the case of males, the percentages shown by Non-scheduled and Scheduled Tribes are higher than females and in the case of Scheduled Castes the male percentage is slightly less than that shown by females. Except for the slightly lower percentage in respect of Scheduled Caste males, the urban proportions are higher under Household Industry for all the three classes. These figures indicate the better representation of Household Industry in urban areas inspite of the limitations of the definition adopted.

Common household industries

127. A table has been prepared indicating a list of common household industries from the information available in Union Table B-XIV Part-B separately for rural and urban areas. The nature of industry according to the minor group code of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification scheme as also the total number of households practising that industry in the State with figures for the districts arranged in descending order of their numbers have been given in the table.

TABLE XII—75

Common household industries in rural areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Field Produce and Plantation Crops		
008	Production of juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees; Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	884	Tirunelveli (267), Kanyakumari (219), Coimbatore (190), Salem (87), Tiruchirapalli (64), Ramanathapuram (19), South Arcot (17), Madurai (9), Thanjavur (9), Chingleput (2), North Arcot (1)
	Livestock and Hunting		
040	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power; Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power; Rearing of cows for milk and animal power; Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	1,582	Tirunelveli (457), North Arcot (297), Coimbatore (237), Ramanathapuram (137), Tiruchirapalli (103), Thanjavur (87), Madurai (70), Chingleput (60), Salem (58), South Arcot (56), Kanyakumari (15), Nilgiri (5)
	Foodstuffs		
202	Gur and Khandasari making from sugarcane and palm; Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera); Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.; Production of bhoora and candy	4,901	Tirunelveli (1,408), Coimbatore (1,159), Kanyakumari (1,146), Salem (629), Ramanathapuram (325), Tiruchirapalli (125), Thanjavur (28), South Arcot (26), North Arcot (22), Madurai (19), Chingleput (14)

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in rural areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Tobacco Products		
220	Manufacture of bidi	1,830	Tirunelveli (1,347), North Arcot (157), Chingleput (155), Coimbatore (49), Tiruchirapalli (45), Salem (41), Kanyakumari (35), South Arcot (1)
	Textile—Cotton		
231	Cotton spinning (by charka and takali)	3,431	Coimbatore (1,312), Kanyakumari (602), Tirunelveli (467), Tiruchirapalli (346), Salem (287), Ramanathapuram (154), Madurai (80), Thanjavur (80), North Arcot (39), South Arcot (39), Chingleput (25)
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	16,355	Coimbatore (4,488), Salem (4,101), Chingleput (1,824), North Arcot (1,572), South Arcot (875), Tiruchirapalli (789), Ramanathapuram (740), Tirunelveli (625), Madurai (576), Kanyakumari (411), Thanjavur (353), Nilgiri (1)
238	Making of fishing net; Making of mosquito net; Making of other nets	1,303	Kanyakumari (1,036), Tirunelveli (117), Ramanathapuram (116), Thanjavur (20), Chingleput (5), Coimbatore (4), South Arcot (2), North Arcot (1), Salem (1), Tiruchirapalli (1)
	Textile—Silk		
264	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.; Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	757	Salem (295), Thanjavur (184), Coimbatore (91), Chingleput (90), North Arcot (67), Tiruchirapalli (21), Madurai (5), South Arcot (4)

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in rural areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Textile—Miscellaneous		
273	Making of cap, hat and other head-gear; Traditional garments; Crochet work (bora caps); Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears n.e.c.	785	North Arcot (112), Coimbatore (106), Salem (102), Kanyakumari (81), Chingleput (73), Tirunelveli (65), Madurai (57), Ramanathapuram (56), Tiruchirapalli (55), Thanjavur (38), South Arcot (37), Nilgiri (3)
	Coir Products		
277	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre; Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre; Coir spinning; Coconut curing; Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.	839	Salem (234), Kanyakumari (166), Coimbatore (99), Tirunelveli (78), Thanjavur (59), Madurai (52), Chingleput (44), Tiruchirapalli (41), North Arcot (34), South Arcot (17), Ramanathapuram (15)
	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products		
288	Making of box from moonj grass; Making of rope, mats etc. from sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes; Making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from Palm leaves; Making of sirki, mora and chhaj; Making of baskets and broom-sticks; Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves; Caning of chairs;	6,469	Tirunelveli (1,763), Thanjavur (826), Ramanathapuram (639), Salem (580), North Arcot (508), Tiruchirapalli (475), Coimbatore (431), Kanyakumari (406), South Arcot (317), Madurai (301), Chingleput (198), Nilgiri (25)

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in rural areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products (Contd.)		
288 (contd.)	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo; Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.		
289	Making of sticks and poles from wood; Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals; Making of art wheels; Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	3,025	Coimbatore (525), Madurai (321), Tirunelveli (319), South Arcot (309), Salem (296), Tiruchirapalli (287), Thanjavur (257), North Arcot (253), Ramanathapuram (242), Chingleput (162), Kanyakumari (53), Nilgiri (1)
	Leather and Leather Products		
311	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals); Making of poola shoes; Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.	2,103	Coimbatore (712), Salem (396), Tiruchirapalli (304), Madurai (228), Tirunelveli (200), Ramanathapuram (144), South Arcot (55), North Arcot (40), Chingleput (13), Thanjavur (11)
313	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suit-cases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles	1,216	Salem (268), Tiruchirapalli (212), Tirunelveli (167), North Arcot (155), Coimbatore (130), Madurai (109), Ramanathapurm (73), Chingleput (51), South Arcot (49), Thanjavur (1), Kanyakumari (1)
	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal		
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.	2,969	Coimbatore (434), Salem (362), North Arcot (319), Tirunelveli (315), Thanjavur (310), Tiruchirapalli (272), Madurai (252), South Arcot (247), Chingleput (216), Ramanathapuram (162), Kanyakumari (79), Nilgiri (1)

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in rural areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport equipment		
369	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy); Manufacture of agricultural implements such as plough share, khurpi, kudal etc.; Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws; Making of iron utensils (*e.g.* buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets; Making and repairing of locks and trunks; Cutlery; Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. Pipe, wire net etc. n.e.c.; Manufacture of scales, weights and measures	1,693	Coimbatore (233), Tirunelveli (228), Madurai (222), Salem (203), Tiruchirapalli (201), North Arcot (163), Ramanathapuram (117), South Arcot (113), Thanjavur (103), Chingleput (59), Kanyakumari (47), Nilgiri (4)
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
393	Goldsmithy; Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and semi-precious stones; Silver artware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images; Silver filigree industry; Manufacture of gold and silver leaves; Gold covering work (fancy jewellery); Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc. n.e.c.; Inlay work with ivory and brass	2,207	Tiruchirapalli (364), Tirunelveli (278), Salem (269), North Arcot (200), Coimbatore (200), Thanjavur (191), South Arcot (171), Madurai (168), Ramanathapuram (126), Chingleput (121), Kanyakumari (114), Nilgiri (5)

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in urban areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Livestock and Hunting		
040	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power; Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power; Rearing of cows for milk and animal power; Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	410	Tirunelveli (86), Madurai (57), Coimbatore (51), Thanjavur (44), North Arcot (32), Nilgiri (30), Madras (28), Tiruchirapalli (23), Ramanathapuram (22), Salem (14), Chingleput (12), South Arcot (8), Kanyakumari (3).
	Foodstuffs		
209	Confectionery; Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.; Satlu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.; Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi; Making of chat; Making of dalmot, chanchur (jor) garam, rewari etc.; Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge; Making of other food products for residuary snacks.	319	Tirunelveli (137), Madurai (27), North Arcot (26), Coimbatore (26), Thanjavur (25), Salem (16), Madras (15), Tiruchirapalli (13), South Arcot (10), Ramanathapuram (9), Kanyakumari (8), Nilgiri (4), Chingleput (3).
	Tobacco Products		
220	Manufacture of bidi	1,993	Tirunelveli (628), North Arcot (570), Madras (412), Tiruchirapalli (172), Salem (116), Chingleput (60), Coimbatore (25), Kanyakumari (5), Thanjavur (2), South Arcot (1). Nilgiri (1), Madurai (1).

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in urban areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
		Textile Cotton	
231	Cotton spinning (by charka and takali)	1,545	Tirunelveli (340), Ramanathapuram (238), Coimbatore (219), Salem (204), Tiruchirapalli (142), Madurai (132), Thanjavur (73), Kanyakumari (64), Chingleput (40), South Arcot (38), North Arcot (31), Madras (23), Nilgiri (1).
235	Cotton cloth weaving in hand-looms	15,188	Salem (4,431), Tirunelveli (2,333), Ramanathapuram (2,190), Madurai (1,843), Chingleput (1,555), Coimbatore (1,146), South Arcot (491), Tiruchirapalli (402), Madras (401), Thanjavur (204), Kanyakumari (191), Nilgiri (1).
237	Printing of cloth (cotton)	1,341	North Arcot (1,330), Coimbatore (4), Madurai (4), Tiruchirapalli (3).
		Textile—Silk	
264	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.; Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	1,583	Chingleput (694), Salem (318), Thanjavur (256), North Arcot (156), Madurai (68), Ramanathpuram (31), Tirunelveli (31), Kanyakumari (18), Coimbatore (5), Madras (4), Tiruchirapalli (2).
		Textile—Miscellaneous	
273	Making of cap, hat and other head-gear; Traditional garments; Crochet work (bora caps); Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears n.e.c.	430	Madurai (80), Coimbatore (69), Madras (53), Tirunelveli (42), Tiruchirapalli (37), North Arcot (35), Thanjavur (28), Chingleput (22), South Arcot (22), Ramanathapuram (15), Salem (10), Kanyakumari (9), Nilgiri (8).

TABLE XII—75 (Contd.)

Common household industries in urban areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products		
288	Making of box from moonj grass; Making of rope, mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes; Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves; Making of sirki, moora and Chhaj; Making of baskets and broom sticks; Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves; Caning of chairs; Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti, and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo; Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	2,223	Tirunelveli (941), Coimbatore (202), Madurai (184), North Arcot (178), Thanjavur (141), Ramanathapuram (134), Tiruchirapalli (99), Salem (78), Nilgiri (78), Kanyakumari (67), Madras (48), South Arcot (40), Chingleput (33).
289	Making of sticks and poles from wood; Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals; Making of art wheels; Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	487	Madurai (89), Tirunelveli (74), Salem (62), Tiruchirapalli (48), Ramanathapuram (43), Coimbatore (40), South Arcot (37), Thanjavur (28), North Arcot, (26), Madras (18), Chingleput (17), Nilgiri (3), Kanyakumari (2).
	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal		
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.	518	Tirunelveli (67), Salem (62), Coimbatore (62), Madurai (56), Ramanathapuram (55), North Arcot (53), South Arcot (36), Thanjavur (33), Madras (30), Tiruchirapalli (30), Chingleput (24), Kanyakumari (9), Nilgiri (1)

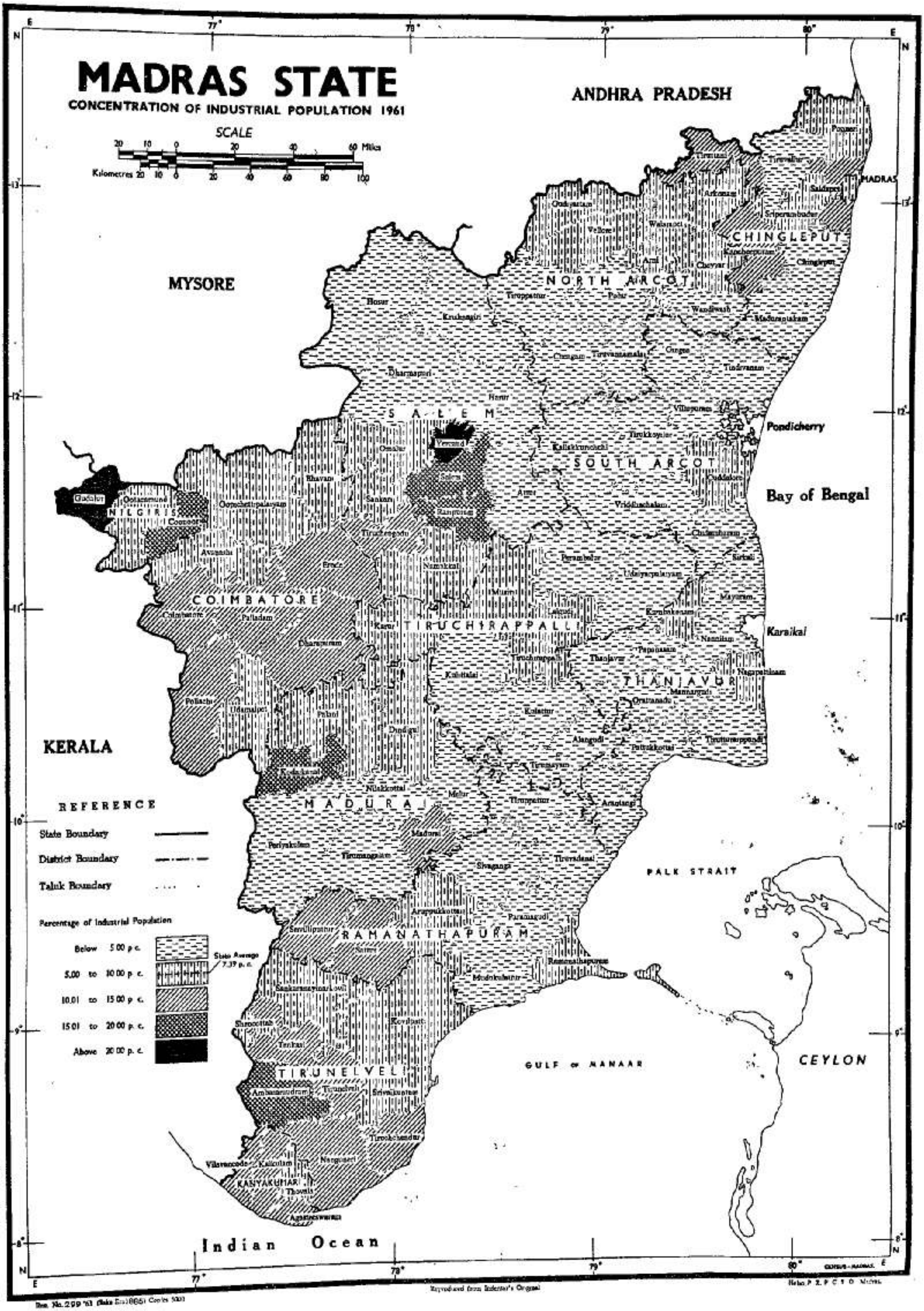
TABLE XII—75 (Concld.)

Common household industries in urban areas of Madras State, 1961

(Figures of households given in brackets)

Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Nature of Household Industry	Total No. of households engaged in the household industry in col. 2 for the State	District where located with the number of households engaged in the industry
1	2	3	4
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
393	Goldsmithy ;		
	Manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and wares using gold and other precious metal and semi-precious stones; Silver art-ware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images; Silver filigree industry; Manufacture of gold and silver leaves; Gold covering work (fancy jewellery); Manufacture of jewellery silver wares etc. n.e.c.; Inlay work with ivory and brass.	1,409	Tirunelveli (244), Tiruchirapalli (173), Coimbatore (163), Thanjavur (153), Salem (150), Madurai (134), Ramanathapuram (105), South Arcot (84), North Arcot (67), Chingleput (49), Madras (41), Kanyakumari (37), Nilgiri (9).

Note: This table has been prepared in respect of households engaged only in household industry.



MADRAS STATE
CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
Bay of Bengal
PALK STRAIT
GULF of MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
MADRAS
Pondicherry
Karaikal
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Percentage of Industrial Population
Below 5.00 p. c.
5.00 to 10.00 p. c.
10.01 to 15.00 p. c.
15.01 to 20.00 p. c.
Above 20.00 p. c.
State Average 7.39 p. c.

Part—F

Industrial Structure

Analysis of the strength of industrial categories by industrial classification

128. A detailed analysis of the strength of industrial categories classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification will throw light on the nature of economic institutions which form the 'economic base' of the State. As stated earlier, the classification has been done with a three digit classification grouping the industries into 9 Divisions, 45 Major Groups and 343 Minor Groups.

Relative strength of workers in divisions

129. In the following statement the industrial divisions are arranged in the descending order of proportions (in terms of percentage) for male and female non-agricultural workers.

Division	Males	Division	Females
Division 8	34·1	Division 8	46·8
,, 2 & 3	31·2	,, 2 & 3	37·1
,, 6	14·9	,, 0	6·8
,, 0	7·8	,, 6	5·9
,, 7	5·6	,, 4	1·8
,, 4	4·0	,, 1	0·7
,, 5	1·4	,, 5	0·7
,, 1	0·8	,, 7	0·3
,, 9	0·2	,, 9	N

Out of the non-agricultural workers of the State, division 8 relating to Services and divisions 2–3 relating to manufacturing account for the majority of workers both in the case of males and females. The insignificant proportion of 0·2% male workers and 0·03% female workers in this division relating to Activities not adequately described (Div. 9) proves that the recording of description of work had been quite good.

Relative strength in major groups

130. Subsidiary Table B–IV–9 shows the distribution of the non-agricultural workers in each industrial division, group and family. Out of the 45 major groups, the following three major groups only have recorded under each more than 10% of the total non-agricultural workers.

	Persons
Major Group 89-General Services	20·7
Major Group 23 – Manufacturing of cotton textiles	12·2
Major Groups 64–68 Retail Trade	10·7

The casual labourers are included in this group of general services. Among the proportions in each specific type of industry (Minor Group) the only two minor groups out of 343 minor groups that account for more than 5% of the non-agricultural workers are the Services not elsewhere classified (general labourers) which accounts for 20·7% and the cotton weaving in handlooms which accounts for 7·7% workers.

Minor group	Persons	Males	Females
890	20·7	15·7	34·2
235	7·7	6·7	10·3

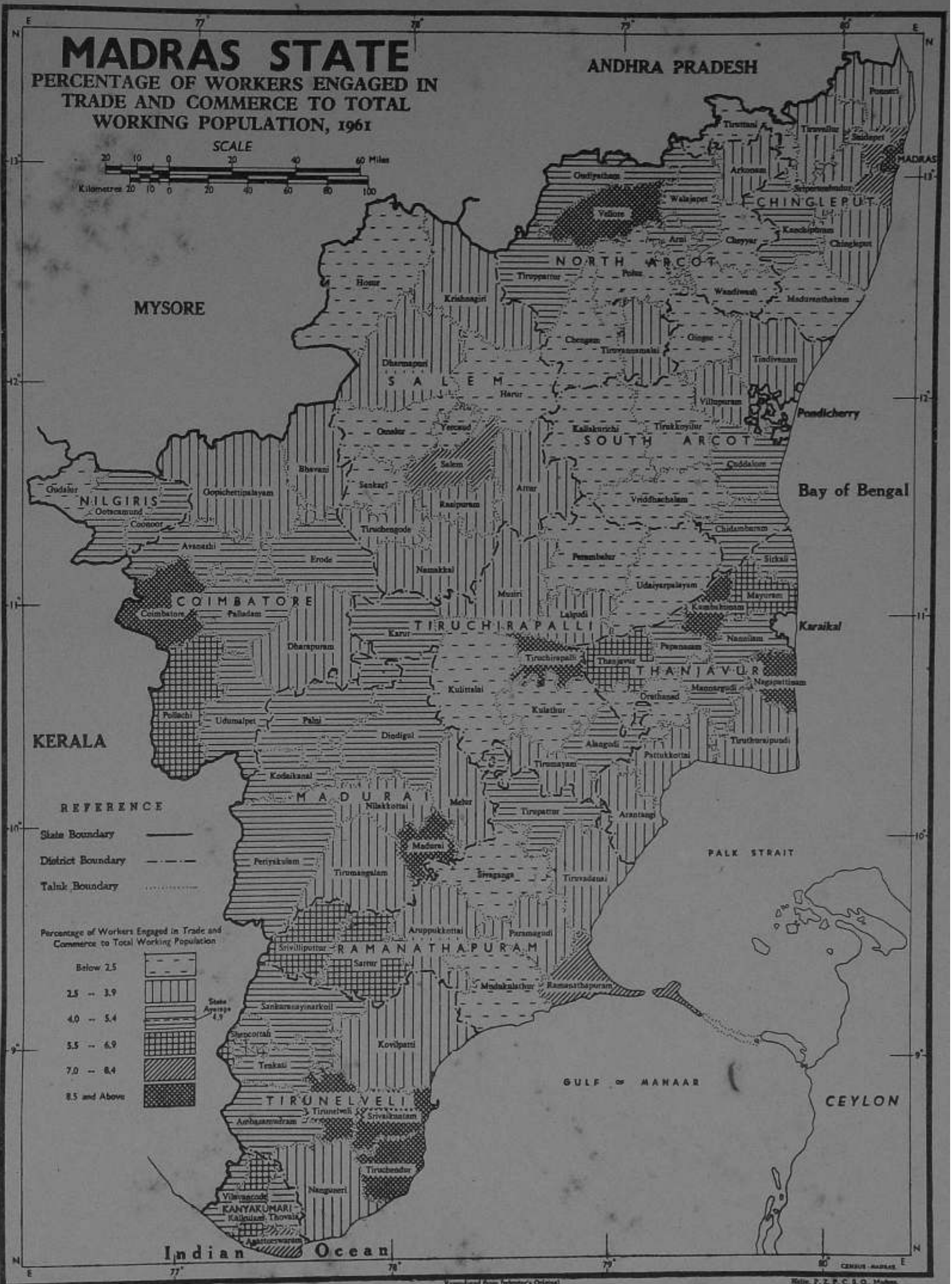
Relative strength in minor groups

131. Only 13 minor groups have more than 1% of the non-agricultural male workers in each minor group. Among female non-agricultural workers only 17 minor groups have in each more than 1% of the non-agricultural female workers. The description of the specific type of industries that account for more than 1% of the total non-agricultural workers among males and females separately is furnished in the statement given below. This will show the specific type of establishment that provides greater scope of employment for the non-agricultural workers. The industries are arranged in descending order of proportions.

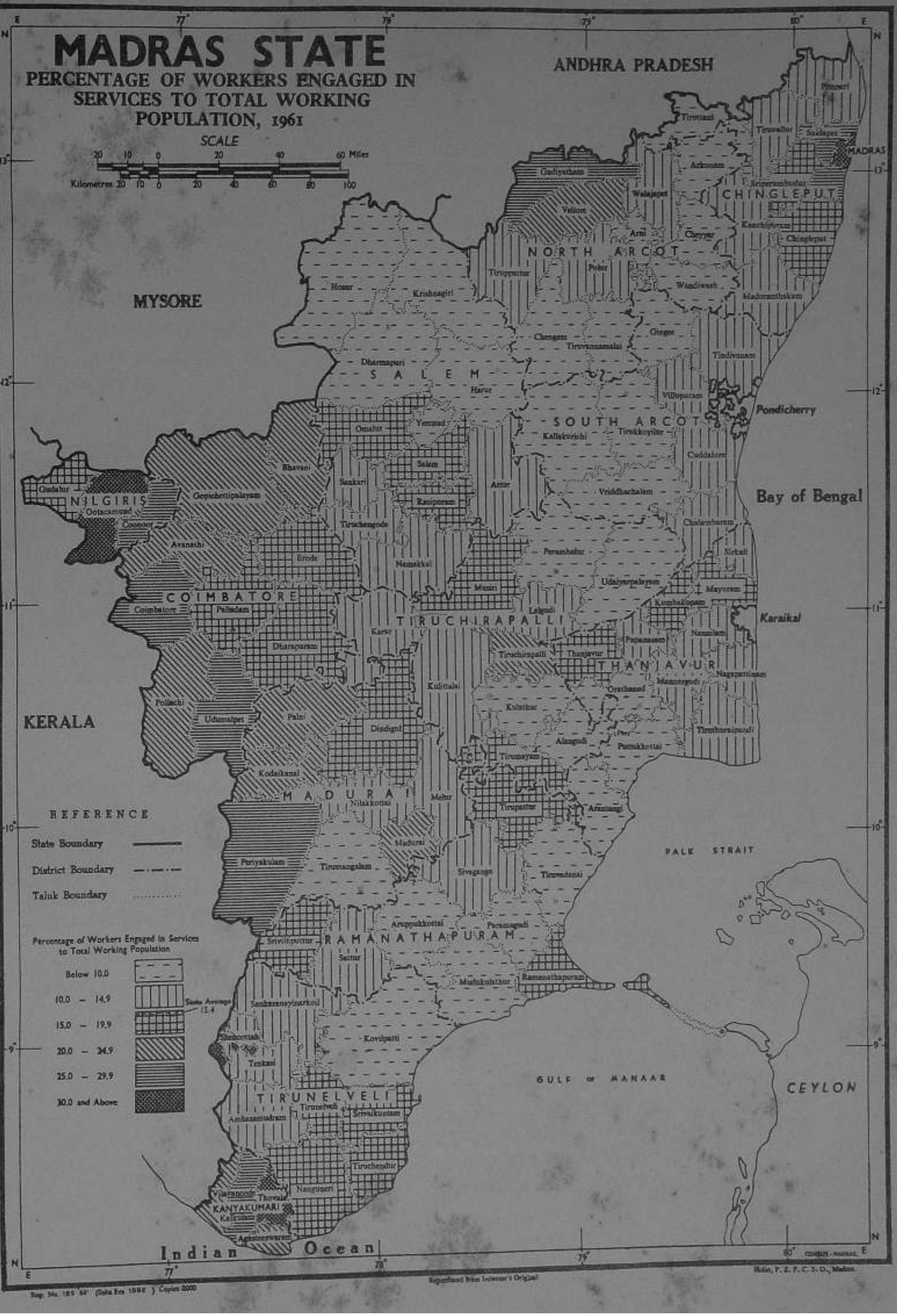
List of industries which account in the State for more than 1% of non-agricultural workers among males and females

	Type of Industry	Percentage of Males among non-agricultural workers
1	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities. (Minor group (882)	2·89
2	Retail trading in goods unspecified. (689)	2·66
3	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type. (811)	2·54
4	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills. (232)	2·34
5	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals (includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, drycleaning services) (883).	2·30
6	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments (809).	2·26
7	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273).	1·55
8	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops (884).	1·44
9	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) (650).	1·44
10	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393).	1·38
11	Transporting by railways (700).	1·33
12	Manufacture of Bidi (220).	1·11
13	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above (289).	1·09

	Type of Industry	Percentage of Females among non-agricultural workers
1	Cotton weaving in handlooms (235).	10·28
2	Cotton spinning (other than in Mills) (231).	6·02
3	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288).	4·26
4	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals (includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services) (883).	4·04
5	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type (811).	3·17
6	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	3·12


MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
Bay of Bengal
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
Pondicherry
Karaikal
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Percentage of Workers Engaged in Trade and Commerce to Total Working Population
Below 2.5
2.5 – 3.9
4.0 – 5.4
State Average 4.9
5.5 – 6.9
7.0 – 8.4
8.5 and Above

MADRAS STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961



	Type of Industry	Percentage of Females among non-agricultural workers
7	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry (640).	2·87
8	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks (880).	2·60
9	Manufacture of bidi (220).	2·54
10	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffaloe, goat (040).	2·40
11	Production of tea in plantation (010).	2·39
12	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations (400).	1·27
13	Manufacture of matches (334).	1·22
14	Retail trading in goods unspecified (689).	1·18
15	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (350).	1·17
16	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232).	1·06
17	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners (820).	1·00

Among the manufacturing establishments, the industry of Cotton weaving in handlooms engages the maximum amount of male and female workers. Madras State is an important handloom weaving centre in the country and the products produced in this State are exported to many countries. This is probably the only traditional industry of India that still survives in spite of the competition of big mechanical establishments. Except in 4 out of 13 districts, (Madras, Nilgiri, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari districts) in all other districts the industry of cotton weaving in handlooms accounts for the highest number of male workers. Among female workers excepting in 6 out of 13 districts (Madras, Nilgiri, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli) in other districts this industry accounts for the highest number. In Madras district the industry of cotton weaving and spinning in mills accounts for 9·3% of the manufacturing sector workers which is the largest proportion. In Nilgiri district the industry relating to manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works accounts for the largest proportion of manufacturing workers (16·8%) since the Aravankadu factory which makes these materials is situated in this district. In Kanyakumari, the industry producing indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy accounts for the largest number of male workers (24·1%) and also female workers (28·0%) among the workers in divisions 2–3. In the districts of Madras and Tirunelveli, the industry relating to manufacture of bidi accounts for the largest number of female workers forming 30·9% and 24·7% respectively of the female workers in manufacturing establishments. Nilgiri being an important plantation area, the industry relating to processing of tea in factories accounts for 35·6% of manufacturing workers among females.

The following Statement presents particulars of first three industries which account for the highest proportion of workers separately for males and females among the total male and female workers coming under Division 2–3 relating to manufacturing.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232).	275
Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail-road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 (381)	201
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gear (273)	194
	No. of females
Manufacture of bidi (220)	442
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	203
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	80

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,083
Weaving of silk textile by hand-looms (264)	242
Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles (340)	164
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,872
Weaving of silk textile by hand-looms (264)	421
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	382

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	796
Manufacture of bidi (220)	713
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather (310)	222

Type of Industry	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,048
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	537
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products (288)	443

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	796
Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above (289)	177
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear (273)	139
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,048
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	537
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	443

SALEM DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,814
Weaving of silk textile by hand-looms (264)	263
Manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	200
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	2,016
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	699
Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	235

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	768
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232)	686
Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	167
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	947
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	893
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232)	335

NILGIRI DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works (333)	179
Processing of tea in factories (217)	127
Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products (205)	70
	No. of females
Processing of tea in factories (217)	80
Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing (343)	29
Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39) (369)	20

MADURAI DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	519
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232)	423
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gear (273)	185
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	504
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	388
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	268

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	440
Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives (380)	231
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	181
	No. of females
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	791
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	586
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	362

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above (289)	188
Weaving of silk textile by handlooms (264)	177
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	176

THANJAVUR DISTRICT (Contd.)

Type of Industry	No. of females
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	750
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	333
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (350)	324

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	779
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gear (273)	165
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	155
	No. of females
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,720
Manufacture of matches (334)	1,036
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products (288)	645

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	673
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills (232)	346
Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	262
	No. of females
Manufacture of bidi (220)	1,527
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	1,206
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	1,032

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Type of Industry	No. of males
Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	545
Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	306
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	128
	No. of females
Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy (202)	1,951
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	1,482
Manufacturing of cotton nets (238)	1,246

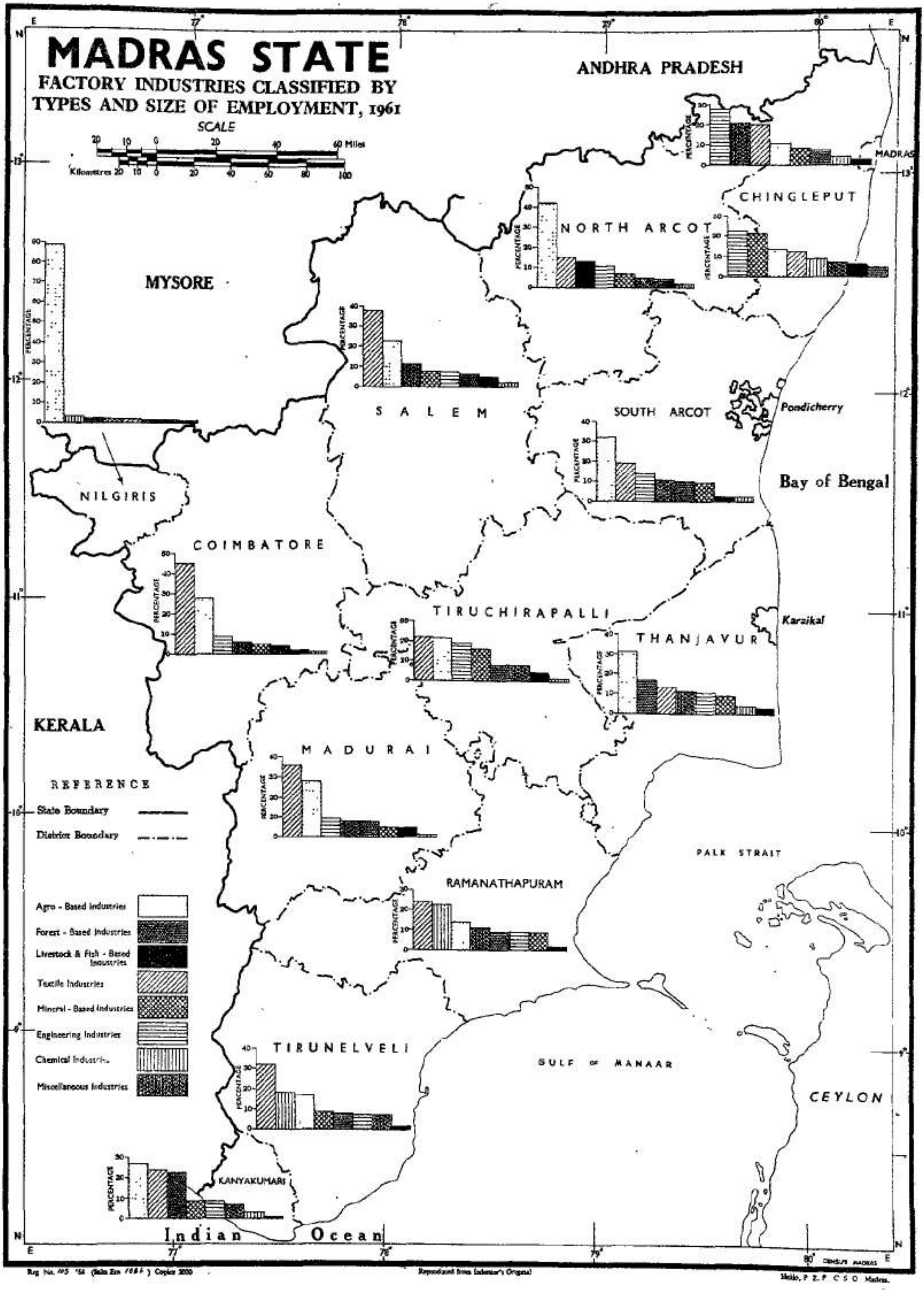


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TABLE XII—76

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
All Branches		(a)	**4,428,257**	**1,637,157**	**681,052**	**525,760**	**3,747,205**	**1,111,397**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,538**	**3,211**	**8,462**	**6,789**
Division	0	(a)	346,446	110,467	49,485	16,697	296,961	93,770
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,428	1,511	8,572	8,489
Major Group	00	(a)	60,041	6,354	10,553	190	49,488	6,164
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,758	299	8,242	9,701
Minor Group	005	(a)	1,295	257	26	18	1,269	239
		(b)	10,000	10,000	201	700	9,799	9,300
,,	006	(a)	4,216	1,109	34	4	4,182	1,105
		(b)	10,000	10,000	81	36	9,919	9,964
,,	007	(a)	530	1,532	10	11	520	1,521
		(b)	10,000	10,000	189	72	9,811	9,928
,,	008	(a)	31,024	320	10,336	138	20,688	182
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,332	4,313	6,668	5,687
,,	009	(a)	22,976	3,136	147	19	22,829	3,117
		(b)	10,000	10,000	64	61	9,936	9,939
Major Group	01	(a)	63,285	53,616	150	4	63,135	53,612
		(b)	10,000	10,000	24	1	9,976	9,999
Minor Group	010	(a)	40,083	39,127	...	...	40,083	39,127
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	011	(a)	12,994	9,065	...	...	12,994	9,065
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	012	(a)	4,153	2,666	...	...	4,153	2,666
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	014	(a)	1,240	966	...	...	1,240	966
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 015	(a)	4,284	1,680	11	1	4,273	1,679
	(b)	10,000	10,000	26	6	9,974	9,994
Major Group 02	(a)	15,896	5,203	43	106	15,853	5,097
	(b)	10,000	10,000	27	204	9,973	9,796
Minor Group 020	(a)	3,928	588	...	...	3,928	588
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 021	(a)	5,541	871	...	...	5,541	871
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 023	(a)	5,686	2,648	38	58	5,648	2,590
	(b)	10,000	10,000	67	219	9,933	9,781
Major Group 03	(a)	61,599	1,690	5,355	400	56,244	1,290
	(b)	10,000	10,000	869	2,367	9,131	7,633
Minor Group 030	(a)	42,769	811	2,609	207	40,160	604
	(b)	10,000	10,000	610	2,552	9,390	7,448
,, 031	(a)	16,570	765	2,742	142	13,828	623
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,655	1,856	8,345	8,144
,, 032	(a)	2,260	114	4	51	2,256	63
	(b)	10,000	10,000	18	4,474	9,982	5,526
Major Group 04	(a)	145,625	43,604	33,384	15,997	112,241	27,607
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,292	3,669	7,708	6,331
Minor Group 040	(a)	132,203	39,348	29,873	14,281	102,330	25,067
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,260	3,629	7,740	6,371
,, 041	(a)	1,408	310	501	146	907	164
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,558	4,710	6,442	5,290

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 042	(a)	4,807	2,815	1,526	1,113	3,281	1,702
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,175	3,954	6,825	6,046
,, 043	(a)	5,628	739	1,319	400	4,309	339
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,344	5,413	7,656	4,587
Division 1	(a)	33,650	11,141	5	19	33,645	11,122
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	17	9,999	9,983
Major Group 10	(a)	33,650	11,141	5	19	33,645	11,122
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	17	9,999	9,983
Minor Group 100	(a)	6,092	155	...	...	6 092	155
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 103	(a)	1,594	603	...	...	1,594	603
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 107	(a)	25,400	10,024	5	19	25,395	10,005
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2	19	9,998	9,981
Divisions 2 & 3	(a)	1,382,147	606,761	631,562	509,044	750,585	97,717
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,569	8,390	5,431	1,610
Major Group 20	(a)	120,513	77,564	49,365	57,471	71,148	20,093
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,096	7,409	5,904	2,591
Minor Group 200	(a)	33,296	12,154	845	2,343	32,451	9,811
	(b)	10,000	10,000	254	1,928	9,746	8,072
,, 201	(a)	7,635	205	...	...	7,635	205
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 202	(a)	39,769	50,972	35,314	49,378	4,455	1,594
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,880	9,687	1,120	313
,, 204	(a)	5,371	1,759	2,155	1,571	3,216	188
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,012	8,931	5 988	1.069

TABLE XII — 76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers M	Total Workers F	At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry M	At Non-household Industry F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 205	(a)	7,117	266	1,028	97	6,089	169
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,444	3,647	8,556	6,353
,, 207	(a)	16,095	1,517	7,678	1,007	8,417	510
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,770	6,638	5,230	3,362
,, 209	(a)	9,468	9,865	2,011	2,541	7,457	7,324
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,124	2,576	7,876	7,424
Major Group 21	(a)	12,711	1,349	1,045	69	11,666	1,280
	(b)	10,000	10,000	822	511	9,178	9,489
Minor Group 214	(a)	6,728	90	902	49	5,826	41
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,341	5,444	8,659	4,556
,, 217	(a)	2,569	377	...	...	2,569	377
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 218	(a)	2,027	795	19	2	2,008	793
	(b)	10,000	10,000	94	25	9,906	9,975
Major Group 22	(a)	59,532	42,288	16,129	38,451	43,403	3,837
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,709	9,093	7,291	907
Minor Group 220	(a)	49,308	41,548	15,436	38,299	33,872	3,249
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,131	9,218	6,869	782
,, 221	(a)	5,367	154	491	64	4,876	90
	(b)	10,000	10,000	915	4,156	9,085	5,844
,, 223	(a)	1,179	48	16	9	1,163	39
	(b)	10,000	10,000	136	1,875	9,864	8,125
,, 224	(a)	1,347	120	93	32	1,254	88
	(b)	10,000	10,000	690	2,667	9,310	7,333
,, 225	(a)	1,905	189	20	20	1,885	169
	(b)	10,000	10,000	105	1,058	9,895	8,942

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	23	(a)	433,983	306,973	290,207	275,562	143,776	31,411
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,687	8,977	3,313	1,023
Minor Group	230	(a)	6,071	4,986	1,810	1,252	4,261	3,734
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,981	2,511	7,019	7,489
,,	231	(a)	8,707	98,520	6,224	95,656	2,483	2,864
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,148	9 709	2,852	291
,,	232	(a)	103,442	17,361	...	...	103,442	17,361
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	233	(a)	9,417	1,825	4,016	1,281	5,401	544
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,265	7,019	5,735	2,981
,,	234	(a)	3,527	1,932	2,396	1,837	1,131	95
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,793	9,508	3,207	492
,,	235	(a)	297,674	168,287	272,815	162,145	24,859	6,142
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,165	9,635	835	365
,,	236	(a)	2,714	791	2,158	640	556	151
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,951	8,091	2,049	1,909
,,	237	(a)	1,372	211	270	159	1,102	52
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,968	7,536	8,032	2,464
,,	238	(a)	535	12,895	368	12,487	167	408
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,879	9,684	3,121	316
Major Group	24	(a)	2,667	3,050	1,390	2,416	1,277	634
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,212	7,921	4,788	2,079
Minor Group	244	(a)	2,475	2,586	1,237	1,964	1,238	622
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,998	7,595	5,002	2,405
Major Group	25	(a)	457	1,166	220	827	237	339
		(b)	10.000	10,000	4,814	7,093	5,186	2,907

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	26	(a)	36,673	15,823	31,537	14,552	5,136	1,271
		(b)	10,000	10 000	8 600	9,197	1.400	803
Minor Group	260	(a)	2,290	509	...	...	2,290	509
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	262	(a)	1,128	4,692	662	4,242	466	450
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,869	9,041	4.131	959
,,	264	(a)	32,187	10,394	30,476	10,162	1.711	232
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,468	9,777	532	223
Major Group	27	(a)	94,414	16,441	23,947	13,239	70,467	3,202
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,536	8,052	7,464	1,948
Minor Group	270	(a)	6,910	1,965	5,374	1,823	1,536	142
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,777	9,277	2,223	723
,,	271	(a)	4,311	233	117	124	4,194	109
		(b)	10,000	10,000	271	5,322	9,729	4,678
,,	272	(a)	1,415	2,547	761	1,989	654	558
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,378	7,809	4,622	2,191
,,	273	(a)	68,691	3,433	10,498	1,933	58,193	1,500
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,528	5,631	8,472	4,379
,,	274	(a)	3,573	207	792	148	2,781	59
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,217	7,150	7,783	2,850
,,	277	(a)	7,723	7,855	6,131	7,072	1,592	783
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,387	9,578	4,613	422
,,	278	(a)	1,169	13	108	4	1,061	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	924	3,077	9,076	6,923
Major Group	28	(a)	141,821	71,343	76,406	68,334	65,415	3,009
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,387	9,578	4,613	422

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion af workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 280	(a)	10,317	222	2,483	99	7,834	123
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,407	4,459	7,593	5,541
„ 281	(a)	6,883	47	2,590	31	4,293	16
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,763	6,596	6,237	3,404
„ 282	(a)	24,870	370	9,966	290	14,904	80
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,007	7,838	5,993	2.162
„ 283	(a)	9,316	60	6,830	42	2,486	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,331	7,000	2,669	3,000
„ 284	(a)	1,747	236	848	219	899	17
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,854	9,280	5,146	720
„ 287	(a)	1,048	22	420	8	628	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,008	3 636	5,992	6,364
„ 288	(a)	39,290	69,698	35,338	67,165	3,952	2,533
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,994	9,637	1,006	363
„ 289	(a)	48,316	681	17,930	479	30,386	202
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,711	7,034	6,289	2,966
Major Group 29	(a)	1,302	128	230	90	1,072	38
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,767	7,031	8,233	2,969
„ 30	(a)	29,172	345	220	15	28,952	330
	(b)	10,000	10,000	75	435	9,925	9,565
Minor Group 300	(a)	5,033	40	...	...	5,033	40
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
„ 301	(a)	15,693	247	52	7	15,641	240
	(b)	10,000	10,000	33	283	9,967	9,717
„ 302	(a)	5,534	34	51	3	5,483	31
	(b)	10,000	10,000	92	882	9,908	9,118

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 303	(a)	2,912	24	117	5	2,795	19
	(b)	10,000	10,000	402	2,083	9,598	7,917
Major Group 31	(a)	62,640	3,012	33,113	1,720	29,527	1 292
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,286	5,710	4,714	4,290
Minor Group 310	(a)	15 800	1,086	1,682	230	14,118	856
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,065	2,118	8,935	7,882
,, 311	(a)	10,142	297	6,284	255	3,858	42
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,196	8,586	3,804	1,414
,, 313	(a)	12,831	475	8,225	344	4,606	131
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,410	7,242	3,589	2,758
,, 314	(a)	21,284	959	15,181	744	6,103	215
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,133	7,758	2,867	2,242
,, 315	(a)	2,458	194	1,739	147	719	47
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,075	7,577	2,925	2,423
Major Group 32	(a)	3,379	69	43	7	3,336	62
	(b)	10,000	10,000	127	1,014	9,873	8,986
Minor Group 320	(a)	2,552	23	20	3	2,532	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	78	1,304	9,922	8,696
Major Group 33	(a)	31,091	24,996	1,862	10,540	29,229	14,456
	(b)	10,000	10,000	599	4,217	9,401	5,783
Minor Group 331	(a)	1,248	22	44	4	1,204	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	353	1,818	9,647	8,182
,, 332	(a)	1,680	172	3	5	1,677	167
	(b)	10,000	10,000	18	291	9,982	9,709

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	6	6	7
Minor Group 333	(a)	4,616	1,540	109	175	4,507	1,365
	(b)	10,000	10,000	236	1,136	9,764	8,864
,, 334	(a)	6,528	19,957	760	9,727	5,768	10,230
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,164	4,874	8,836	5,126
,, 335	(a)	3,545	702	625	480	2,920	222
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,763	6,838	8,237	3,162
,, 336	(a)	2,421	94	161	27	2,260	67
	(b)	10,000	10,000	665	2,872	9,335	7,128
,, 338	(a)	8,349	2,238	53	37	8,296	2,201
	(b)	10,000	10,000	63	165	9,937	9,835
,, 339	(a)	1,126	81	50	46	1,076	35
	(b)	10,000	10,000	444	5,679	9,556	4,321
Major Groups 34–35	(a)	83,661	34,260	42,873	22,262	40,788	11,998
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,125	6,498	4,875	3,502
Minor Group 340	(a)	13,608	7,073	718	527	12,890	6,546
	(b)	10,000	10,000	528	745	9,472	9,255
,, 341	(a)	8,143	999	169	134	7,974	865
	(b)	10,000	10,000	208	1,341	9,792	8,659
,, 342	(a)	4,374	3,764	2,086	2,379	2,288	1,385
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,769	6,320	5,231	3,680
,, 343	(a)	6,688	2,259	758	55	5,930	2,204
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,133	243	8,867	9,757
,, 344	(a)	2,151	152	600	39	1,551	113
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,789	2,566	7,211	7,434
,, 345	(a)	2,186	192	464	53	1,722	139
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,123	2,760	7,877	7,240

Table XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	350	(a)	34,485	19,210	33,389	18,747	1,096	463
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,682	9,759	318	241
,,	356	(a)	4,034	253	3,984	246	50	7
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,876	9,723	124	277
,,	357	(a)	1,344	130	497	8	847	122
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,698	615	6,302	9,385
,,	359	(a)	4,887	103	...	...	4,887	103
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group	36	(a)	75,939	2,211	25,043	1,122	50,896	1,089
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,298	5,075	6,702	4,925
Minor Group	360	(a)	4,035	88	515	64	3,520	24
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,276	7,273	8,724	2,727
,,	363	(a)	1,528	34	...	...	1,528	34
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	364	(a)	1,032	11	120	8	912	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,163	7,273	8,837	2,727
,,	365	(a)	10,651	333	4,322	152	6,329	181
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,058	4,565	5,942	5,435
,,	366	(a)	2,232	29	59	1	2,173	28
		(b)	10,000	10,000	264	345	9,736	9,655
,,	367	(a)	6,235	81	691	49	5,544	32
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,108	6,049	8,892	3,951
,,	368	(a)	7,825	678	1,679	301	6,146	377
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,146	4,440	7,854	5,560
,,	369	(a)	42,115	953	17,582	546	24,533	407
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,175	5,729	5,825	4,271

TABLE XII — 76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	37	(a)	16,035	228	248	11	15,787	217
		(b)	10,000	10,000	155	482	9,845	9,518
Minor Group	370	(a)	3,161	34	162	4	2,999	30
		(b)	10,000	10,000	512	1,176	9,488	8,824
,,	372	(a)	1,899	11	4	...	1,895	11
		(b)	10,000	10,000	21	...	9,979	10,000
,,	373	(a)	3,434	21	15	1	3,419	20
		(b)	10,000	10,000	44	476	9,956	9,524
,,	374	(a)	2,101	55	...	...	2,101	55
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	378	(a)	2,333	16	32	3	2,301	13
		(b)	10,000	10,000	137	1,875	9,863	8,125
,,	379	(a)	1,266	40	31	3	1,235	37
		(b)	10,000	10,000	245	750	9,755	9,250
Major Group	38	(a)	86,357	399	3,892	59	82,465	340
		(b)	10,000	10,000	451	1,479	9,549	8,521
Minor Group	380	(a)	18,007	76	...	...	18,007	76
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	381	(a)	14,260	58	...	...	14,260	58
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	382	(a)	10,451	62	16	2	10,435	60
		(b)	10,000	10,000	15	323	9,985	9,677
,,	383	(a)	1,477	8	...	...	1,477	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	384	(a)	17,126	47	128	2	16,998	45
		(b)	10,000	10,000	75	426	9,925	9,574

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 385	(a)	2,392	32	4	...	2,388	32
	(b)	10,000	10,000	17	...	9,983	10,000
„ 388	(a)	17,936	41	1,679	5	16,257	36
	(b)	10,000	10,000	936	1,220	9,064	8,780
„ 389	(a)	3,885	75	2,037	50	1,848	25
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,243	6,667	4,757	3,333
Major Group 39	(a)	89,800	5,116	33,792	2,297	56,008	2,819
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,763	4,490	6,237	5,510
Minor Group 392	(a)	3,396	20	813	5	2,583	15
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,394	2,500	7,606	7,500
„ 393	(a)	61,013	572	29,211	387	31,802	185
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,788	6,766	5,212	3,234
„ 395	(a)	1,570	27	39	9	1,531	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	248	3,333	9,752	6,667
„ 399	(a)	22,295	4,435	3,438	1,884	18,857	2,551
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,542	4,248	8,458	5,752
Division 4	(a)	175,937	29,390	...	...	175,937	29,390
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 40	(a)	175,937	29,390	...	...	175,937	29,390
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 400	(a)	128,715	20,907	...	...	128,715	20,907
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
„ 401	(a)	27,120	3,395	...	...	27,120	3,395
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII — 76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 403	(a)	19,811	5,075	...	...	19,811	5,075
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Division 5	(a)	62,587	10,894	...	...	62,587	10,894
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 50	(a)	36,070	2,869	...	...	36,070	2,869
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 500	(a)	11 851	2,609	...	...	11,851	2,609
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 501	(a)	23,950	260	...	...	23,950	260
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 51	(a)	26,517	8,025	...	...	26,517	8,025
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 510	(a)	3,693	490	...	...	3,693	490
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 511	(a)	22,824	7,535	...	...	22,824	7,535
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Division 6	(a)	660,894	97,407	...	...	660,894	97,407
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Groups 60–63	(a)	49,145	1,716	...	...	49,145	1,716
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 600	(a)	9,168	515	...	...	9,168	515
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII — 76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers M	Total Workers F	At Household Industry M	At Household Industry F	At Non-household Industry M	At Non-household Industry F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	601	(a)	9,888	493	...	...	9,888	493
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	602	(a)	5,505	80	...	...	5,505	80
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	603	(a)	1,334	16	...	...	1,334	16
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	609	(a)	1,849	52	...	...	1,849	52
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	617	(a)	3,799	49	...	...	3,799	49
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	621	(a)	1,051	60	...	...	1,051	60
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	630	(a)	972	44	...	...	972	44
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	634	(a)	1,997	11	...	...	1,997	11
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	636	(a)	1,481	13	...	...	1,481	13
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	639	(a)	6,721	285	...	...	6,721	285
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Groups	64–68	(a)	551,392	94,529	...	...	551,392	94,529
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	640	(a)	223,936	47,026	...	...	223,936	47,026
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	641	(a)	8,080	918	...	...	8,080	918
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

Table XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	644	(a)	11,310	1,471	...	...	11,310	1,471
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	645	(a)	16,280	4,532	...	...	16,280	4,532
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	646	(a)	20,308	14,207	...	...	20,308	14,207
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	647	(a)	9,645	171	...	...	9,645	171
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	648	(a)	3,999	2,253	...	...	3,999	2,253
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	650	(a)	63,762	720	...	...	63,762	720
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	651	(a)	2,880	366	...	...	2,880	366
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	652	(a)	6,047	158	...	...	6,047	158
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	653	(a)	1,200	18	...	...	1,200	18
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	655	(a)	1,620	20	...	...	1,620	20
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	661	(a)	4,667	113	...	...	4,667	113
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	662	(a)	9,814	166	...	...	9,814	166
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	663	(a)	612	434	...	...	612	434
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	664	(a)	1,049	95	...	...	1,049	95
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 670	(a)	2,011	473	...	...	2,011	473
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 671	(a)	7,047	118	...	...	7,047	118
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 672	(a)	7,950	386	...	...	7,950	386
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 680	(a)	673	514	...	...	673	514
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 681	(a)	2,738	23	...	...	2,738	23
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 682	(a)	2,824	18	...	...	2,824	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 683	(a)	8,016	641	...	...	8,016	641
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 686	(a)	10,089	57	...	...	10,089	57
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 687	(a)	1,067	14	...	...	1,067	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 688	(a)	2,643	24	...	...	2,643	24
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 689	(a)	117,944	19,276	...	...	117,944	19,276
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 69	(a)	60,357	1,162	...	...	60,357	1,162
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 690	(a)	2,881	74	...	...	2,881	74
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion af workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	691	(a)	994	9	...	...	994	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	693	(a)	6,142	189	...	...	6,142	189
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	694	(a)	7,880	130	...	...	7,880	130
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	695	(a)	21,209	248	...	...	21,209	248
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	697	(a)	1,036	4	...	...	1,036	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	699	(a)	19,792	493	...	...	19,792	493
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Division	7	(a)	248,599	5,002	...	...	248,599	5,002
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group	70–71	(a)	214,912	3,659	...	...	214,912	3,659
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	700	(a)	59,006	1,026	...	...	59,006	1,026
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	701	(a)	28,974	188	...	...	28,974	188
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	702	(a)	37,354	140	...	...	37,354	140
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	703	(a)	30,069	274	...	...	30,069	274
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	704	(a)	1,347	6	—	...	1,347	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII — 76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 705	(a)	31,465	1,783	...	...	31,465	1,783
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 706	(a)	1,005	20	...	...	1,005	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 707	(a)	21,911	194	...	...	21,911	194
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 708	(a)	1,091	21	...	...	1,091	21
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 710	(a)	1,933	7	...	...	1,933	7
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 72	(a)	1,287	99	...	...	1,287	99
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 722	(a)	979	44	...	...	979	44
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 73	(a)	32,400	1,244	...	...	32,400	1,244
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 730	(a)	28,680	656	...	...	28,680	656
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 731	(a)	3,007	530	...	...	3,007	530
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Division 8	(a)	1,510,962	765,556	...	...	1,510,962	765,556
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 80	(a)	204,117	4,704	...	...	204,117	4,704
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 803	(a)	33,837	197	...	...	33,837	197
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	804	(a)	38,280	660	...	...	38,280	660
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	805	(a)	32,104	1,407	...	...	32,104	1,407
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	809	(a)	99,896	2,440	...	...	99,896	2,440
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group	81	(a)	125,023	53,193	...	...	125,023	53,193
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	810	(a)	10,561	1,236	...	...	10,561	1,236
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	811	(a)	112,762	51,887	...	...	112,762	51,887
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	812	(a)	1,700	70	...	...	1,700	70
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...		10,000	10,000
Major Group	82	(a)	38,841	16,508	...	...	38,841	16,508
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	820	(a)	36,499	16,409	...	...	36,499	16,409
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	821	(a)	2,342	99	...	...	2,342	99
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group	83	(a)	42,388	3,132	...	...	42,388	3,132
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	830	(a)	28,421	1,742	...	...	28,421	1,742
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,,	831	(a)	12,363	583	...	...	12,363	583
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Contd.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 832	(a)	1,604	807	...	...	1,604	807
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 84	(a)	8,371	64	...	...	8,371	64
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 840	(a)	7,589	62	...	...	7,589	62
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 85	(a)	7,320	74	...	...	7,320	74
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 851	(a)	4,312	27	...	...	4,312	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 853	(a)	1,513	27	...	...	1,513	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 86	(a)	14,693	1,610	...	...	14,693	1 610
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 860	(a)	1,697	84	...	...	1,697	84
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 861	(a)	4,381	561	...	...	4,381	561
	(b)	10.000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 862	(a)	8,615	965	...	...	8,615	965
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 87	(a)	29,682	1,416	...	...	29,682	1,416
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 870	(a)	6,040	142	...	...	6,040	142
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 871	(a)	7,003	147	...	...	7,003	147
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE XII—76 (Concld.)

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		At Non-household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 872	(a)	15,545	1,117	...	...	15,545	1,117
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 873	(a)	1,094	10	...	...	1,094	10
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 88	(a)	344,708	124,272	...	...	344,708	124,272
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 880	(a)	41,992	42,646	...	...	41,992	42,646
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 881	(a)	4,699	1,094	...	...	4,699	1,094
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 882	(a)	127,973	14,175	..	...	127,973	14,175
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 883	(a)	101,727	66,166	...	...	101,727	66,166
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	..	10,000	10,000
,, 884	(a)	63,999	137	...	...	63,999	137
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
,, 889	(a)	4,318	54	...	...	4,318	54
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 89.	(a)	695,819	560,583	...	...	695,819	560,583
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 890	(a)	695,819	560,583	...	...	695,819	560,583
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Division 9	(a)	7,035	539	...	...	7,035	539
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Major Group 90	(a)	7,035	539	...	...	7,035	539
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 900	(a)	7,035	539	...	...	7,035	539
	(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000

(a) Absolute figure; (b) Proportion per 10,000.

Industrial composition in rural areas

132. Though the rural area has an agrarian structure, not all are agricultural workers. Many industries allied to agriculture are found in rural areas. The following statement relating to the non-agricultural sector presents the industrial composition in rural and urban areas.

Division		Rural areas		Urban areas	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
All Divisions	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
0	...	11·70	6·73	3·88	6·79
1	...	1·15	0·83	0 36	0·36
2 & 3	...	29·45	34·45	33·01	42·46
4	...	3·88	1·45	4·07	2·51
5	...	1·04	0·31	1·80	1·41
6	...	10·03	5·25	19·89	7·40
7	...	2·30	0·06	8·98	0.82
8	...	40·40	50·90	27·74	38·19
9	...	0·05	0·02	0·27	0·06

Among the non-agricultural male workers in both areas the manufacturing and other services are the two sectors that account for the largest proportion. But while among male workers in urban area manufacturing accounts for the first highest proportion (33%) and other services the next highest (27%), in the rural areas the other services account for the first highest (40%) and manufacturing the next highest. The same position is observed among female workers also. In the rural areas the other two industrial divisions each of which account for about 10% among male workers and about 5 to 7% among female workers are livestock, forestry and fishing and hunting (Division 0) and trade and commerce.

Women workers in the industrial composition

133. In each of the industrial divisions of Transport, Storage and Communication (Div. 7), Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services (Div. 5), Construction (Div. 4), Mining and Quarrying (Div. 1), the women workers form less than 1%. Though women in their claim to equality have begun taking up work in almost all types of industrial establishments, the hazards, discomforts and hard manual labour involved in certain industries combined with the stronger bond of tradition and custom remain as a barrier and thus mainly contribute to the differentials in the proportion of men and women employed in these types of industries. The following statement presents the list of specific industries (minor group) in the State in which the number of females employed is less than 100 while the number of men employed is more than 10,000 *i.e.* ten times more than the number of women employed.

Name of Industry	No. employed	
	Males	Females
Repairing of bicycles and tricycles (388)	17,936	41
Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (384)	17,126	47
Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery (686)	10,089	57
Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363 (381)	14,260	58
Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) (382)	10,451	62
Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives (380)	18,007	76

It can be seen that these are industries in which most of the jobs involve hard and manual labour and hence such a low number of women employees is found.

But cases of certain types of industrial establishments which have female workers in far greater number than male workers also exist. The following are the two industries in which

the number of females employed is more than ten times the number of men employed.

Name of Industy	No. employed	
	Males	Females
Manufacturing of cotton nets (238)	535	12,895
Cotton spinning (other than in mills) (231)	8,707	98,520

In the industry of manufacture of matches the number of females employed is three times greater than the number of men employed (Males 6,528 ; Females 19,957) and in the manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, etc., the number of females employed is more than two times the number of men employed.

Part - G

Occupational Structure

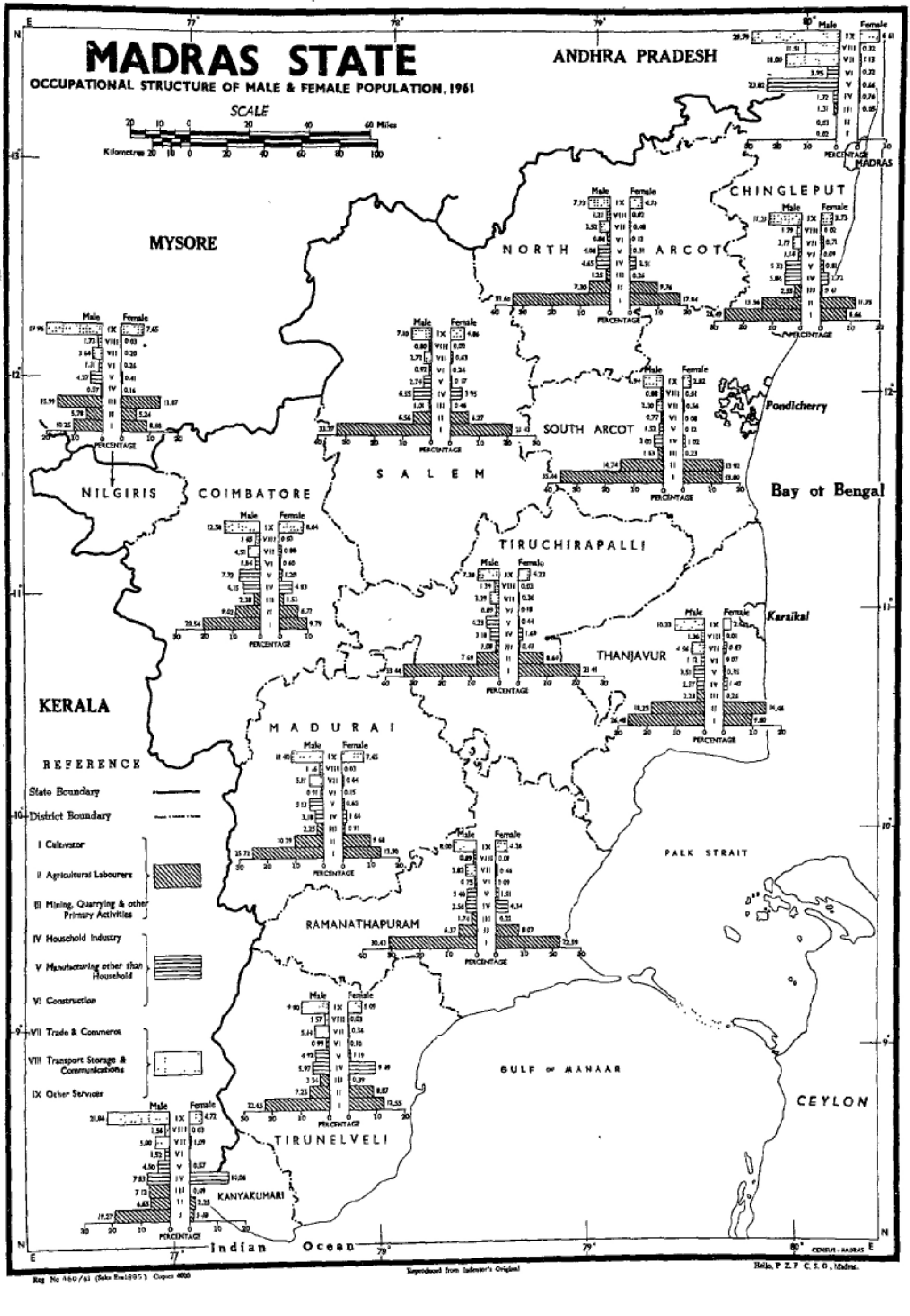
Analysis of strength of workers in Occupational Divisions

134. There is no other 'single set of closely related facts that tells so much about a nation as do detailed statistics of the occupations of its workers'. The occupational characteristics will be in the first instance analysed with the help of the National Occupational Classification which has classified the occupations as Divisions, Groups and Families by the three digit system. The following statement presents the proportion under the various occupational divisions :

Occupational Division	Total employed		Percentage distribution	
	M	F	M	F
Professional, Technical and related workers (0)	229,451	68,921	5·2	4 2
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (1)	188,783	8,748	4·3	0·5
Clerical and related workers (2)	301,760	7,257	6·8	0·4
Sales workers (3)	535,447	82,042	12·1	5·0
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers (4)	350,126	122,097	7·9	7·5
Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (5)	27,746	10,239	0·6	0·6
Workers in Transport and Communication occupations (6)	156,781	1,145	3·5	0·1
Craftsmen, Production, Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified 7-8)	2,248,068	1,203,294	50·8	73·5
Service, Sport and Recreation workers (9)	385,356	132 807	8·7	8·1
Workers not classifiable by occupation (X)	4,739	607	0·1	0·1

The most striking fact is that among male workers half of them and among female workers three-fourth are 'Craftsmen, Production process workers' (Divs. 7-8). The detailed analysis of the occupations coming under this division will show that *this is due to most of the traditional* occupations of this State like spinners, weavers, harness and saddle makers, jewellers, goldsmiths, potters, etc., having been classified under this division. Slightly more than one-tenth of the male workers forming the next higher proportion are distributive workers (Sales workers while the supervisory officials like administrative, executive and managerial workers form only 4% among male workers. The clerical staff and the service workers form about 15% of male workers. The following statement presents the occupational distribution of male and female workers separately in the State with the occupational Divisions arranged in the descending order of proportions.

Males	Females
Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified (7-8) (50·8)	Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified (7-8) (73·5)
Sales workers (3) (12·1)	Service, Sport and Recreation workers (9) (8·1)


MADRAS STATE
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MALE & FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
SALEM
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
Bay of Bengal
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
KERALA
MADURAI
PALK STRAIT
RAMANATHAPURAM
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Indian Ocean
Male
Female
PERCENTAGE
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
I Cultivator
II Agricultural Labourers
III Mining, Quarrying & other Primary Activities
IV Household Industry
V Manufacturing other than Household
VI Construction
VII Trade & Commerce
VIII Transport Storage & Communications
IX Other Services

Males	Females
Service, Sport and Recreation workers (9) (8·7)	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers (4) (7·5)
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers (4) (7·9)	Sales workers (3) (5·0)
Clerical and related workers (2) (6·8)	Professional, Technical and related workers (0) (4·2)
Professional, Technical and related workers (0) (5·2)	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (5) (0·6)
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (1) (4·3)	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (1) (0·5)
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations (6) (3·5)	Clerical and related workers (2) (0·4)
Miners, Quarrymen and related workers (5) (0·6)	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations (6) (0·1)
Workers not classifiable by Occupation (X) (0·1)	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation (X) (0·1)

It can be seen that Professional, Technical and related workers form only 5% of male workers and 4% of female workers. Among female workers the supervisory officials do not even form 1% and the clerical workers also form an insignificant proportion of 0·4%. But the service workers form 8% which is almost equivalent to that of the corresponding proportion among males.

Occupational distribution in districts

135. The following statement presents the occupational distribution in each district in descending order of proportions for males and females separately for each district.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	41·48	9	30·43
2	18·32	7—8	28·16
3	11·57	0	22·93
9	10·20	3	8·56
6	5·93	2	6·95
0	5·82	1	0·99
1	4·10	6	0·98
4	2·28	4	0·87
X	0·29	X	0·13
5	0·01	5	...

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	54·30	7—8	73·79
9	8·44	9	8·70
3	7·98	3	6·53
4	7·87	0	4·52
1	6·60	4	3·92
2	6·38	5	1·34
0	4·28	1	0·53
6	3·13	2	0·53
5	0·80	6	0·07
X	0·22	X	0·07

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	54·62	7—8	78·55
3	12·10	9	7·62
9	7·11	3	4·37
4	6·88	4	4·19
2	5·58	0	3·91
0	4·90	1	0·62
1	4·79	5	0·51
6	3·37	2	0·21
5	0·58	6	0·01
X	0·07	X	0·01

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	45·86	7—8	69·66
3	10·97	9	10·41

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT (Contd.)

Division	Males	Division	Females
9	9·97	3	8·00
4	9·22	4	5·35
0	7·05	0	4·38
2	6·26	1	1·03
1	5·32	5	0·94
6	4·01	2	0·17
5	1·30	6	0·03
X	0·04	X	0 03

SALEM DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	64·45	7—8	82·76
3	10·91	3	5·16
9	6·22	9	4·79
0	3·81	4	3·32
4	3·64	0	1·90
2	3·52	5	1·31
1	3·33	1	0·63
6	2·66	2	0·11
5	1·44	6	0·02
X	0·02	X	...

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	59·25	7—8	77·16
3	10·56	4	9·31
9	8·08	9	5·62
4	7·33	3	4·65
2	4·48	0	2·02
0	3·71	1	0·46
1	3·13	5	0·44
6	2·88	2	0·20
5	0·42	X	0·08
X	0·16	6	0·06

NILGIRI DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
4	31·52	4	60·95
7—8	30·49	7—8	28·62
9	11·23	9	4·21
1	6·75	0	3·98
3	6·34	3	0·82

NILGIRI DISTRICT—(Contd;)

Divission	Males	Division	Females
2	5·93	5	0·55
0	4·29	1	0·38
6	2·81	X	0·29
5	0·59	2	0·19
X	0·05	6	0·01

MADURAI DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	49·61	7—8	71·98
3	14·44	9	8·89
9	9·81	4	7·83
4	7·48	3	5·01
2	6·63	0	4·76
0	4·49	5	0·61
1	3·54	1	0·52
6	3·43	2	0·34
5	0·53	6	0·05
X	0·04	X	0·01

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	50·21	7—8	74·00
3	13·23	9	9·48
9	9·42	4	5·60
2	6·79	0	4·24
0	5·86	3	4·07
1	4·85	5	1·45
4	4·82	1	0·63
6	3·62	2	0·46
5	1·11	6	0·06
X	0·09	X	0·01

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	41·12	7—8	60·78
3	15·95	9	13·13
9	9·39	3	12·55
4	9·37	4	5·81
0	7·77	0	5·80
1	6·17	1	1·27
2	6·03	5	0·35
6	3·95	2	0·25

THANJAVUR DISTRICT (Contd.)

Division	Males	Division	Females
5	0·17	6	0·03
X	0·08	X	0·03

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	45·81	7—8	79·10
3	15·24	9	8·28
9	10·11	0	4·32
4	9·09	4	3·99
0	6·21	3	3·69
2	5·93	1	0·36
1	4·20	5	0·13
6	3·13	2	0·11
5	0·19	6	0·01
X	0·09	X	0·01

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	46·54	7—8	80·95
3	13·68	9	7·45
4	12·71	4	4·39
9	9·07	0	3·87
0	5·50	3	2·73
2	5·19	5	0·20
1	3·43	1	0·17
6	3·42	2	0·17
5	0·42	6	0·06
X	0·04	X	0·01

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Division	Males	Division	Females
7—8	55·99	7—8	70·43
4	15·43	4	14·70
3	9·36	3	4·94
9	5·05	9	4·86
0	5·00	0	4·51
2	3·24	2	0·22
6	2·48	1	0·21
1	2·16	5	0·11
5	1·28	6	0·01
X	0·01	X	0·01

It can be seen from the statement that among male workers excepting in Nilgiri district in every other district of the State, the occupational Division of Craftsmen, Production process workers (7–8) ranks first. The proportion of clerical workers ranks second only in the case of Madras district while in 9 out of the 13 districts the proportion of Sales Workers ranks second. Madras being the headquarters of the State and the seat of administration, it is not surprising that the Clerical workers who form the bulwark of any administrative system rank the second highest proportion.

Categorywise analysis of occupational distribution

136. The following table presents the proportion of workers of each sex in the occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups for the State.

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions		(a)	**4,428,257**	**1,637,157**	**681,052**	**525,760**	**750,585**	**97,717**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,538**	**3,211**	**1,695**	**597**
Division	**0**	(a)	229,451	68,921	577	94	6,195	225
		(b)	10,000	10,000	25	14	270	33
Group	00	(a)	10,659	23	...	...	1,714	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,608	870
Family	001	(a)	3,447	9	...	...	249	...
		(b)	10 000	10,000	...	...	723	...
,,	002	(a)	1,441	1	...	...	610	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	4,233	...
,,	003	(a)	1,957	1	...	...	344	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,758	...
,,	007	(a)	2,222	4	...	...	21	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	95	...
,,	009	(a)	1,202	8	...	...	354	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	..	2,945	2,500
Group	01	(a)	1,056	69	47	15	380	14
		(b)	10,000	10,000	445	2,174	3,598	2,029
,,	02	(a)	1,621	49	...	...	11	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	68	...
Family	021	(a)	1,011	15	...	...	3	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	30	...
Group	03	(a)	16,465	2,116	47	3	96	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	29	11	58	11
Family	030	(a)	3,166	868	...	...	25	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	79	35
,,	031	(a)	2,380	150	29	2	17	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	122	133	71	...

XII — 77

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
175,937	**29,390**	**660,894**	**97,407**	**248,599**	**5,002**	**1,580,584**	**776,989**
397	**180**	**1,492**	**595**	**561**	**31**	**3,569**	**4,746**
3,717	30	2,133	64	2,411	210	212,915	68,229
162	4	93	9	105	30	9,279	9,900
2,483	10	276	1	548	1	4,810	9
2,329	4,348	259	435	514	435	4,513	3,913
1,706	9	...	...	121	...	1,093	...
4,949	10,000	...	...	351	...	3,171	...
143	...	77	...	130	...	257	1
992	...	534	...	902	...	1,783	10,000
147	...	141	...	178	1	1,047	...
751	...	720	...	910	10,000	5,350	...
203	...	2	...	31	...	1,914	4
914	...	9	...	140	...	8,614	10,000
238	1	49	1	86	...	445	4
1,980	1,250	408	1,250	715	...	3,702	5,000
2	2	104	3	16	2	463	33
19	290	985	435	152	290	4,384	4,783
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,717	9,796
...	...	...	...	...	...	984	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,733	9,867
2	...	56	3	120	11	16,139	2,094
1	...	34	11	73	41	9,802	7,710
1	...	12	2	95	10	3,030	853
3	...	38	23	300	115	9,570	9,827
...	...	11	...	4	...	2,319	148
...	...	46	...	17	...	9,744	9,867

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	032	(a)	2,589	168	2	...	9	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8	...	35	...
"	033	(a)	6,823	775	16	1	34	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	23	13	50	...
"	039	(a)	1,237	145	...	...	10	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	81	...
* Group	04	(a)	16,231	12,418	74	47	439	87
		(b)	10,000	10,000	46	38	270	70
Family	040	(a)	870	5,227	...	...	15	29
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	172	55
"	041	(a)	...	4,390	...	...	...	20
		(b)	...	10,000	...	...	...	46
"	042	(a)	2,783	1,736	...	...	29	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	104	52
"	043	(a)	5,360	534	56	46	293	25
		(b)	10,000	10,000	104	861	547	468
	046	(a)	4,726	80	...	...	24	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	51	...
"	049	(a)	1,925	413	6	1	38	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	31	24	197	48
* Group	05	(a)	103,469	49,773	...	...	44	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	4	6
Family	050	(a)	4,091	897	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
"	051	(a)	18,316	7,252	...	...	10	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	5	1
"	052	(a)	49,995	29,261	...	...	8	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	2	...
"	053	(a)	1,191	698	...	...	...	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	14

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	1	1		...	2,577	167
...	...	4	60	...	...	9,954	9,940
1	...	25	...	10	1	6,736	771
1	...	37	...	15	13	9,872	9,948
...	...	7	...	9	...	1,210	145
...	...	57	...	73	...	9,782	10,000
25	...	444	49	407	146	14,776	12,046
15	...	274	39	251	118	9,104	9,700
...	...	...	...	8	96	846	5,080
...	...	...	...	92	184	9,724	9,719
...	...	...	...	...	21	...	4 339
...	...	...	...	...	48	...	9,884
1	...	9	2	148	23	2,582	1,695
4	...	32	12	532	132	9,278	9,764
2	...	394	47	137	4	4,459	411
4	...	735	880	256	75	8,319	7,697
20	...	...	...	76	...	4,581	80
42	...	...	...	161	...	9,693	10,000
2	...	6	...	38	2	1,828	405
13	...	31	...	197	48	9,496	9,806
...	...	...	...	53	14	103,144	49,706
...	...	...	...	5	3	9,969	9,987
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,091	897
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,306	7,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,995	9,999
...	...	...	...	...	5	49,986	29,255
...	...	...	...	...	2	9,998	9,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	697
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	9,986

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	059	(a)	29,876	11,665	...	...	26	29
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	9	25
Group	06	(a)	6,897	55	...	...	21	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	30	...
Family	061	(a)	4,538	37	...	...	19	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	42	...
,,	069	(a)	1,521	11	...	...	1	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	7	...
Group	07	(a)	6,414	862	...	...	547	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	853	93
Family	071	(a)	3,805	52	...	...	444	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,167	769
,,	076	(a)	1,924	725	...	...	82	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	427	41
Group	08	(a)	20,609	1,331	408	29	1.782	66
		(b)	10,000	10,000	198	218	865	496
Family	081	(a)	1,128	20	...	...	516	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	4,574	4,500
,,	083	(a)	2,274	52	20	7	310	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	88	1,346	1,363	962
,,	084	(a)	1,256	73	388	22	868	51
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,089	3,014	6,911	6,986
,,	085	(a)	2,188	529	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	086	(a)	11,759	416	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	09	(a)	4,733	157	1	...	772	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	...	1,631	382

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	53	9	29,570	11,606
...	...	...	...	18	8	9,898	9,949
1	...	35	1	9	...	6,831	54
1	...	51	182	13	...	9,904	9,818
1	...	21	1	4	...	4,493	36
2	...	46	270	9	...	9,901	9,730
...	...	5	...	2	...	1,513	11
...	...	33	...	13	...	9,947	10,000
34	...	1,005	5	504	28	4,285	821
53	...	1,567	58	786	325	6,681	9,524
33	...	988	5	461	23	1,848	20
87	...	2,597	962	1,212	4,423	4,857	3,846
...	...	5	...	33	4	1,796	718
...	...	26	...	172	56	9,335	9,903
340	5	81	...	61	6	17,934	1,225
165	38	39	...	30	45	8,702	9,204
...	...	19	...	9	1	584	10
...	...	168	...	80	500	5,177	5,000
336	3	33	...	37	4	1,535	33
1,478	577	145	...	163	769	6,750	6,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,188	529
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	3	...	...	...	11,756	416
...	...	3	...	...	...	9,997	10,000
738	13	115	2	670	2	2,354	134
1,560	828	243	127	1,416	127	4,974	8,535

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	090	(a)	2,986	94	1	...	467	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3	...	1,564	106
,,	099	(a)	1,094	23	...	...	216	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,974	1,739
* Group	0x	(a)	41,297	2,068	...	...	389	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	94	39
Family	0x0	(a)	21,155	1,044	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	0x1	(a)	11,171	421	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	0x2	(a)	7,344	482	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Division	1	(a)	188,783	8,748	118	21	27,738	753
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6	24	1,469	861
* Group	10	(a)	84,386	1,212	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	100	(a)	25,446	117	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	101	(a)	13,701	373	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	102	(a)	2,012	36	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	104	(a)	42,288	662	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* Group	11	(a)	5,697	289	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	110	(a)	1,764	59	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII — 77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
644	13	68	...	561	1	1,215	79
2,157	1,383	228	...	1,879	106	4,069	8,404
94	...	32	1	109	1	608	17
859	...	293	435	996	293	5,558	7,391
92	...	17	...	23	...	40,766	2,059
23	...	4	...	6	...	9,871	9,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,155	1,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,171	421
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,344	482
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
6,326	31	8,944	322	5 621	61	139,265	7,454
335	35	474	368	298	70	7,377	8,521
...	...	...	...	...	...	84,386	1,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,446	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,701	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	42,288	662
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	5,697	289	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,764	59	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	111	(a)	3,933	230	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	12	(a)	3,244	33	...	...	1	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	3	...
Family	120	(a)	2,411	13	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* Group	13	(a)	95,456	7,214	118	21	27,737	753
		(b)	10,000	10,000	12	29	2,906	1,044
Family	131	(a)	6,326	31	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	133	(a)	27,830	769	118	21	27,712	748
		(b)	10,000	10,000	42	273	9,958	9,727
,,	134	(a)	5,621	61	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	135	(a)	50,141	5,715	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	136	(a)	4,483	508	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Division	2	(a)	301,760	7,257	47	1	41,845	712
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	1	1,387	981
* Group	20	(a)	49,778	476	7	1	7,305	27
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1	21	1,468	567
Family	200	(a)	41,679	225	7	1	6,478	24
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	44	1,554	1,067
,,	201	(a)	5,665	216	...	...	827	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,460	139
,,	202	(a)	2,434	35	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII — 77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	3,933	230	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,243	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,997	9,394	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,411	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
6,326	31	4	2	5 621	61	54,879	6,242
663	43	N	3	589	85	5,749	8,653
6,326	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,621	61	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	50,141	5 715
...	...	..	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,483	5[illegible]8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
7,404	144	86,764	1,041	34,872	927	125,673	4,380
245	198	2,875	1,434	1,156	1,277	4,165	6,036
260	4	25,467	266	3,357	38	12,495	135
52	84	5,116	5,588	674	798	2,510	2,836
232	4	23,000	70	2,054	28	9,038	93
56	178	5,518	3,111	493	1,244	2,168	4,134
28	...	2,467	196	400	2	1,926	15
49	...	4,355	9,074	706	93	3,400	694
...	...	...	...	903	8	1,531	27
...	...	...	...	3,710	2,286	6,290	7,714

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	21	(a)	10,422	1,521	...	...	1,637	272
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,571	1,788
Family	210	(a)	3,490	611	...	...	754	185
		(b)	10,C00	10,000	...	...	2,160	3,028
,,	211	(a)	6,932	910	...	...	883	87
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,274	956
Group	22	(a)	268	22	...	...	66	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	2,463	2,273
* ,,	28	(a)	184,357	4,423	40	...	27,781	332
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	..	1,507	751
Family	280	(a)	133,563	3,999	22	...	18,895	228
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	...	1,415	570
,,	289	(a)	50,794	424	18	...	8,886	104
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	...	1,749	2,453
* Group	29	(a)	56,935	815	...	...	5,056	76
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	888	933
Family	290	(a)	56,935	815	...	...	5,056	76
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	888	933
Division	**3**	(a)	535,447	82,042	2	...	8,347	304
		(b)	10,000	10,C00	N	...	156	37
* Group	30	(a)	343,562	54,560	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	300	(a)	13,049	237	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	301	(a)	330,513	54,323	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	31	(a)	7,518	110	...	...	100	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,331	91
Family	310	(a)	1,519	53	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII--77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
280	48	2,262	384	731	74	5,338	730
269	316	2,170	2,525	701	487	5,122	4,799
56	8	848	235	356	20	1,452	152
160	131	2,430	3,846	1.020	327	4,160	2,651
224	40	1,414	149	375	54	3,886	568
323	440	2,040	1,637	541	593	5,606	6,242
39	...	86	11	20	1	54	5
1,455	...	3,209	5,000	746	455	2,015	2,273
4,067	87	52,107	342	25,933	777	71,413	2 856
221	197	2,826	773	1,407	1,757	3,874	6,457
3,489	83	30,186	268	22,761	751	55,891	2,646
261	208	2,260	670	1,704	1,878	4,185	6,617
578	4	21,921	74	3,172	26	15,522	210
114	94	4,316	1,745	624	613	3,056	4,953
2,758	5	6,842	38	4,831	37	36,373	654
484	61	1,202	466	849	454	6,389	8,025
2,758	5	6,842	38	4,831	37	36,373	654
484	61	1,202	466	849	454	6,389	8,025
...	...	524,295	81,532	1,210	1	1,490	156
...	...	9,792	9,938	23	N	28	19
...	...	343,562	54,560	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	13,049	237	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	330,513	54,323	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,959	80	235	...	216	29
...	...	9,256	7,273	313	...	287	2,636
...	...	1,519	53	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	319	(a)	4,428	52	...	...	56	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	126	192
* Group	32	(a)	13,488	327	2	...	4,401	147
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1	...	3,263	4,495
Family	320	(a)	1,582	8	...	...	654	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	4,134	7,500
„	321	(a)	10,356	280	2	...	3,548	110
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	...	3,426	3,929
„	329	(a)	1,550	39	...	...	199	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,284	7,949
* Group	33	(a)	164,790	26,909	...	...	3,846	156
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	233	58
Family	330	(a)	112,679	6,009	...	...	3,689	152
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	327	253
„	331	(a)	47,877	20,430	...	...	94	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	20	1
„	339	(a)	4,234	470	...	...	63	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,488	21
Group	34	(a)	6,089	136	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	340	(a)	3,868	99	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	341	(a)	2,221	37	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Division	**4**	(a)	350,126	122,097	50,210	28,399	1,301	140
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,434	2,326	37	11
* Group	40	(a)	59,479	15,742	19,400	6,987	166	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,262	4,438	28	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	4,012	22	145	...	212	29
...	...	9,061	4 231	327	...	479	5 577
...	...	6,811	36	937	1	1,274	127
...	...	5,050	1,101	695	31	945	3,884
...	...	928	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,866	2,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,637	26	872	1	1,245	127
...	...	4,478	929	842	36	1,202	4 536
...	...	1 246	8	65	...	29	...
...	...	8,039	2,051	419	...	187	...
...	...	160,874	26,720	38	...	...	...
...	...	9,762	9,930	2	...	...	...
...	...	108,940	5,856	32	...	...	...
...	...	9,668	9,745	3	...	...	...
...	...	47,772	20,401	4	...	...	...
...	...	9,978	9,986	N	...	...	...
...	...	4,162	463	2	...	...	...
...	...	9,830	9,851	5	...	...	...
...	...	6,089	136	...	..	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	..	...	...	...
...	...	3,868	99	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,221	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
192	54	2,472	264	154	2	8,955	761
5	4	71	22	4	N	256	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	232	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	402	(a)	1,820	23	...	...	165	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	907	...
,,	403	(a)	4,789	221	1	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	...	...	...
,,	404	(a)	52,329	15,400	19,282	6,925	1	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,685	4,497	N	...
* Group	41	(a)	212,626	87,875	25,196	9,077	881	135
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,185	1,033	41	15
Family	411	(a)	92,444	27,754	13,352	8,928	53	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,444	3,217	6	5
,,	412	(a)	10,867	1,779	510	...	489	87
		(b)	10,000	10,000	469	...	450	489
,,	413	(a)	32,833	216	11,180	94	194	22
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,405	4,352	59	1,019
,,	415	(a)	56,307	53,208	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	419	(a)	19,807	4,916	154	55	117	10
		(b)	10,000	10,000	78	112	59	20
Group	42	(a)	693	132	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* ,,	43	(a)	59,664	13,596	5,576	12,320	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	935	9,061	...	...
Family	430	(a)	32,130	...	2,325	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	724	...	...	...
,,	431	(a)	25,013	820	3,051	337	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,220	4,110	...	...
,,	432	(a)	1,642	84	6	51	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	37	6,071	...	...
,,	439	(a)	879	12,692	194	11,932	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,207	9,401	...	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	185	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.255	2,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
176	53	301	228	153	2	8,688	725
8	6	14	26	7	N	409	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	231	25
176	53	301	228	153	2	5,916	500
162	298	277	1,282	141	11	5,444	2,811
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	610	157
...	...	...	...	...	...	308	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	44	(a)	17,664	4,752	38	15	254	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	22	32	144	11
Family	440	(a)	2,724	3	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	441	(a)	558	3,535	...	...	8	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	143	...
,,	442	(a)	12,965	82	24	2	241	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	19	244	186	488
,,	443	(a)	651	458	9	12	4	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	138	262	61	...
,,	449	(a)	766	674	5	1	1	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	65	15	13	15
Division	5	(a)	27,746	10,239	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* Group	50	(a)	26,448	9,693	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	500	(a)	1,684	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	501	(a)	20,075	8,492	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	509	(a)	4,472	1,201	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* Group	51	(a)	25	10	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* ,,	59	(a)	1,273	536	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	590	(a)	1,273	536	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	1	2,169	36	1	...	35	29
9	2	1,228	76	1	...	20	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	2,135	35	...	...	...	...
12	122	1,647	4,268	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	1	1	...	35	29
...	...	44	15	13	...	457	430
10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,600	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Division	6	(a)	156,781	1,145	...	...	4,830	46
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	308	402
Group	60	(a)	555	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	36	...
,,	61	(a)	6,050	...	...	...	17	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	28	...
Family	610	(a)	5,547	...	...	...	17	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	31	...
Group	62	(a)	77	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	63	(a)	3,698	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Family	630	(a)	1,659	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	631	(a)	2,039	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
* Group	64	(a)	98,090	294	...	...	4,353	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	444	102
Family	641	(a)	44,888	...	...	...	3,179	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	708	...
,,	642	(a)	7,370	...	...	...	65	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	88	...
,,	643	(a)	32,894	...	...	...	479	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	146	...
,,	649	(a)	12,826	294	...	...	630	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	491	102
Group	65	(a)	1,357	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...

XII — 77

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,774	33	2,111	47	133,950	828	11,224	173
241	289	135	410	8,544	7,231	716	1,511
...	...	...	...	553	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,964	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,033	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,972	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,530	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,969	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	72	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	9,351	...	649	...
...	...	...	...	3,698	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,659	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,039	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
2,107	12	1,858	7	78,463	172	10,445	85
215	408	189	238	7,999	5,850	1,065	2,891
572	...	1,146	...	31,124	...	8,282	...
127	...	255	...	6,934	...	1,845	...
1	...	38	...	7,250	...	...	...
1	...	52	...	9,837	...	...	...
773	...	333	...	29,709	...	1,393	...
235	...	101	...	9,032	...	423	...
761	12	341	7	10,268	172	770	85
593	408	266	238	8,006	5,850	600	2,891
...	...	...	...	1,357	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers M	Total Workers F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	651	(a)	1,044	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Group	66	(a)	7,786	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	660	(a)	3,262	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	662	(a)	4,333	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Group	67	(a)	3,285	742	...	...	186	43
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	566	580
Family	670	(a)	1,635	651	...	...	186	43
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,138	661
* Group	68	(a)	10,652	4	...	...	122	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	115	...
Family	680	(a)	8,095	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	681	(a)	2,557	4	...	...	122	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	477	...
Group	69	(a)	25,231	104	...	...	150	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	59	...
Family	690	(a)	2,747	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	691	(a)	9,749	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	692	(a)	6,463	36	...	...	150	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	232	...
,,	693	(a)	5,027	52	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	1,044	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,786	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,262	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,333	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
45	4	79	40	2,408	567	559	88
137	54	240	539	7,330	7,642	1,702	1,186
45	4	77	40	1,077	484	243	80
275	61	471	614	6,581	7,435	1,486	1,229
34	...	174	...	10,090	1	215	...
32	...	163	...	9,472	2,500	202	...
...	...	...	...	8,095	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
34	...	174	...	1,995	1	215	...
133	...	680	...	7,802	2,500	841	...
1,588	17	...	...	23,490	87	...	...
629	1,635	...	...	9,310	8,365	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,747	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,749	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
1,588	17	...	...	4,722	19	...	...
2,457	4,722	...	...	7,306	5,278	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,027	52	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	694	(a)	1,245	15	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Division	**7—8**	(a)	2,248,068	1,203,294	629,782	497,036	648,619	94,706
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,801	4,131	2,885	787
* Group	70	(a)	463,691	318,583	330,299	285,862	133,389	32,721
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,123	8,973	2,877	1,027
Family	700	(a)	2,190	3,624	226	362	1,964	3,262
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,032	999	8,968	9,001
,,	701	(a)	1,233	17	3	...	1,230	17
		(b)	10,000	10,000	24	...	9,976	10,000
,,	702	(a)	74,033	181,800	16,352	164,719	57,681	17,081
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,209	9,060	7,791	940
,,	703	(a)	5,774	626	5,157	573	614	53
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,931	9,153	1,063	847
,,	704	(a)	326,284	110,522	288,356	104,954	37,928	5,568
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,838	9,496	1,162	504
,,	706	(a)	9,300	1,588	4,080	1,108	5,220	480
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,387	6,977	5,613	3,023
,,	707	(a)	1,510	971	241	713	1,269	258
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,596	7,343	8,404	2,657
,,	708	(a)	9,243	4,438	7,188	4,072	2,055	366
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,777	9,175	2,223	825
,,	709	(a)	33,321	14,951	8,669	9,321	24,652	5,630
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,602	6,234	7,398	3,766
Group	71	(a)	79,295	14,029	17,881	9,914	61,020	4,090
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,255	7,067	7,695	2,915
Family	710	(a)	65,408	3,322	10,399	1,773	54,620	1,524
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,590	5,337	8,351	4,588

XII — 77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	1,245	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
152,854	29,023	30,025	13,755	62,398	2,369	719,799	564,816
680	241	134	114	278	20	3,202	4,694
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	366	25	28	...	...	...
...	...	46	18	4	...	...	...
...	...	361	25	28	...	...	...
...	...	55	75	4	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	714	(a)	2,982	11	2,474	4	503	7
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,296	3,636	1,687	6,364
,,	715	(a)	2,683	4,239	1,796	3,392	887	847
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,694	8,002	3,306	1,998
,,	719	(a)	7,889	6,428	3,150	4,717	4,739	1,711
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,993	7,338	6,007	2,662
Group	72	(a)	45,362	1,806	29,932	1,370	15,085	426
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,598	7,586	3,325	2,359
Family	720	(a)	28,034	422	18,997	268	9,037	154
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,776	6,351	3,224	3,649
,,	721	(a)	3,649	840	1,812	721	1,832	119
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,966	8,583	5,021	1,417
,,	729	(a)	13,521	540	9,073	380	4,112	150
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,710	7,037	3,041	2,778
Group	73	(a)	47,100	...	18,329	...	27,750	...
		(b)	10,000	...	3,892	...	5,892	...
Family	730	(a)	1,051	...	51	...	930	...
		(b)	10,000	...	485	...	8,849	...
,,	733	(a)	39,953	...	17,997	...	21,157	...
		(b)	10,000	...	4,505	...	5,295	...
,,	734	(a)	4,412	...	146	...	4,139	...
		(b)	10,000	...	332	...	9,381	...
,,	739	(a)	1,295	...	114	...	1,165	...
		(b)	10,000	...	880	...	8,996	...
Group	74	(a)	64,413	110	30,095	91	33,006	19
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,672	8,273	5,124	1,727
Family	740	(a)	3,744	1	813	...	2,388	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,171	...	6,378	10,000
,,	741	(a)	59,659	108	28,783	90	30,186	18
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,825	8,333	5,060	1,667

XII — 77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	340	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	75	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	331	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	245	167	...	...	...	...
190	...	...	...	753	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	160	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
190	...	...	...	466	...	...	...
162	...	...	...	560	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	140	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	108	...	...	...
...	...	1,312	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	204	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	543	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	690	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	742	(a)	1,010	1	499	1	432	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,941	10,000	4,277	...
Group	75	(a)	116,666	...	9,406	...	92,102	...
		(b)	10,000	...	806	...	7,895	...
Family	750	(a)	11,635	...	188	...	8,628	...
		(b)	10,000	...	162	...	7,416	...
,,	751	(a)	9,526	...	19	...	8,729	...
		(b)	10,000	...	20	...	9,163	...
,,	752	(a)	8,266	...	15	...	6,550	...
		(b)	10,000	...	18	...	7,924	...
,,	753	(a)	48,385	...	2,018	...	40,747	...
		(b)	10,000	...	417	...	8,421	...
,,	754	(a)	18,953	...	4,638	...	14,275	...
		(b)	10,000	...	2,447	...	7,532	...
,,	755	(a)	3,298	...	...	...	668	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	2,025	...
,,	756	(a)	3,896	...	13	...	3,389	...
		(b)	10,000	...	33	...	8,699	...
,,	757	(a)	2,453	...	849	...	1,408	...
		(b)	10,000	...	3,461	...	5,740	...
,,	758	(a)	3,226	...	876	...	2,335	...
		(b)	10,000	...	2,715	...	7,238	...
,,	759	(a)	7,028	...	790	...	5,373	...
		(b)	10,000	...	1,124	...	7,645	...
Group	76	(a)	37,571	20	55	...	5,781	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	15	...	1,539	2,000
Family	760	(a)	14,214	...	28	...	2,744	...
		(b)	10,000	...	20	...	1,930	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	782	...	...	...	...	...
1,164	...	141	...	9,460	...	3,242	...
100	...	12	...	811	...	278	...
...	...	...	...	1,820	...	735	...
...	...	...	...	1,564	...	632	...
...	...	...	...	366	...	344	...
...	...	...	...	384	...	361	...
168	...	...	...	1,464	...	...	..
203	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...
348	...	...	...	4,841	...	...	...
72	...	...	...	1,001	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
395	...	61	...	177	...	1,924	...
1,198	...	185	...	537	...	5,834	...
101	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
261	...	...	...	770	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	160	...	...	...
147	...	...	...	652	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	65	...	332	...	239	...
108	...	92	...	472	...	340	...
4,981	...	1,721	...	3,608	2	20,960	14
1,326	...	458	...	960	1,000	5,579	7,000
2,941	...	1,078	...	1,020	...	6,163	...
2,069	...	758	...	718	...	4,336	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	761	(a)	1,846	...	7	...	434	...
		(b)	10,000	...	38	...	2,351	...
,,	762	(a)	1,827	4	20	...	1,237	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	109	...	6,771	...
,,	764	(a)	9,853	...	...	...	515	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	523	...
,,	769	(a)	9,203	16	...	...	851	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	925	2,500
Group	77	(a)	112,575	1,448	42,878	979	65,019	442
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,809	6,761	5,776	3,052
Family	770	(a)	94,198	912	37,486	690	52,798	203
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,979	7,566	5,605	2,226
,,	772	(a)	8,084	173	1,978	68	5,720	104
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,447	3,931	7,076	6,012
,,	773	(a)	2,540	...	7	...	2,498	...
		(b)	10,000	...	28	...	9,835	...
,,	774	(a)	2,956	46	1,926	38	1,030	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,516	8,261	3,484	1,739
,,	775	(a)	1,205	7	573	3	602	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,755	4,286	4,996	5,714
,,	779	(a)	3,251	309	891	180	2,076	123
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,741	583	6,386	398
Group	78	(a)	12,966	187	688	37	4,490	107
		(b)	10,000	10,000	531	1,979	3,463	5,722
Family	780	(a)	12,966	187	688	37	4,490	107
		(b)	10,000	10,000	531	1,979	3,463	5,722
Group	79	(a)	133,415	26,621	1,298	69	8,556	2,885
		(b)	10,000	10,000	97	26	641	1,084

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
163	...	54	...	332	...	836	...
883	...	293	...	1,798	...	4,529	...
...	...	226	...	181	1	163	3
...	...	1,237	...	991	2,500	892	7,500
1,387	...	134	...	1,176	...	6,576	...
1,408	...	136	...	1,194	...	6,674	...
426	...	229	...	335	1	7,222	11
463	...	249	...	364	625	7,847	6,875
874	4	1,196	15	873	3	1,502	5
78	28	106	104	78	21	133	35
773	2	741	12	778	2	1,415	3
82	22	79	132	83	22	150	33
...	...	376	1	10	...	...	...
...	...	465	58	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	58	...	...	...	174	...
101	2	72	2	21	...	66	2
311	6	221	6	65	...	203	6
5,516	35	303	...	778	3	1,150	3
4,254	1,872	234	...	600	160	887	160
5,516	35	303	...	778	3	1,150	3
4,254	1,872	234	...	600	160	887	160
122,963	23,438	24	...	2	...	...	...
9,217	8,804	2	...	N	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	790	(a)	17,162	4,939	1,279	66	7,445	2,449
		(b)	10,000	10,000	745	134	4,338	4,958
,,	791	(a)	72,533	7,129	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	792	(a)	4,194	134	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	794	(a)	2,804	62	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	795	(a)	11,835	3,418	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	799	(a)	24,266	10,897	...	...	698	426
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	288	391
Group	80	(a)	21,807	368	375	131	21,108	234
		(b)	10,000	10,000	172	3,560	9,679	6,359
Family	800	(a)	1,431	3	5	...	1,426	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	35	...	9,965	10,000
,,	801	(a)	7,100	52	14	1	7,086	51
		(b)	10,000	10,000	20	192	9,980	9,808
,,	803	(a)	3,420	26	32	4	3,388	22
		(b)	10,000	10,000	94	1,538	9,906	8,462
,,	808	(a)	5,578	106	115	5	5,224	98
		(b)	10,000	10,000	206	472	9,365	9,245
,,	809	(a)	2,439	28	14	3	2,361	25
		(b)	10,000	10,000	57	1,071	9,680	8,929
Group	81	(a)	56,815	30,442	40,080	21,918	16,619	8,515
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,054	7,200	2,925	2,797
Family	810	(a)	6,571	4,565	1,996	1,671	4,548	2,890
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,038	3,660	6,921	6,331
,,	811	(a)	46,147	23,560	37,705	19,296	8,442	4,264
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,171	8,190	1,829	1,809

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,099	2,200	6	...	...	...	...	...
4,719	4,454	3	...	...	...	...	...
72,533	7,129	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,174	134	18	...	2	...	...	...
9,952	10,000	43	...	5	...	...	...
2,804	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,835	3,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,329	10,466	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,614	9,604	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	28	...	135	...	152	3
4	...	13	...	62	...	70	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	14	...	100	...	118	3
13	...	25	...	179	...	212	283
1	...	14	...	27	...	21	...
4	...	57	...	111	...	86	...
52	6	35	...	23	...	...	...
9	2	6	...	4	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	19	...	...	...
3	2	...	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	815	(a)	2,788	750	304	293	2,436	454
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,090	3,907	8,737	6,053
,,	819	(a)	774	1,518	50	647	723	870
		(b)	10,000	10,000	646	4,262	9,341	5,731
* Group	82	(a)	117,985	87,631	50,230	56,565	53,751	18,578
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,257	6,455	4,556	2,120
Family	820	(a)	22,593	10,386	999	2,386	21,383	7,917
		(b)	10,000	10,000	442	2,297	9,464	7,623
,,	821	(a)	13,291	1,417	7,667	979	5,624	438
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,769	6,909	4,231	3,091
,,	822	(a)	716	624	273	494	294	125
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,813	7,917	4,106	2,003
,,	823	(a)	42,475	50,075	35,198	48,380	7,277	1,695
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,287	9,661	1,713	338
,,	824	(a)	10,434	2,917	1,795	908	6,218	1,007
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,720	3,113	5,959	3,452
,,	825	(a)	5,076	89	950	54	3,655	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,872	6,067	7,201	3,483
,,	826	(a)	2,445	1,556	2,096	1,491	328	65
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,573	9,582	1,342	418
,,	827	(a)	4,537	327	57	141	2,662	74
		(b)	10,000	10,000	126	3,108	5,867	2,263
,,	828	(a)	2,683	1,264	15	2	2,039	1,092
		(b)	10,000	10,000	56	16	7,600	8,639
,,	829	(a)	13,735	18,976	1,180	1,730	4,251	6,134
		(b)	10,000	10,000	859	912	3,095	3,233
Group	83	(a)	10,203	2,230	706	332	9,497	1,898
		(b)	10,000	10,000	692	1,489	9,308	8,511
Family	831	(a)	1,289	104	191	73	1,098	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,482	7,019	8,518	2,981

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,161	11,584	11	2	1,791	897
...	...	1,031	1,322	1	N	152	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	209	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	93	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,313	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,688	680	2	...	731	322
...	...	1,618	2,331	2	...	701	1,104
...	...	471	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	:928	449	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...
...	...	1,818	112	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,007	3,425	...	...	...	...
...	...	449	160	...	...	180	10
...	...	1,673	1,266	...	...	671	79
...	...	7,735	10,628	9	2	556	482
...	...	5,632	5,601	27	1	405	254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	839	(a)	8,528	2,114	504	256	8,024	1,858
		(b)	10,003	10,000	591	1,211	9,409	8,789
Group	84	(a)	53,499	41,566	15,527	37,931	37,734	3,620
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,902	9,125	7,053	871
Family	842	(a)	49,756	41,008	15,250	37,810	34,377	3,189
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,065	9,220	6,909	778
,,	843	(a)	1,224	121	163	48	1,027	71
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,332	3,967	8,391	5,868
,,	849	(a)	1,307	356	59	46	1,189	307
		(b)	10,000	10,000	451	1,292	9,097	8,624
Group	85	(a)	67,857	83,336	40,875	72,399	26,599	10,924
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,024	8,688	3,920	1,311
Family	850	(a)	38,806	69,119	35,214	66,676	3,538	2,432
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,074	9,647	912	352
,,	853	(a)	11,835	907	1,380	223	10,455	684
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,166	2,459	8,834	7,541
,,	859	(a)	14,001	13,132	3,955	5,413	10,046	7,719
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,825	4,122	7,175	5,878
Group	86	(a)	11,677	16,398	1,022	9,321	6,002	6,938
		(b)	10,000	10,000	875	5,684	5,140	4,231
Family	860	(a)	2,109	78	2	...	521	13
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9	...	2,473	1,661
,,	861	(a)	9,568	16,320	1,020	9,321	5,481	6,925
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,066	5,711	5,728	4,243
Group	87	(a)	11,220	51	5	...	4,564	30
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	...	4,068	5,882
Family	870	(a)	1,775	7	1	...	1,061	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9	...	5,977	2,857

XII — 77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	129	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	278	165	...	...	...	...
...	...	59	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	451	84	...	...	...	...
6	4	48	7	89	...	240	2
1	N	7	1	13	...	35	N
6	4	48	7	...	...	...	...
2	1	12	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	2,115	65	1,870	4	634	66
15	1	1,811	40	1,601	2	543	40
4	...	538	19	756	2	281	42
21	...	2,551	2,436	3,585	256	1,332	5 385
13	1	1,577	46	1,114	2	353	24
14	1	1,648	28	1,164	1	369	15
712	1	106	...	4,735	9	861	6
635	196	94	...	4,220	1,765	767	1,176
80	...	...	...	115	...	377	5
451	...	...	...	648	...	2,124	7,143

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	871	(a)	1,028	2	...	...	789	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	7,675	10 000
,,	876	(a)	6,697	38	4	...	2,051	25
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6	...	3,063	6,579
* Group	89	(a)	783,951	578,468	101	117	26,567	3,275
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1	2	339	57
Family	890	(a)	46,083	4,612	...	...	7,180	935
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	1,558	2,027
,,	899	(a)	737,868	573,856	101	117	19,387	2,340
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1	2	263	41
Division	9	(a)	385,356	132,807	20	12	10,538	770
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1	1	273	58
* Group	90	(a)	66,675	251	1	...	7,362	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	N	...	1,104	319
Family	900	(a)	3,509	...	...	...	65	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	185	...
,,	901	(a)	29,227	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
,,	903	(a)	32,624	239	1	...	7,170	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	N	...	2,198	335
* Group	91	(a)	76,777	53,959	18	9	824	310
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	2	107	57
Family	910	(a)	1,506	730	...	...	101	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	671	123
,,	911	(a)	59,193	22,976	18	9	723	301
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3	4	122	131
,,	912	(a)	14,966	25,493	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	113	...	112	...
...	...	...	...	1,099	...	1,089	...
176	...	106	...	4,035	9	276	...
263	...	158	...	6,025	2,368	412	...
16,371	5,534	9,891	2,036	40,033	2,346	689,264	563,820
209	96	126	35	511	41	8,792	9,747
842	266	2,822	227	25,237	1,637	9,857	1,282
183	577	612	492	5,476	3,549	2,139	2,780
15,529	5,268	7,069	1,809	14,796	709	679,407	562,538
210	92	96	32	201	12	9,208	9,803
1,513	66	3,767	358	7,571	599	359,056	130,703
39	5	98	27	196	45	9,318	9,842
1,205	11	2,778	8	4,054	4	48,810	163
181	438	417	319	608	159	7,321	6,494
...	...	...	...	129	...	3,315	...
...	...	...	...	368	...	9,447	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,227	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...
1,205	11	2,777	8	3,849	4	15,163	151
369	460	851	335	1,180	167	4,648	6,318
4	2	422	107	407	10	75,032	53,501
1	N	55	20	53	2	9,773	9,915
1	...	4	...	69	5	1,326	715
7	...	27	...	458	68	8,805	9,795
3	2	418	107	338	5	57,628	22,533
1	1	71	47	57	2	9,736	9,807
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,966	25,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	913	(a)	...	4,560	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
,,	919	(a)	1,112	200	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	92	(a)	40,830	877	...	...	229	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	56	91
Family	920	(a)	40,830	877	...	...	229	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	56	91
Group	93	(a)	28,650	11,208	1	3	2,123	444
		(b)	10,000	10,000	N	3	741	396
Family	930	(a)	1,282	58	...	...	40	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	312	172
,,	931	(a)	27,368	11,150	1	3	2,083	443
		(b)	10,000	10,000	N	3	761	397
Group	94	(a)	64,103	77	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	940	(a)	64,103	77	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
* Group	95	(a)	100,917	66,091	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	950	(a)	100,253	66,083	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	96	(a)	890	114	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	960	(a)	890	114	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Group	97	(a)	2,887	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...

XII—77 (Contd.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups.

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,56[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
1	...	96	6	131	2	40,357	861
N	...	24	68	32	23	9,884	9,818
1	...	96	6	131	2	40,357	861
N	...	24	68	32	23	9,884	9,818
303	53	471	237	2,977	583	22,435	9,666
106	47	164	211	1,039	520	7,831	8,624
42	...	4	...	8	...	1,184	57
328	...	31	...	62	...	9,236	9,828
261	53	467	237	2,969	583	21,251	9,609
95	48	171	213	1,085	523	7,765	8,618
...	...	...	...	...	...	64,103	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	64,103	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	2	...	100,915	66,091
...	...	...	...	N	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	2	...	100,251	66,083
...	...	...	...	N	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	890	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	890	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,887	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000

TABLE

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers)

Madras

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		IV		V	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	979	(a)	2,047	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	...	...	...	
Group	99	(a)	3,627	229	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Family	999	(a)	3,294	210	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
Division	X	(a)	4,739	607	296	197	1,172	61
		(b)	10,000	10,000	625	3,245	2,473	1,004
* Group	X8	(a)	4,126	579	291	197	920	56
		(b)	10,000	10,000	705	3,402	2,230	967
Family	X80	(a)	4,126	579	291	197	920	56
		(b)	10,000	10,000	705	3,402	2,230	967
* Group	X9	(a)	613	28	5	...	252	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	82	...	4,111	1,786
Family	X90	(a)	613	28	5	...	252	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	82	...	4,111	1,786

(a)—Absolute figure

(b)—Proportion per 10,000

XII — 77 (Concld.)

in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

State

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,047	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,627	229
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
147	1	383	24	412	5	2,207	317
310	17	808	395	869	82	4,657	5,222
124	1	346	24	315	4	2,014	295
301	17	839	415	765	69	4,881	5,095
124	1	346	24	315	4	2,014	295
301	17	839	415	765	69	4,881	5,095
23	...	37	...	97	1	193	22
375	...	604	...	1,582	357	3,148	7,857
23	...	37	...	97	1	193	22
375	...	604	...	1,582	357	3,148	7,857

Analysing the categorywise proportions in each division, it can be seen that the category of other services accounts for the highest proportions in the divisions relating to Professional workers (Div. 0), Administrative and executive officials (Div. 1), Clerical and related workers (Div. 2), Craftsmen and Production Process workers (Divs. 7–8) and Service workers (Div. 9). This is due to the Government being the largest employer providing employment in the various types of occupations which are classified under these divisions.

Inter-relationship of industrial and occupational classification

137. The inter-relationship between the industrial and occupational classification can be seen from the statement in which the industrial category which accounts for the largest proportion in each occupational division has been given.

Occupational Division		Industrial Category accounting for highest proportion
Division	0	IX
,,	1	IX
,,	2	IX
,,	3	VII
,,	4	III
,,	5	III
,,	6	VIII
Divisions	7–8	IX
Division	9	IX

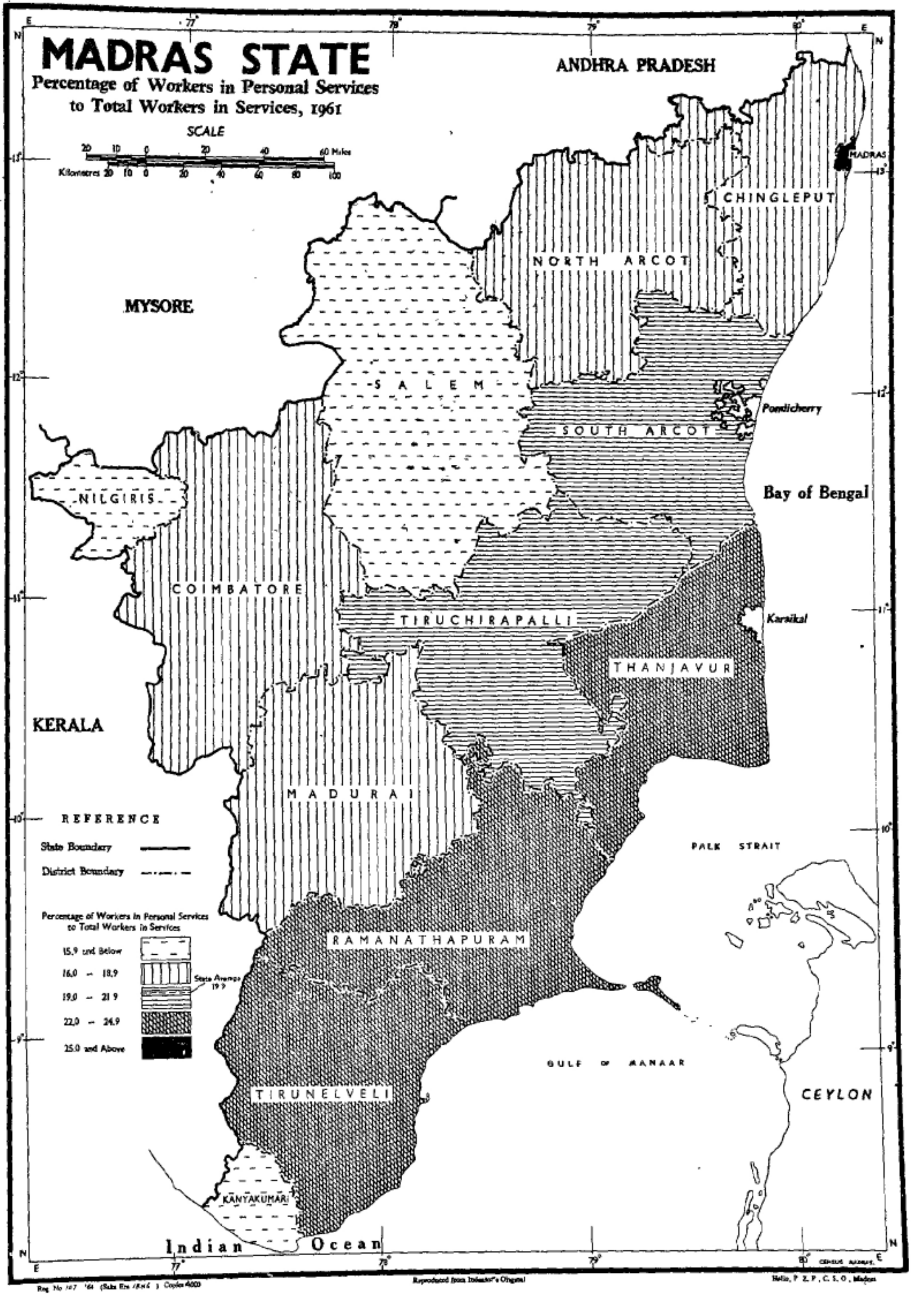
Relative strength of occupational groups

138. The various occupational groups which in each division account for the first three largest proportions will be analysed now. These groups have been marked with an asterisk mark in the table given above. Among the professional, technical and related male workers (Division 0 workers), teachers (45·1) and artists, writers and related workers (9%) form the largest number. In the case of female workers also teachers form the highest number (72·2%) and the group of nurses and other medical and health technicians form (18%) being the next highest and physicians (3·1%) the third highest. Clerical workers (M-61·1%; F-61%) form more than half of the workers under Division 2 both among male workers and female workers. Among the transport and communication workers in the case of males the group of drivers of road transport accounts for the largest number forming more than 60% of the male workers of this Division, while in respect of females the occupational group of telephone and other tele-communication operators form about 70% of the female workers of this division. It will be significant to note that both among male and female workers the 'general labourers' group forms 35% and 48% respectively. Such a high proportion out of the total male and female workers of craftsmen, production process workers (Divs. 7–8) indicates that for many, their jobs are not permanent and literally they live each day, not sure whether they would find employment the next day. The next occupational group which accounts for the second highest percentage of workers both among male and female workers in this division is that of spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers. (M-20·6%; F-26·5%) In the occupational Division relating to service workers, 26% of total male workers in this division and half of the female workers are launderers.

In the statement given below, the occupational groups and families each of which accounts for more than 0·5% of total non-agricultural workers have been listed out.

MALES

Group	Family	
Teachers (05)	...	2·34
	Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools (052)	1·13
	Teachers, n.e.c. (059)	0·68
Other Professional Technical and related workers (OX)	...	0·93



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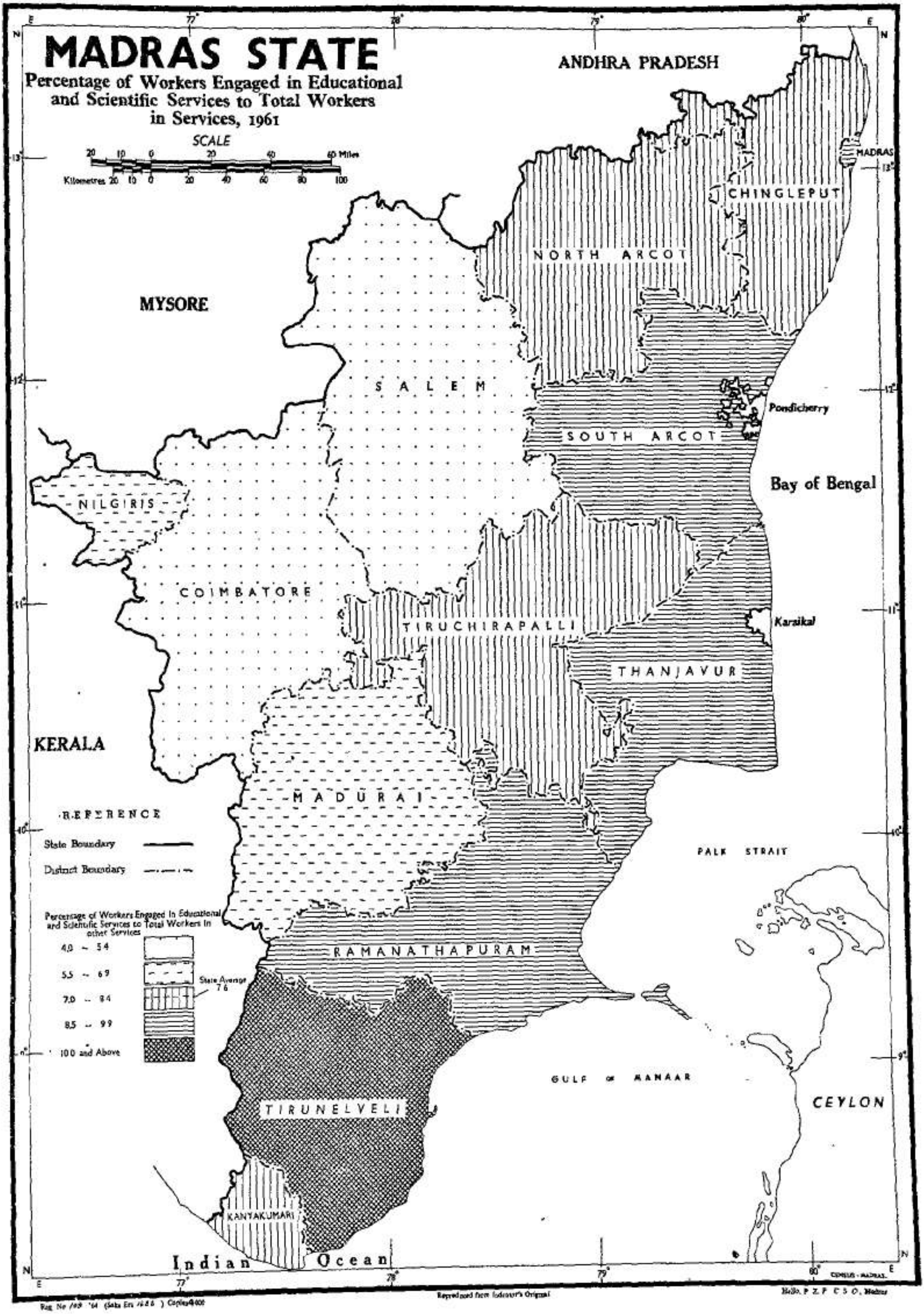

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Group	Family	
Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government (10)	Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government (100)	0·57
	Village Officials (104)	0·96
Directors, Managers and working Proprietors, Others (13)	...	2·15
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing (133)	0·63
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services (135)	1·13
Book-keepers and Cashiers (20)	...	1·12
	Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks (200)	0 94
Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous (28)	...	4·16
	Ministerial Assistants and Clerks (280)	3·01
	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous, n.e.c. (289)	1·15
Unskilled Office Workers (29)	...	1·29
	Unskilled Office Workers (Peons, Daftries, etc.) (290)	1·29
Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade (30)	...	7·76
	Working Proprietors, Retail Trade (301)	7·46
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related Workers (33)	...	3·72
	Salesmen and Shop Assistants Wholesale and Retail Trade (330)	2·54
	Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors (331)	1·08
Farmers and Farm Managers (40)	...	1·34
	Farmers and Farm Magagers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing (404)	1·18
Farm Workers (41)	...	4·80
	Farm workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing (411)	2·09
	Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.) (413)	0·74
	Plantation labourers (415)	1·27
Fishermen and related workers (43)	...	1·35
	Fishermen, Deep Sea (430)	0·73
	Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters (431)	0·56
Miners and Quarrymen (50)	...	0·60
Drivers, Road Transport (64)	...	2·22
	Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers (641)	1·02
	Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers (643)	0·74
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.	...	0·57

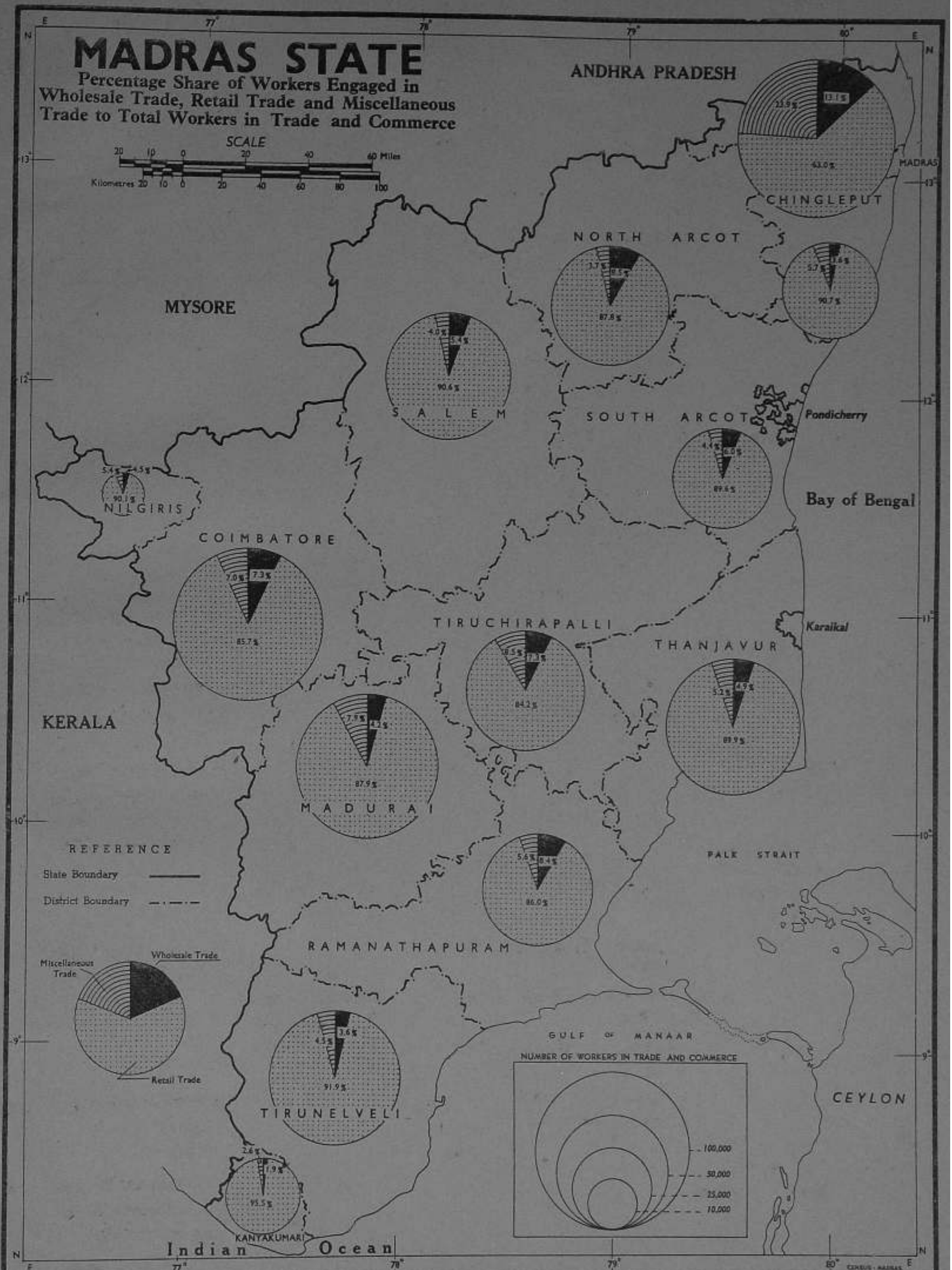
Group	Family	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers (70)	...	10·47
	Spinners, Piecers and Winders (702)	1·67
	Drawers and Weavers (704)	7·37
	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers n.e.c. (709)	0·75
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers (71)	...	1·79
	Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers (710)	1·48
Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers (72)	...	1·03
	Shoe makers and shoe repairers (720)	0·63
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related Metal making and Treating workers (73)	...	1·06
	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen (733)	0·90
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers (74)	...	1·46
	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths (741)	1·35
Tool makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related Workers (75)	...	2·64
	Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision instrument repairmen) (753)	1·09
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers (76)	...	0·85
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers, Coopers and related workers (77)	...	2·54
	Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers- (Wood) (770)	2·13
Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c. (79)	...	3·01
	Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons (791)	1·64
	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers n.e.c. (799)	0·55
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and related Workers (81)	...	1·28
	Potters and related clay Formers (811)	1·04
Millers, Bakers, Brew masters and related food and Beverage Workers (82)	...	2·67

Group	Family	
	Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers (820)	0·51
	Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers (823)	0·96
Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers (84)	...	1·21
	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers (842)	1·12
Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c. (85)	...	1·53
	Basketry Weavers and related workers (850)	0·88
Labourers, n.e.c. (89)	...	17·70
	Loaders and Unloaders (890)	1·04
	Labourers, n e.c. (899)	16·66
Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers (90)	...	1·51
	Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers (901)	0·66
	Watchmen and Chowkidars (903)	0·74
House keepers, Cooks, Maids and related workers (91)	...	1·73
	Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional) (911)	1·34
Waiters, Bartenders and related workers (92)	...	0·92
	Waiters, Bartenders and related workers (Institutional) (920)	0.92
Building caretakers, Cleaners and related workers (93)	...	0·65
	Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen (931)	0·62
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and related workers (94)	...	1·45
	Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and related workers (940)	1·45
Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers (95)	...	2·28
	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies (950)	2·26

FEMALES

Group	Family	
Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians (04)	...	0·76
Teachers (05)	...	3·04
	Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools (052)	1·79
	Teachers n.e.c. (059)	0·71
Working Proprietors, Wholesale and retail Trade (30)	...	3·33
	Working Proprietors, Retail Trade (301)	3·32

Group	Family	
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers (33)	...	1·64
	Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors (331)	1·25
Farmers and Farm Managers (40)	...	0·96
	Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing (404)	0·94
Farm workers (41)	...	5·37
	Farm workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing (411)	1·70
	Plantation labourers (415)	3·25
Fishermen and Related workers (43)	...	0·83
	Fishermen and related workers n.e.c. (439)	0·78
Miners and Quarrymen (50)	...	0·59
	Quarrymen (501)	0·52
Spinners, weavers, knitters, Dyers and related workers (70)	...	19·46
	Spinners, Piecers and Winders (702)	11·11
	Drawers and Weavers (704)	6·75
	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers n.e.c. (709)	0·91
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers (71)	...	0·86
Bricklayers, Plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c. (79)	...	1·63
	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c. (799)	0·67
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and related workers. (81)	...	1·86
	Potters and related Clay Formers (811)	1·44
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related food and beverage workers (82)	...	5·35
	Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and related food workers (820)	0·63
	Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers (823)	3·06
	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related Food and Beverage workers, n.e.c. (829)	1·16
Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers (84)	...	2·54
	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers (842)	2·50
Craftsmen and Production process workers, n.e.c. (85)	...	5·09
	Basketry Weavers and related workers (850)	4·22
	Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c. (859)	0·80



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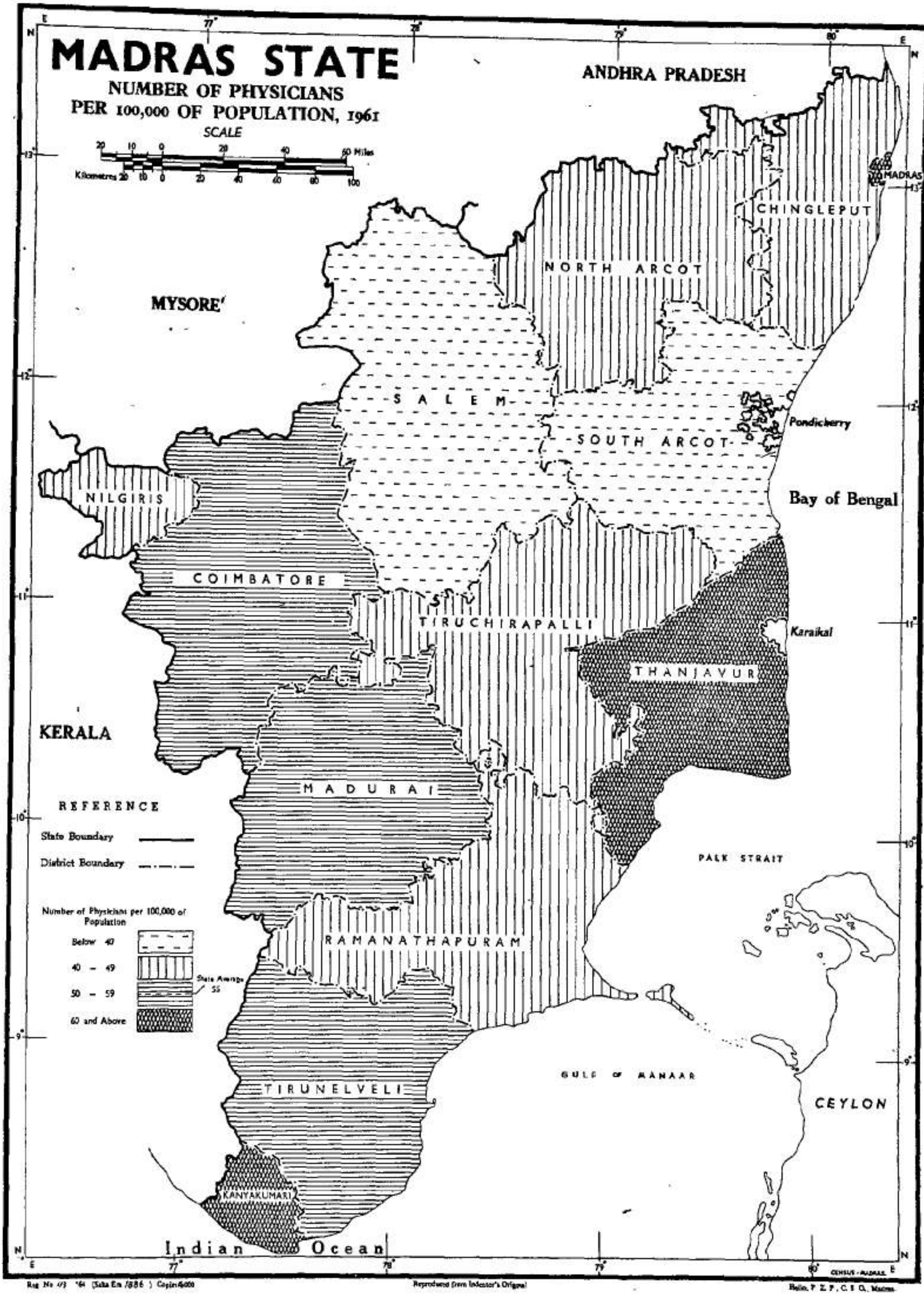

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Group	Family	
Testers, Packers, Sorters and related workers (86)	...	1·00
	Packers, Labellers and related workers (861)	1·00
Labourers, n.e.c. (89)	...	35·33
	Labourers, n.e.c. (899)	35·05
House keepers, Cooks, Maids and related workers (91)	...	3·30
	Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional) (911)	1·40
	Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other Servants (Domestic) (912)	1·56
Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers (93)	...	0·68
	Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen (931)	0·68
Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers (95)	...	4·04
	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies (950)	4·04

Thus among male workers only 35 out of the 75 occupational groups and 46 out of 331 families classified under National Classification of Occupations account for 5% of male workers in each of the respective divisions and groups. As regards the female workers, such occupational groups number 20 forming 26% of total occupational groups and families number 26 forming 8% of total occupational families.

Analysis of the strength of certain important occupations

139. Though each kind of occupation is useful in its own way in the economy of the nation, the services rendered by certain occupations are noble and vital. The strength in each of such occupations will be analysed now.

Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

140. Taking first the physicians, surgeons and dentists we see that there are 16,463 males and 2,116 females and out of this, the allopathic physicians and surgeons constitute less than 25% among males and about 40% among females. Taking the group of physicians and surgeons and dentists as a whole, the number of households to be covered by each in this group, if there is an equitable distribution of the service rendered by them, amounts to 391. Taking the rural and urban areas separately, it is seen that there is wide disparity between the numbers to be covered. While each in this occupational group has only 177 households to be covered in the urban areas, in the rural areas 679 households have to be covered by each. This clearly indicates the urgent need for more doctors to serve in rural areas.

The following statement presents the number of households to be covered by each physician for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Number of Households per Doctor

State/Disrict		Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State	...	**391**	**679**	**177**
Madras	...	150	...	150
Chinglepur	...	466	642	232
North Arcot	...	416	814	136
South Arcot	...	578	850	178
Salem	...	561	984	168
Coimbatore	...	434	782	204
Nilgiri	...	441	794	279
Madurai	...	398	802	187
Tiruchirapalli	...	457	882	159
Thanjavur	...	317	426	154
Ramanathapuram	...	479	811	212
Tirunelveli	...	409	563	253
Kanyakumari	...	206	238	117

Apart from Madras District which is entirely an urban area, in the urban areas of North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari the number of households to be covered by each in this occupational group is less than the State average and surprisingly it is the lowest in Kanyakumari district. Even in the rural areas of this district only 238 households have to be covered by each and this is the lowest number to be covered compared to all other rural areas. The largest number of 984 households have to be covered in rural areas of Salem district and among the urban areas the largest number of 279 households have to be covered in Nilgiri district. It can be seen that even by assuming availability of equitable distribution of services, the number of households to be covered by each physician is so large, particularly in rural areas, that the present number is grossly inadequate.

Nurses

141. The number of people who have to be taken care of by each nurse, if there has to be an equitable distribution, and if the services have to be provided for all, is as high as 5,525. In the rural areas it is extraordinarily high being 24,623 while in urban areas it is only 1,765. The following statement presents the number of population to be served by a nurse.

Population served by a Nurse

State/District		Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State	..	**5,525**	**24,623**	**1,765**
Madras	...	837	...	837
Chingleput	...	6,929	12,991	2,490
North Arcot	...	4,963	35,930	1,119
South Arcot	...	20,735	47,422	4,311
Salem	...	19,021	43,654	4,861
Coimbatore	...	6,263	23,824	2,234
Nilgiri	...	2,132	3,824	1,363
Madurai	...	5,010	26,137	1,824
Tiruchirapalli	...	10,528	59,810	2,598
Thanjavur	...	9,067	27,204	2,515
Ramanathapuram	...	12,814	27,199	4,914
Tirunelveli	...	9,546	15,181	5,234
Kanyakumari	...	5,060	9,205	1,430

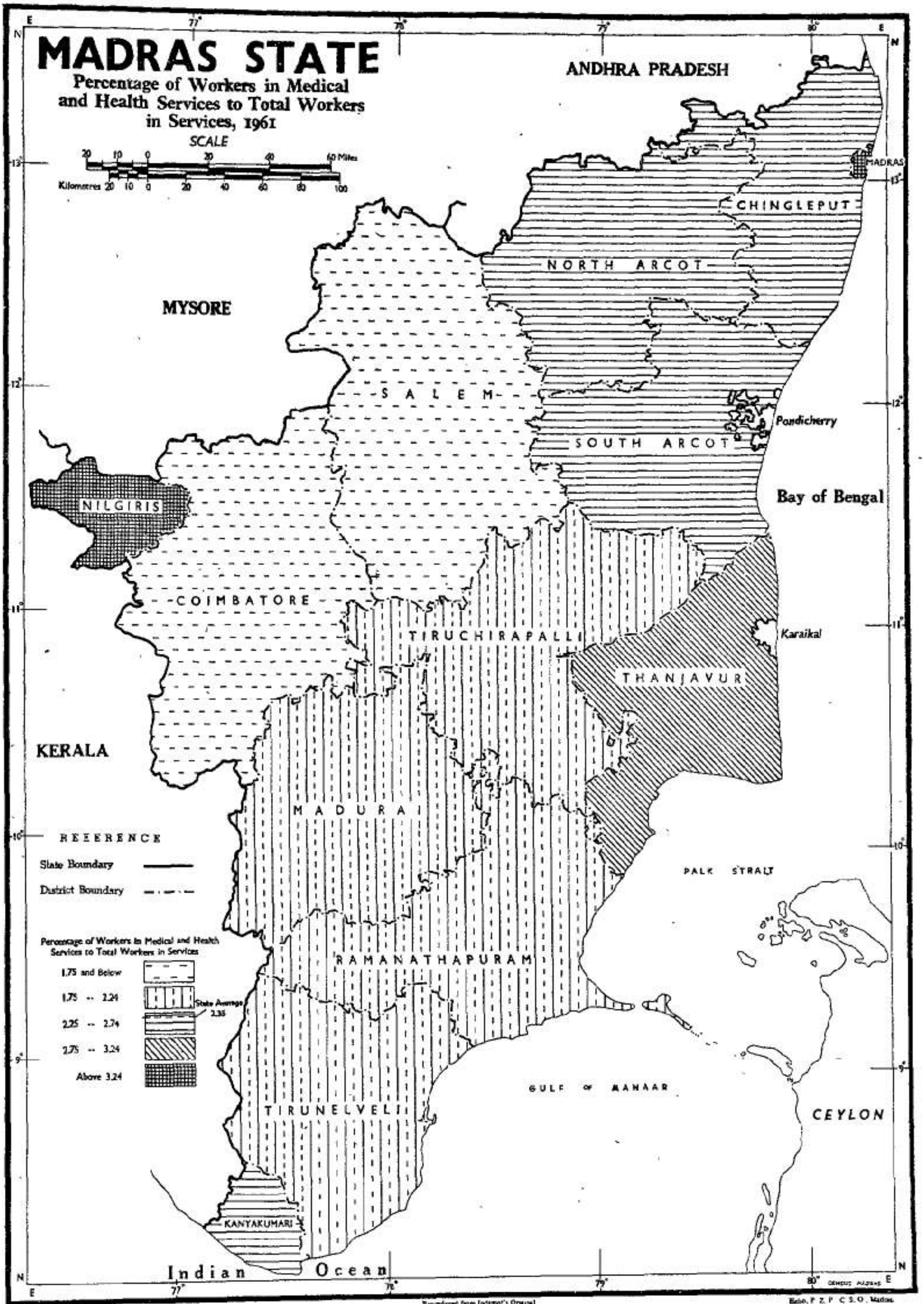
Only in Madras City, the number is very much less, being 837. In the urban areas of North Arcot, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari the number is less than the State urban average. The rural areas of the districts of Nilgiri, Kanyakumari, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore are comparatively much better off than the rural areas of other districts. It should however be remembered that though, statistically presented, the situation seems to be hopelessly bad, in reality, it would not be so, as luckily all the persons would not be falling sick at the same time.

Midwives and Health Visitors

142. The number of Midwives and Health Visitors to married women would give an idea of the easy availability of maternity assistance. There are only 4,390 midwives and health visitors in the State and the married women of reproductive age group namely 15—44 number 60,03,872. It means that each midwife has to take care of 1,368 married women. Madras has the best service in that the number of married women to be taken care of by one midwife is only 490 and Salem is at the other extreme, the number of married women to be taken care of by a midwife amounting to 3,345. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Nilgiri, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram are comparatively better than the other districts. In these districts the number forms less than the State average. The ratio of the number of married women of 15—44 to midwives is given below.

No. of Married women of 15—44 per midwife

Madras State	...	**1,367**
Madras	...	490
Chingleput	...	1,243
North Arcot	...	1,283
South Arcot	...	1,417
Salem	...	3,345
Coimbatore	...	1,725
Nilgiri	...	623
Madurai	...	1,567
Tiruchirapalli	...	1,609
Thanjavur	...	1,315
Ramanathapuram	...	1,125
Tirunelveli	...	1,789
Kanyakumari	...	1,687



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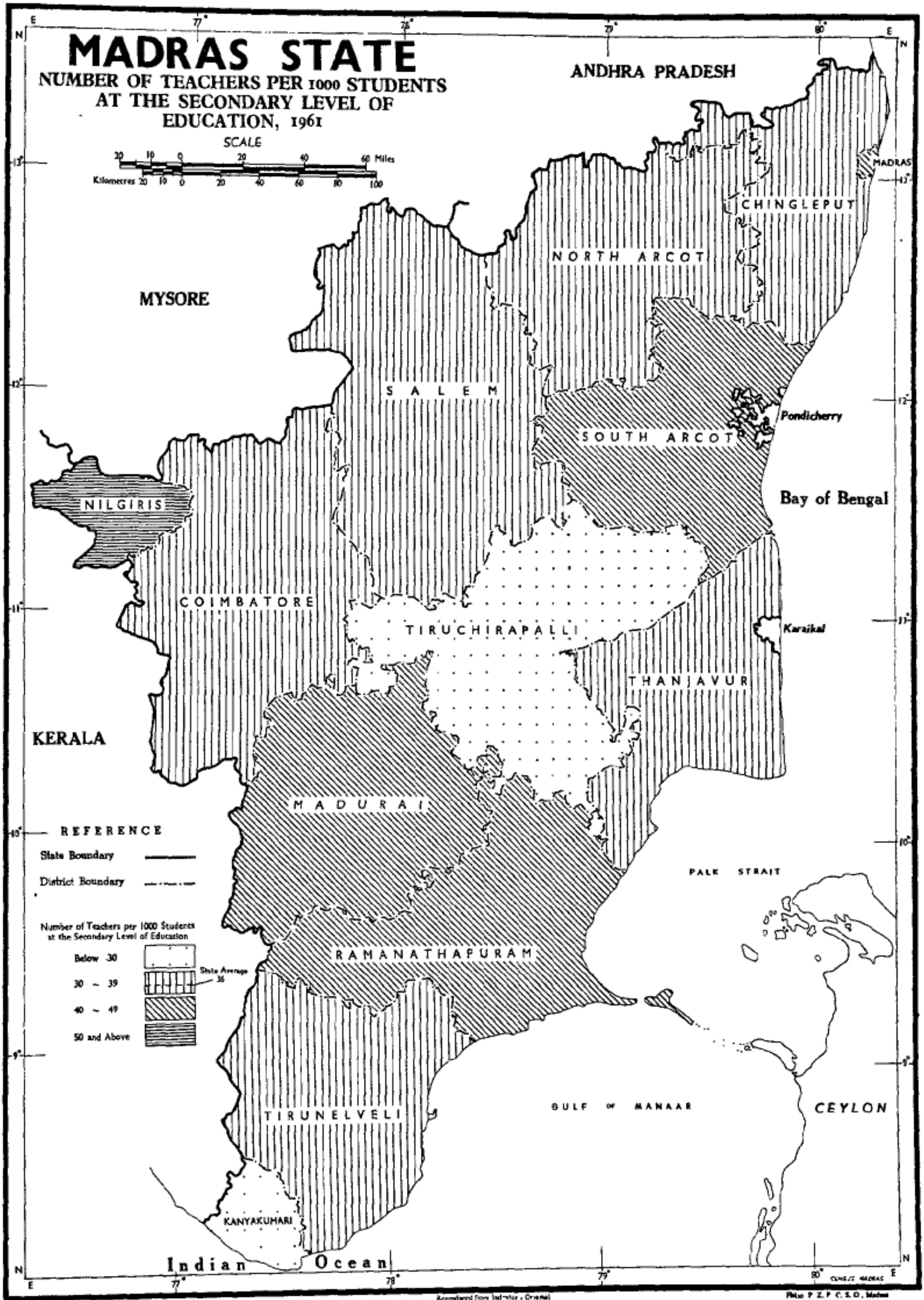

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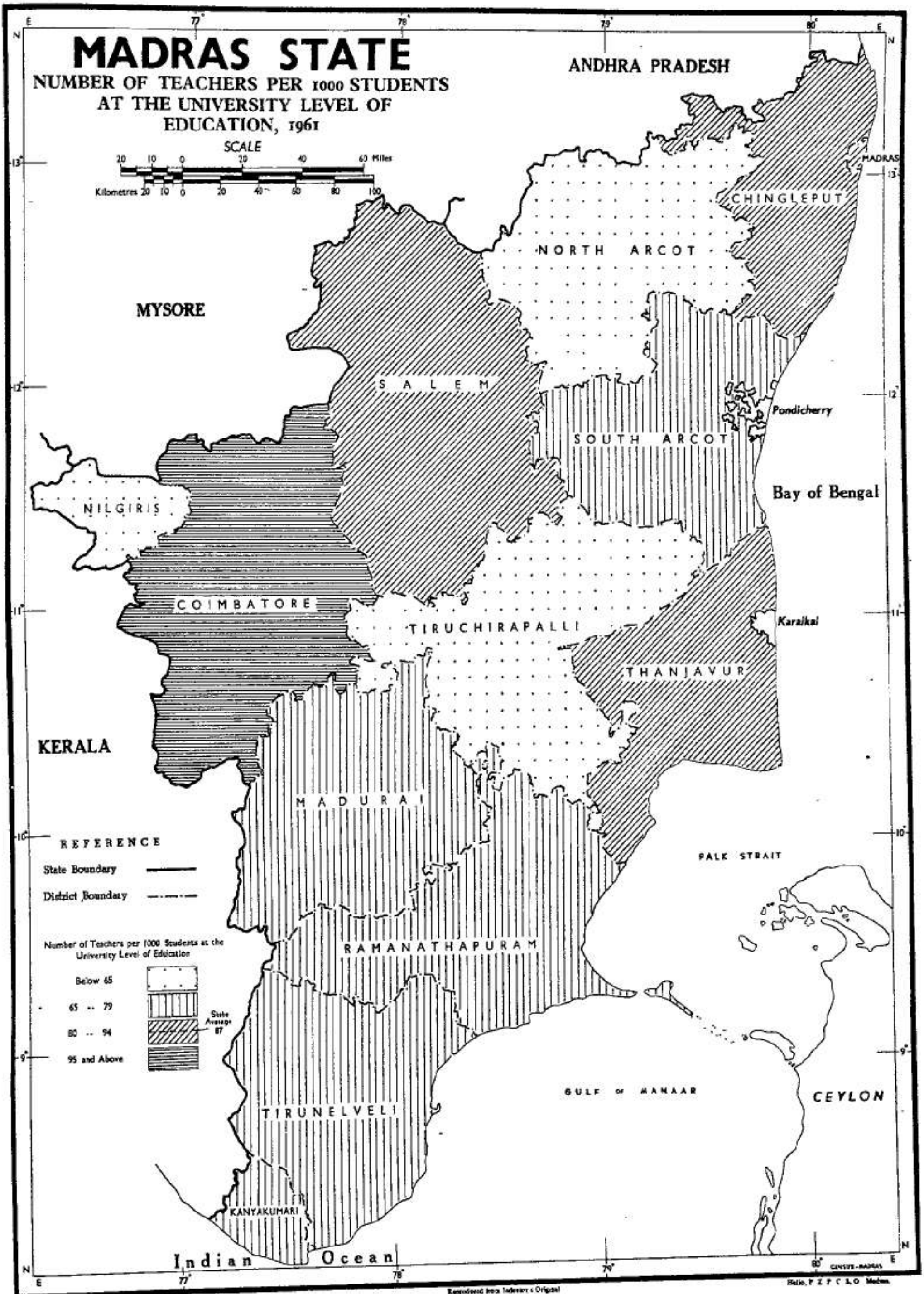

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Teachers

143. Taking the teachers as a whole and considering their number in relation to full-time students as recorded in Census, it is seen that each teacher has to teach about 25 persons. The number ranges from 28 in Madras to 19 in Nilgiri and in no district it exceeds 28.

Postmen

. 144. The number of households to be covered by a postman, assuming again an equitable distribution, works out to 681 households. In the rural areas one has to cover as many as 1,001 households while in urban areas it is only 356. It can be assumed that lesser the number to be covered, the quicker and better would be the service. Judging the position from that view it is in the urban areas of Thanjavur district and in Madras district that the service is the best. But even here one has to cover about 250 households. It is surprising to note that the highest number to be covered among the urban areas is in Madurai district. In the rural areas it is in Kanyakumari district. Here highest number of 1,536 households have to be covered. The following statement presents the number of households to be covered by each postman in the total, rural and urban areas for each district.

Number of Households per Postman

State/District		Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State	...	**681**	**1,001**	**356**
Madras	...	251	...	251
Chingleput	...	599	798	308
North Arcot	...	709	853	414
South Arcot	...	749	992	276
Salem	...	1,172	1,503	532
Coimbatore	...	838	1,097	523
Nilgiri	...	422	911	248
Madurai	...	903	1 297	537
Tiruchirapalli	...	809	1,062	421
Thanjavur	...	525	713	250
Ramanathapuram	...	776	1,075	419
Tirunelveli	...	631	855	397
Kanyakumari	...	1,060	1,536	383

Occupational Composition of Women Workers

145. It is interesting to note that about one-fifth of the allopathic physicians and surgeons in the State are women. While among teachers taken as a whole, about 30% are women, among the University teachers women form less than 15%. But among the Middle and Primary School teachers they form more than one-third of the total. Though normally women may appear better suited than men to be musicians, out of the 12,175 persons recorded as musicians and related workers only 416 forming less than 5% are women. Though women are considered more suitable than men for being stenographers and typists, only slightly more than 10% of the stenographers and typists are women. But even among the working proprietors of retail trade, women workers form more than 10% and 10% of the salesmen, shop assistants and related workers are women. More than one-fourth of the quarrymen are women. Even though women are better suited than men by temperament and voice to be telephone operaters, only slightly more than one-fourth of telephone operators are women. In all the occupations relating to spinning, women workers form nearly half of the total workers. In the occupations of cheerot, cigar and bidi making, basket weaving, packers, house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, and launderers, women form nearly half of the total workers in each of these occupations.

Part—H

Educational Composition of the Working Force

General

146. 65·8% of the working force of this State are illiterates, and 24·7% are mere literates without any educational standard. The persons possessing Primary or Junior Basic qualification form 6·4% of the total workers. All the other educational standards together account for only 3·1% of workers.

As wide disparity in the educational standards of urban and rural population and males and females exists, the analysis will be done separately for urban and rural areas and separately for males and females. The educational composition of workers in urban area will be considered first.

Urban area

147. The following table presents the distribution of workers in each sex by educational levels.

TABLE XII—78

Percentage Distribution of workers of each sex by educational level in urban areas of Madras State

	Persons	Males	Females
Illiterates ...	39·5	28·5	80·3
Literates ...	32·2	38·2	9·9
Primary or Junior Basic	16·9	20·0	5·5
Matriculation ...	9·2	10·8	3·5
Technical diploma holders both equal and non-equal to degree	0·7	0·7	0 5
Degree other than technical degree	1·4	1·7	0·3

It can be seen that 39·5% i.e., slightly more than one-third of the urban working force are illiterates. Though among the total male workers only one-fourth (28·5%) are illiterates, among the female workers more than three-fourths (80·3%) are illiterates. Many stop their education with Matric as that educational level constitutes the minimum required for most of the clerical and executive jobs. Only one-tenth of (10·8) male workers are matrics and among female workers only 3·5% are Matric qualified. The workers possessing degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree amount to only 1·4% of the total working force of the State.

It is significant that while only 0·5% of the male workers possess technical degree or diploma equal to degree, even among female workers persons possessing technical degree or diploma equal to degree account for 0·4%. This is due to the fact that many females work as teachers after attaining degree or diploma equal to degree in teaching. Out of all the seven branches classified under this group 'Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree' the branch of 'Teaching' alone accounts for 72% among the female workers.

District-wise analysis of the educational level of workers

148. The following table presents the distribution of workers in each sex by educational levels in each district:

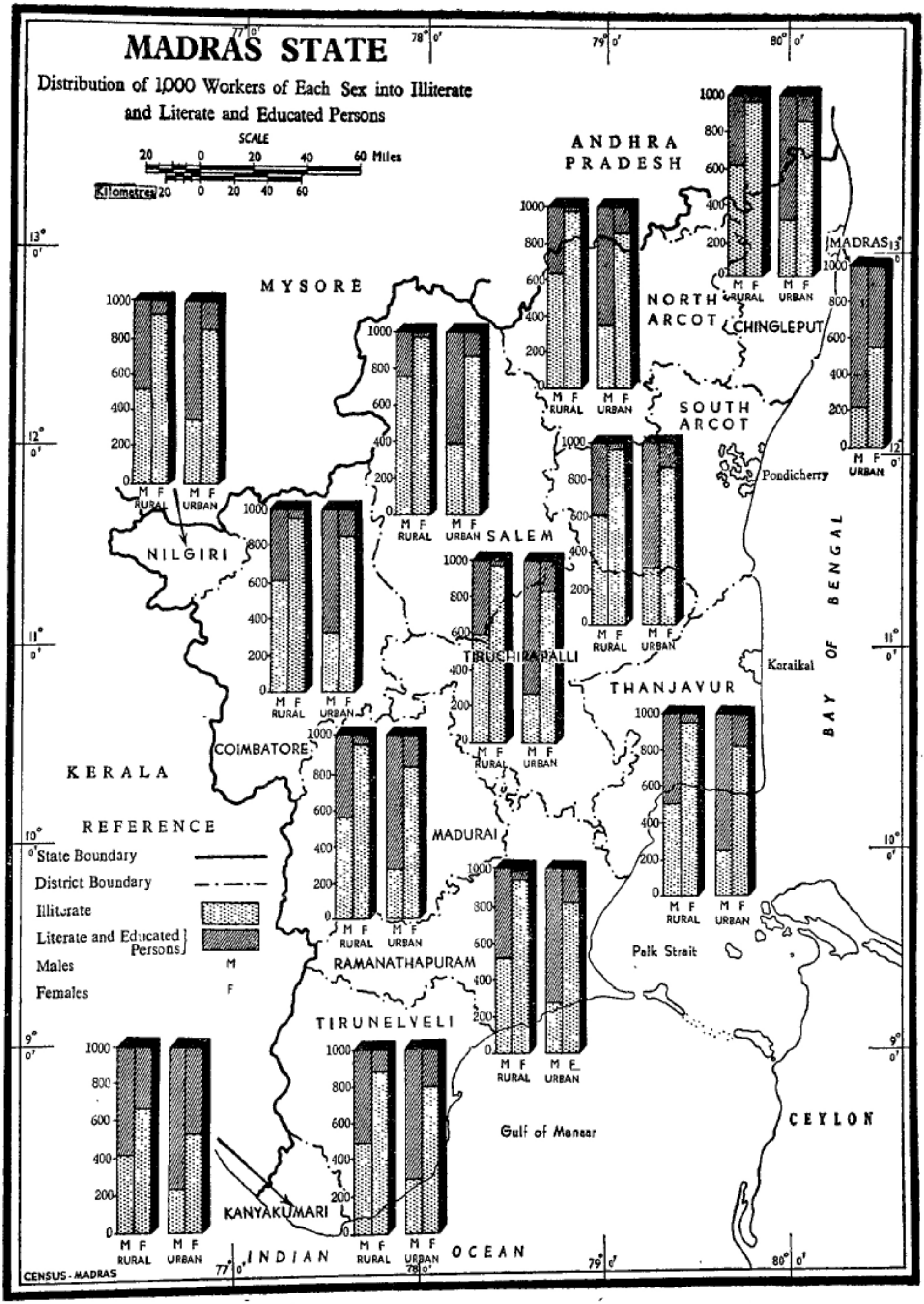

MADRAS STATE
Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex into Illiterate and Literate and Educated Persons
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
SALEM
NILGIRI
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karaikal
THANJAVUR
COIMBATORE
KERALA
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
M F
RURAL URBAN
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Illiterate
Literate and Educated Persons
Males M
Females F
CENSUS - MADRAS

TABLE XII—79

Proportion of workers of each sex in different educational levels in the urban areas of the districts of Madras State

State/District	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma both equal and non-equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras State ...	**285**	**803**	**382**	**99**	**200**	**55**	**108**	**35**	**7**	**5**	**17**	**3**
Madras ...	222	556	248	99	291	133	182	155	14	23	42	23
Chingleput ...	314	837	399	79	153	45	112	34	7	3	15	2
North Arcot ...	344	851	395	68	170	44	78	32	5	3	8	2
South Arcot ...	315	861	417	65	147	43	97	26	11	4	12	1
Salem ...	384	862	366	83	163	38	75	15	4	1	8	1
Coimbatore ...	321	851	366	79	201	42	94	23	6	3	12	2
Nilgiri ...	350	844	311	77	226	48	92	25	6	4	15	2
Madurai ...	265	823	435	86	195	56	87	29	5	4	13	2
Tiruchirapalli ...	268	828	388	83	206	48	116	34	9	4	12	3
Thanjavur ...	247	820	440	88	191	52	104	34	8	4	9	2
Ramanathapuram	265	805	482	123	158	53	80	17	7	2	8	...
Tirunelveli ...	292	785	486	149	141	45	68	16	5	3	8	1
Kanyakumari ...	235	528	469	297	182	104	82	55	9	8	21	5

The lowest proportion of illiteracy among male workers is in Madras district where only 22·2% of the male workers are illiterates. Madras being a cosmopolitan city containing persons of various languages even many of the casual labourers are literates though they have not attained any educational standard. For almost all grades and cadres of posts in the Government offices and in most of the other establishments of the city, men who can at least read and write only are employed.

Kanyakumari district with 52·8% illiterates has the lowest proportion of illiteracy among the female workers of the district. This district represents the picture of Kerala which has the highest literacy rate in India.

Technical qualifications among workers

149. In the State the male workers possessing technical diploma not equal to degree form only 0·2% of total male workers and female workers form 0·1% of total female workers. Out of the total males and females possessing this qualification 66·5% and 55·5% respectively are workers. In seven out of the 13 districts, namely South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tanjavur, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, the proportion of workers possessing technical diploma falls below 0·1% of the total workers of the respective districts, even among the male workers. Among the female workers, in South Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts the workers possessing technical diploma not equal to degree account for 0·1% of the total workers of the respective districts. In Madras district alone they form 0·2% of the total female workers. Of the total males who have technical degree or post-graduate degree 85·7% are workers and among females 79·7% are workers. It is only among

the females who have technical degree or technical or non-technical diploma, the proportion of workers is high, as compared to the females of other educational standards. Among the female university degree holders only 29% are workers.

Data relating to persons possessing technical degree or diploma equal to degree were classified under six important technical branches of science. The statement given below shows the districts in which no worker with any of these technical qualification has been recorded.

Statement showing the districts which have no figures in the sub-heads coming under 'Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree'

Name of the District	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Technology		Teaching	Others	
	F		F	F	M	F		M	F
Madras City ...	...	...	x	...	...	x	...	...	..
Chingleput ...	...	...	x	x	...	x	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	x	...	x	...
South Arcot ...	...	...	x	x	x	x	...	...	x
Salem ...	x	...	x	x	...	x	...	...	x
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	x	...	x	...	...	x
Nilgiri ...	...	...	...	x	x	x	...	...	x
Madurai ...	...	...	...	x	...	x	...	...	..
Tiruchirapalli ...	...	...	x	x	...	...	...	...	..
Thanjavur ...	x	...	x	x	...	x	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	x	...	x	x	...	x	...	...	x
Tirunelveli ...	x	...	x	x	...	x	...	...	...
Kanyakumari ...	x	...	...	x	x	x	...	...	x

It can be seen that it is only among the female workers, in most of the districts none are found qualified in these technical branches.

Among the branches coming under this group, teaching alone accounts for 43·6%. Next to it come workers with qualification in Engineering who form 23·4% of the group and workers with qualification in Medicine account for 19·5%. Among the males those possessing degrees of 'Teaching and Engineering' account for the larger share of persons coming under this group and among females 'Teaching' alone accounts for nearly three-fourths. Medicine is the only other branch which accounts for a significant proportion.

Engineering

150. Among the male workers in the districts the proportion of persons holding degree or diploma in Engineering is only 0·4% in Madras district and in South Arcot district. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation in South Arcot has provided employment for a larger number of Engineers. It can be seen that out of the 279 workers possessing degree or diploma equal to degree in engineering, working in the category of mining in the State, 241 are in South Arcot district. In all the other districts, the proportion of workers with this qualification amounts to only 0·1% of the total workers of the respective districts. The female

workers possessing Engineering degree are negligible. There are only 33 females in the State with this qualification and out of it only 22 are workers. 8 out of the 22 are in Madras district. Except in the districts of Salem, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, in all the other districts females possessing degree in Engineering are found.

Medicine

151. The proportion of male and female workers with qualification of degree or diploma equal to degree in medicine to the total workers in the State is only 0·1%. Out of every ten thousand persons there are only 3 physicians in the urban area. It is seen that 14 males and 1 female with qualification of degree in medicine come under the category of 'cultivators'. These may most probably be engaged in directing or supervising cultivation of their own land after retirement from active service. 12 out of these 14 males are in Tirunelveli district and the solitary case of a female with this qualification coming under the category of cultivators is in Madurai district. Two male workers, one in North Arcot district and one in Madurai district, possessing this educational qualification are primarily engaged in household industry. The manufacture of Ayurvedic, Unani medicines and other pharmaceutical preparations is also one of the household industries. It may be that these two persons are primarily occupied in such a household industry or in any other household industry after retirement from effective service. While 6·9% of the male workers possessing degree in medicine are found in the categories other than 'Other Services' only 1·9% among female workers with this qualification are recorded in the other categories. This shows that few female doctors are employed in other companies or offices relating to the sectors of mining, manufacturing, trade and commerce and transport.

Agriculture

152. The persons possessing degree or diploma equivalent to degree or post-graduate degree in Agriculture form only 3·4% even among those possessing technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. The females possessing this qualification are in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai and Kanyakumari districts. Out of the 12 females possessing this qualification in Agriculture in the urban area of the State, only 3 are workers. It is known from the Union Table B-VIII Part-A that no female with this qualification has been recorded as unemployed. Female attaining degree in technical courses like Agriculture is only a feature of the recent times and hence they may not be persons retired from employment. Most probably most of them will be belonging to the category of 'Housewife'. To whatever class of non-workers they belong, it is most likely that their technical knowledge is not b eing fully utilised as they are not employed.

Nearly one-third of the holders of this qualification is in Coimbatore district. It is significant that the only agricultural college of the State lies in Coimbatore district.

Veterinary and Dairying

153. Both in the State and in the districts the proportion of workers with this qualification falls even below 0·1% among male workers and female workers.

Technology

154. Persons with this standard of qualification in technology form the least proportion of 1% among the total persons possessing technical degree. In the three districts of South Arcot, Nilgiris, and Kanyakumari none possesses this qualification. Only 2 females are qualified in this branch and they are in Tiruchirapalli district and both of them are non-workers and they also do not belong to the classification of 'unemployed' among the non-workers.

Teaching

155. In one of the most important branch of science namely, the branch of instructing and imparting knowledge, (Teaching) 8,029 persons in

the urban areas of the State are qualified with a degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. As already stated this particular branch has the largest proportion of 43·6% persons coming under the major classification of persons with 'Technical qualification'. 37% of the total males and 71·8% of the total females having technical qualification are holders of degree or diploma equal to degree in Teaching.

Category-wise analysis of the educational level of workers

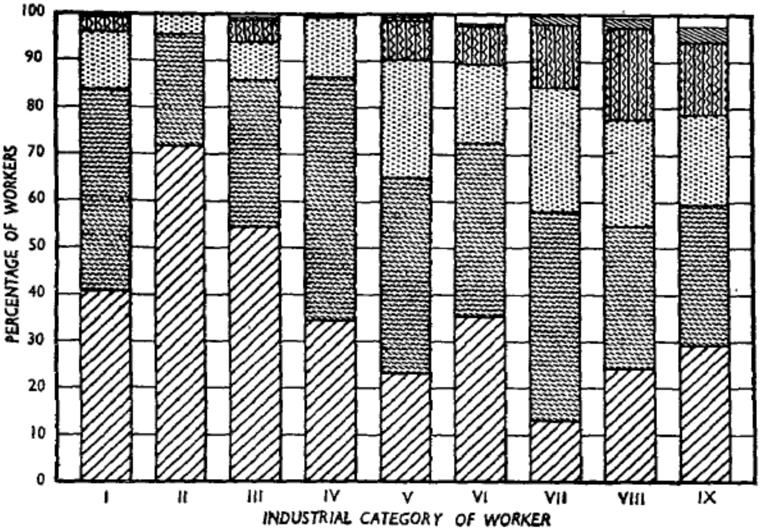
156. Subsidiary Table B-III Part A-2 presents the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category by educational levels in urban areas for males and females separately. The educational level which has the highest proportion and that which has the lowest proportion in each industrial category has been listed out below for males and females separately for the State :

MADRAS STATE

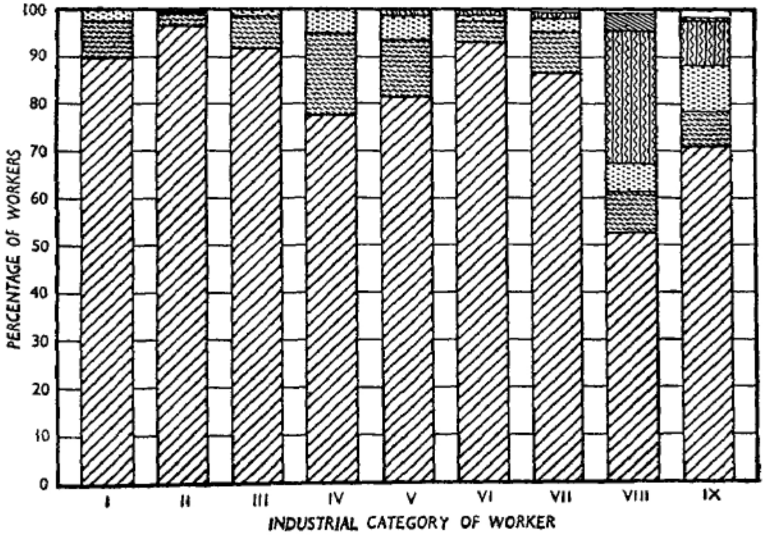
		Males	Females
Cultivators :	Highest :	Literate (43·2) (w.e.l.)	Illiterates (89·9)
	Least :	University Degree (0·3)	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (0·2)
Agricultural labourers	Highest :	Illiterate (71·6)	Illiterate (96·5)
	Least :	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (0·2)	Primary or Junior Basic (0·6)
Mining :	Highest :	Illiterate (54·5)	Illiterate (91·8)
	Least :	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree (0·3)	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (0·2)
Household Industry	Highest :	Literate (w.e.l.) (51·9)	Illiterate (77·4)
	Least :	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (0·7)	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (0·1)
Manufacturing	Highest :	Literate (w.e l.) (41·9)	Illiterate (81·3)
	Least :	Technical Diploma (0·3)	University Degree or Post-Graduate other than Technical Degree (0·5)
Construction	Highest :	Literate (w.e.l.) (37·1)	Illiterate (93·0)
	Least :	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree (0·1)	University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree (0·1)
Trade and Commerce	Highest :	Literate (w.e.l.) (44·9)	Illiterate (86·6)
	Least :	University Degree (1·9)	University Degree (0·3)
Transport :	Highest :	Literate (w.e.l.) (30·8)	Illiterate (52·9)
	Least :	Technical Diploma (0·3)	Non Technical Diploma (0·1)
Other Services	Highest :	Literate (w.e.l.) (30·4)	Illiterate (70·9)
	Least :	Non-technical Diploma (0·2)	Technical Diploma (0·2)

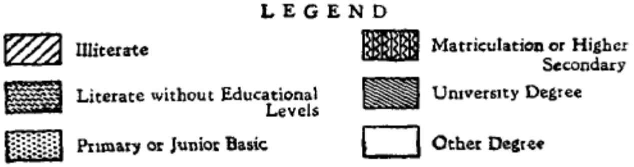
w.e.l.—Without educational level.

Percentage Distribution of Male Workers in Urban Areas of Madras State by Educational Levels



Percentage Distribution of Female Workers in Urban Areas of Madras State by Educational Levels





Cultivators

157. Among 'Cultivators' 40·7% of male workers are illiterates and 43·2% are mere literates without any educational standard and 89·9% of female workers are illiterates and 7·7% are mere literates. Though in the category of 'Cultivators' men of all educational standards are found, they form a very small proportion and even they may be persons engaged in direction or supervision. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of cultivators classified by educational level in urban areas.

Cultivators—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	40·7	89·9
Literates (without educational level)	43·2	7·7
Primary or Junior Basic	12·1	2·2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3·7	0·2
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0·3	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	...	...

Among the districts, the highest proportion of illiterates among cultivators is in Salem district (62·5% males and 95·2% females) and the lowest in Kanyakumari district (16·0% males and 43·8% females). Only in Kanyakumari district 8·3% of male workers and 1·8% of female workers of this category are Matriculates. Kanyakumari district has the highest percentage of literacy and the employment opportunities in this district are also limited.

Agricultural Labourer

158. The poorer section of the people who only take up the work of labourer in agricultural activities neither have the means nor the opportunity to spend money and time in education. The hunger for knowledge whether it exists or not in them, the hunger for food is the dominant factor which sets the pattern of their career. Hence, it is not surprising that in the category of agricultural labourer, 71·6% of the male workers and 96·5% of the female workers are illiterates. In no other category such a high proportion of illiterates is found. Even among the remaining population of this category, most of them are just literates without any educational qualification.

The literates with educational qualification amount to only 4·3% of male workers and only 0·6% of female workers of this category. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of agricultural labourers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Agricultural Labourers—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	71·6	96·5
Literates (without educational level)	24·1	2·9
Primary or Junior Basic	4·1	0·6
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0·2	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	...	...

The proportion of illiterates in the districts, in this category, ranges from 40·3% in Madras and

Kanyakumari districts to 82·7% in Salem among males and 69·5% in Kanyakumari district to that of cent per cent illiterates in Madras district among females.

Mining and Quarrying

159. In this category 54·5% of the male workers and 91·8% of the female workers are illiterates. In the non-agricultural sector, it is only in this category such a high proportion of illiterates among male workers is found. Among female workers in the non-agricultural sector this proportion of illiteracy is exceeded by only that of the female workers in the category of 'Construction' in which 93% are illiterates. The greater proportion of workers of this category is only manual labourers and hence the proportion of illiterates is high, as compared to the other categories. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of Mining and Quarrying workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Mining and Quarrying—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	54·5	91·8
Literates (without educational level)	31·5	6·9
Primary or Junior Basic	8·1	1.1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4·6	0·2
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0·3	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0·6	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0·4	...

The proportion of illiterates in this category ranges from 34·3% in South Arcot district to 62·2% in Kanyakumari district among males and from 73% in Madras district to 97 6% in North Arcot district among females. The University degree holders form 0·6% of male workers of this category and there are only 7 female workers possessing University degree. The proportion of University degree holders among male workers of this category ranges from 2·5% in South Arcot district to 0·2% in Chingleput district. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation of South Arcot district employs many degree holders and technically qualified personnel and hence the proportion of male workers of these educational standards is high in this district as compared to the other districts.

Household Industry

160. The Household Industry is mainly an avenue of employment for poorer section of people. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of household industry workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Household Industry—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	34·7	77·4
Literates (without educational level)	51·9	17·6
Primary or Junior Basic	12·7	4·9
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0·7	0·1
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	...	...

Majority of the male workers of this category are literates though they have not attained any educational standard. But among female workers, as in every other category, illiterates form the largest proportion of 77·4%. It is noteworthy that 2 female non-technical degree holders and one female degree holder in teaching are engaged in household industry. These cases are found in Madras district. 0·7% of the male workers of this category are Matriculates and among the female workers 0·1% are Matriculates. In the non-agricultural sector this category has the lowest proportion of Matriculates among male workers and female workers.

Manufacturing

161. Manufacturing other than household industry is mostly done in big factories and companies which provide sufficient scope for administrative and executive jobs in addition to the technical and non-technical work in the productive side. Hence persons of almost all the different educational standards are found in this category. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of manufacturing workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Manufacturing—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	23·2	81·3
Literates (without educational level)	41·9	12·6
Primary or Junior Basic	25·1	4·8
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8·5	1·2
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0·3	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0·9	1
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0·1	...

The proportion of Matriculates in the districts among the male workers and female workers of this category is high in Madras and Chingleput districts. 15·8% of male workers and 11·8% female workers of this category in Madras district are Matriculates and 12·9% male workers and 3·6% female workers are *Matriculutes* in Chingleput district. Many big manufacturing establishments are situated in the suburbs of Madras City which come under Chingleput district. Female University degree holders of this category are found only in Madras, Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore.

Construction

162. The construction work needs in addition to brick, mortar and labour, the planning and designing by technically qualified personnel. Persons possessing technical degree form 1·2% of the male workers of this category. In the rest of the categories excepting 'Other Services', the workers with technical qualification form less than 1%. Of the total male technical degree holders working in this category, 98% are qualified in Engineering which is indeed natural. Two female degree holders in Engineering are found in Madras district. Out of the total male workers possessing this degree, engaged in this sector, 45% are in Madras district and 10% in Coimbatore district. The following statement gives the proportion, in terms of percentage of construction workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Construction—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	35·4	93·0
Literates (without educational level)	37·1	4·6
Primary or Junior Basic	16·7	1·2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8·2	1·1

Educational level	Males	Females
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0.8	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	0 1	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0.5	0.1
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1.2	...

In the non-agricultural sector it is in the category of construction the highest proportion of illiterates is found among the female workers. The proportion of technical diploma holders among male workers in this category is also the highest as compared to the other categories though it is only 0·8%. In the districts among the male workers of this category, Matrics form the highest proportion of 12·1 % in Tiruchirapalli district and among the female workers the Matrics form the highest proportion of 16·7% in Kanyakumari district.

Trade and Commerce

163. This vital sector not only includes the street hawker and petty shop owner, most of whom are illiterates, but also the trim salesman who promotes the sales by the eloquence and manner of his speech and conduct and also the big executive who controls vast number of commercial establishments. Only 13·1 % of male workers of this category are illiterates which is the lowest proportion of illiteracy as compared to the other categories. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of trade and commerce workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Trade and Commerce—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	13.1	86.6
Literates (without educational level)	44.9	8.6
Primary or Junior Basic	26.5	2.8
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	13.5	1.7
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1.9	0.3
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0.1	..

Out of the 5 females qualified with degree in teaching employed in this category, 4 are in Madras and 1 in Salem. The highest proportion is in Salem district, both among male and female workers. The proportion of male university degree holders in this category ranges from 4·9% in Madras district to 0·6% in South Arcot district. Among female degree holders who are workers in the State 5·7% are in this category and out of these 85·6% are in Madras district. Madras being the centre of commercial and trading activities in the State, has many commercial establishments in which on the clerical and executive side girls are employed. Female degree holders in this category are found only in Madras, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts.

Transport, Storage and Communication

164. This activity has the highest proportion of Matriculates among both the male and female workers of this category. 19·5% and 28·4% of male and female workers of this category respectively are Matriculates. The following statement gives

the proportion in terms of percentage of transport, storage and communication workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	24 1	52·9
Literates (without educational level)	30·8	8·7
Primary or Junior Basic	22·8	5·7
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	19.5	28·4
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0 3	...
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	0 1
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2·3	3·5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0·2	0·7

The University degree holders form 2·3% and 3·5% among male and female workers of this category. In no other category the female degree holders form such a high proportion of the particular category. It is interesting to note that there are 4 females qualified in Engineering, working in this sector and all the four are in Madras. 46 males and 18 females qualified in teaching, who form 0·9% both among total male workers and total female workers having degree in teaching, are found in this category, and they are mostly found in Madras and Tiruchirapalli districts. They may be teachers employed in railway schools. There are 3 females who are technical diploma holders working in this category, two in Madras and one in Tiruchirapalli.

Other Services

165. This category includes Government service, other professional services like legal, educational services and also general labourers, loaders and unloaders, domestic servants, cooks, hotel servants, etc. It includes not only activities where talent of the highest order is required, but also activities where mere physical strength is a necessity. As such, except among the mere literates, primary or junior basic qualified persons and persons qualified with a degree in technology, in cases of all the other educational standards the highest proportion of workers come under 'Other Services'. The following statement gives the proportion in terms of percentage of other services workers classified by educational level in urban areas.

Workers in Other Services—100·00

Educational level	Males	Females
Illiterates	29·2	70·9
Literates (without educational level)	30·4	7·2
Primary or Junior Basic	19·2	10·2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	15·6	9·5
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0·4	0·2
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	0·2	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3·5	0·8
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1·5	1·2

Educational level of workers in rural areas

166. While half of the urban population are illiterates, three-fourth of the rural population are illiterates. It may be recalled that 49·6% are workers in the rural area. The following statement presents the comparative proportions of workers in urban and rural areas for each educational level:

Educational level	Rural workers			Urban workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Illiterates ...	72·4	59·0	94·8	39·5	28·5	80·3
Literates ...	22·9	34·0	4·2	32·2	38·2	9·9
Primary or Junior Basic ..	3·8	5·5	0·9	16·9	20·0	5·5
Matriculation and above	0·9	1·5	0·1	11·3	13·2	4·3

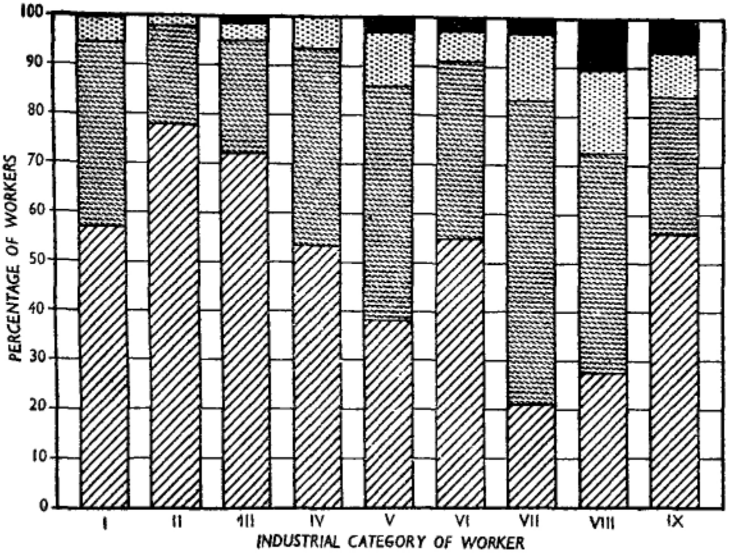
The statement above presents vividly the contrast between these two areas in the level of literacy among workers. Nearly three-fourth of rural workers (72·4%) are illiterates while in the urban area only one-third (39·5%) of the urban working force are illiterates. The workers with qualification of matric and above just form 0·9% of the rural workers. This is because still the occupation in rural areas is not diversified and more than 60% of workers in the rural areas are workers in the agricultural sector.

Among the females it is from the rank of illiterates the highest percentage (39·8%) is workers. Out of the female literates only 16·8% are workers. From this it can be inferred that their illiteracy and their status as workers may both be due to poverty. Among the total male workers of the districts, the proportion of illiterates varies from 42·2% in Kanyakumari district to 75·3% in Salem district. It may be recalled that in Salem rural areas 75·5% of workers are in the agricultural sector whereas in Kanyakumari district rural areas 32·9% of workers are working in the agricultural sector. Except in Kanyakumari district, in all the other districts more than three-fourth of the female workers are illiterates in the rural area. Among the total male workers of the districts, the proportion of literates ranges from 19·8% in Salem district to 44·6% in Tirunelveli district. Among the female workers excepting in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts, the proportion ranges only below 6%.

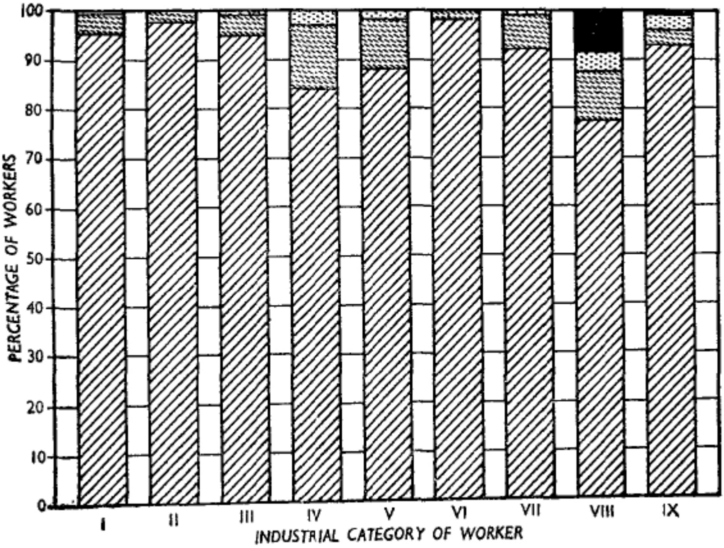
Only 4·4% of the rural population in contrast to the 16·5% of the urban population are qualified with Primary or Junior Basic educational standard. Among the total persons possessing Primary or Junior Basic educational standard 42·7% consisting of 51·7% of the males and 15·5% of the females of this qualification are workers and these are the lowest as compared to male and female workers among illiterates, literates, and persons possessing Matriculation and above.

In the districts, the proportions of male workers having qualification of Matriculation and above to the total workers of the districts vary from 0·9% in Salem district to 5% in Nilgiri district. The corresponding proportion of female workers in the districts ranges from 0·1% in Salem and South Arcot districts to 2% in Kanyakumari district. It is interesting to note that 994 male and 32 female workers possessing qualification of Matriculation and above work as agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State. They constitute 0·9% and 0·4% of total male and female workers possessing this qualification. Male workers under this educational classification working as agricultural labourers are in every district and excepting in the districts of North Arcot and Nilgiri, in all the other districts cases of such female workers are also found. The highest number of such male and female workers is found in Thanjavur district. 155 males and 6 females constituting 1·1% and 2% of total male and female workers having the educational qualification of Matriculation and above are in Thanjavur district. In each of the 4 districts namely Thanjavur, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli, in the rural areas, more than 100 males possessing the educational

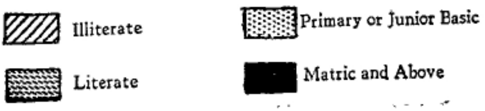
Percentage Distribution of Male Workers in Rural Areas of Madras State by Educational Levels.



Percentage Distribution of Female Workers in Rural Areas of Madras State by Educational Levels.



LEGEND



qualification of Matriculation and above are working as agricultural labourers. 210 males end 3 females in the urban area of the State possessing qualification of Matriculation have also been recorded as working as agricultural labourers. Most of these cases may be due to the erroneous inclusion by enumerators of persons who might have informed that they look after cultivation of the lands of their family or others on payment of salary. 748 males and 296 females possessing Matriculation qualification constituting 0·7% of male and 4·1% of female workers of this educational attainment are recorded under household industry. In the urban area the number of males with Matriculation qualification alone engaged in household industry is nearly double that of the rural area (1,352) and the corresponding number of females (257) is almost the same in rural area (296). Next to that of other services, it is only in household industry the greater proportion of female workers coming under this educational classification are found in rural areas. Both among male and female workers of this educational classification in all the districts figures have been recorded under household industry, the highest being 150 males in Coimbatore district and 114 females in Kanyakumari district.

In this Chapter, I have given only a brief account of the educational attainments of workers. Detailed discussions will be found in the Chapter on literacy.

Part—I

Status or Class of worker

Definition

167. I haver ealier defined the status or class of worker as in 1961 Census. This classification has been presented in one table only, Table B–IV parts A, B & C. The worker is divided into 4 classes, namely, Employer, Employee, Single Worker and Family Worker. The single worker in Indian Census has a different connotation from the U.N.'s 'Own account worker'. Own account worker is defined in U.N. Manual as 'a person who operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employee'. Single worker in Indian Census, 1961 has been defined as a person who did his work without employing others except casually and without the help of other members of the family. A person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees and also a member of producer's co-operative is treated as single worker. But as per U.N. classification, the member of producer's co-operative forms a separate class. How ever, in both U.N. classification of Own account worker and Indian classification of Single worker, the emphasis is the same, that is, it should denote the persons who work independently without employing any others.

Distribution of workers in industrial division according to class of workers

168. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group among the class of workers.

TABLE XII—80

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At household industry					
				Total		Employee		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division	0	1,000	1,000	143	151	16	11	127	140
Major Group	00	1,000	1,000	176	30	15	1	161	29
,,	01	1,000	1,000	2	N	N	N	2	N
,,	02	1,000	1,000	3	20	1	N	2	20
,,	03	1,000	1,000	87	237	5	30	82	207
,,	04	1,000	1,000	229	367	29	27	200	340
Division	1	1,000	1,000	N	2	N	1	N	1
Major Group	10	1,000	1,000	N	2	N	1	N	1
Divisions	2 & 3	1,000	1,000	457	839	95	132	362	707
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	410	741	43	30	367	711
,,	21	1,000	1,090	82	51	16	2	66	49
,,	22	1,000	1,000	271	909	126	280	145	629
,,	23	1,000	1,000	669	898	171	144	498	754
,,	24	1,000	1,000	521	792	106	64	415	728
,,	25	1,000	1,000	481	709	52	40	429	669
,,	26	1,000	1,000	860	920	334	304	526	616
,,	27	1,000	1,000	254	805	61	150	193	655
,,	28	1,000	1,000	539	958	57	67	482	891

TABLE XII—80 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		In Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service									
		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Division	**0**	857	849	29	15	385	533	399	263	44	38
Major Group	00	824	970	37	22	266	330	496	565	25	53
,,	01	998	1,000	38	3	880	921	72	69	8	7
,,	02	997	980	10	13	418	172	556	766	13	29
,,	03	913	763	34	70	146	74	642	527	91	92
,,	04	771	633	22	25	318	147	381	387	50	74
Division	**1**	1,000	998	103	28	471	526	415	429	11	15
Major Group	10	1,000	998	103	28	471	526	415	429	11	15
Divisions	**2 & 3**	543	161	31	3	374	108	130	47	8	3
Major Group	20	590	259	64	13	399	91	116	146	11	9
,,	21	918	949	129	15	693	872	79	56	17	6
,,	22	729	91	18	N	585	67	120	21	6	3
,,	23	331	102	4	N	309	89	17	12	1	1
,,	24	479	208	11	2	246	151	216	54	6	1
,,	25	519	291	24	1	468	206	22	84	5	...
,,	26	140	80	8	N	121	71	9	8	2	1
,,	27	746	195	97	6	317	94	316	89	16	6
,,	28	461	42	14	1	136	12	301	27	10	2

TABLE XII — 80 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At household industry: Total		Employee		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	29	1,000	1,000	177	703	45	219	132	484
,,	30	1,000	1,000	8	43	1	11	7	32
,,	31	1,000	1,000	529	571	55	43	474	528
,,	32	1,000	1,000	13	101	3	...	10	101
,,	33	1,000	1,000	60	422	24	313	36	109
,,	34 & 35	1,000	1,000	512	650	50	30	462	620
,,	36	1,000	1,000	330	507	46	73	284	434
,,	37	1,000	1,000	15	48	1	4	14	44
,,	38	1,000	1,000	45	148	7	3	38	145
,,	39	1,000	1,000	376	449	54	49	322	400
Division	**4**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	40	1,000	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**5**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	51	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**6**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	60–63	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	64–68	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 80 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		In Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service: Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Major Group	29	823	297	40	24	689	203	90	70	4	...
,,	30	992	957	61	76	886	791	39	78	6	12
,,	31	471	429	13	10	253	231	196	172	9	16
,,	32	987	899	62	15	842	841	76	29	7	14
,,	33	940	578	42	N	772	526	118	51	8	1
,,	34 & 35	488	350	19	5	315	203	147	131	7	11
,,	36	670	493	40	13	391	250	222	198	17	32
,,	37	985	952	44	26	835	864	102	62	4	...
,,	38	955	852	66	60	777	694	104	90	8	8
,,	39	624	551	54	16	338	129	215	358	17	48
Division	**4**	1,000	1,000	19	3	436	356	544	638	1	3
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	19	3	436	356	544	638	1	3
Division	**5**	1,000	1,000	...	...	986	974	14	26	...	...
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
,,	51	1,000	1,000	...	...	968	965	32	35	...	...
Division	**6**	1,000	1,000	239	115	365	88	366	749	30	48
Major Group	60–63	1,000	1,000	229	70	516	424	225	477	30	29
,,	64–68	1,000	1,000	253	116	310	75	404	760	33	49

TABLE XII— 80 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At household industry					
				Total		Employee		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	69	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**7**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	70–71	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	72	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	73	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**8**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	81	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	82	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	83	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	84	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	85	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	86	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	87	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	88	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	89	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**9**	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII — 80 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Division and Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single workers, Family workers and Others

Madras State

Branch of Industry		Total		In Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service							
				Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Major Group	69	1,000	1,000	115	73	745	683	132	238	8	6
Division	**7**	1,000	1,000	23	9	738	631	239	360	...	...
Major Group	70–71	1,000	1,000	27	12	697	502	276	486	...	...
,,	72	1,000	1,000	15	...	949	788	36	212	...	...
,,	73	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Division	**8**	1,000	1,000	33	5	416	218	536	748	15	29
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
,,	81	1,000	1,000	4	1	986	990	10	9	N	N
,,	82	1,000	1,000	49	10	649	851	302	139	...	...
,,	83	1,000	1,000	6	8	698	750	296	242	...	...
,,	84	1,000	1,000	25	109	426	328	549	563	...	...
,,	85	1,000	1,000	44	54	703	676	253	270	...	...
,,	86	1,000	1,000	5	4	902	860	93	136	...	...
,,	87	1,000	1,000	41	32	598	540	360	428	1	...
,,	88	1,000	1,000	128	32	423	389	386	420	63	159
,,	89	1,000	1,000	1	N	87	76	911	920	1	4
Division	**9**	1,000	1,000	7	2	491	197	500	781	2	20
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	7	2	491	197	500	781	2	20

In Household Industry, the proportion of 'Others' forms the major portion and the employees form only a very insignificant proportion. The main element of household industry is the limited role of hired workers. In the non-household industry, the proportion of employees is greater both among male and female workers in Divisions relating to Mining and quarrying (Division 1), Manufacturing (Divisions 2 & 3), Electricity, Gas, water and sanitary services (Division 5) and Transport, storage and communication (Division 7) and greater in the case of female workers only in Division 0 relating to Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting. Single worker forms the highest proportion in the case of both male and female workers in Divisions relating to Construction (Division 4), Trade and Commerce (Division 6), Services (Division 8) and Activities not adequately described (Division 9).

Class of worker in Household Industry

169. 18% form employees out of the total workers engaged in household industry in the State. Whereas in the urban areas employees form 23% of the total workers in household industry, in rural areas, the employees form only 16%. In the rural areas, the assistance of other members of the household can be used thereby reducing the number of hired workers.

For the same reason the employees form lesser proportion among female workers than among male workers. Whereas in the rural and urban areas female employees in Household Industry form 12·7% and 21·3% respectively of the female workers, the male employees form 18·2% and 24·3%. In the State, among males it is in the household industry relating to manufacture of tobacco products and among females in the household industry relating to manufacture of chemicals and chemical products the employees form a very large proportion. About 45% of the total male workers in the household industries relating to tobacco products and about 75% of the total female workers in the household industries relating to manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, are employees. Manufacture of matches is included in the industrial groups of chemicals and chemical products and in many of the household industries relating to matches manufacturing, many females are employed. The role of employees is the least in household industry relating to fishing among male workers, being only 5% out of the total male workers in this household industry and in household industry relating to non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal among female workers being only 4 – 6%.

Among the districts of the State, it is in Madurai the employees form the highest proportion of more than one-fourth i.e., 27·6% of the total workers engaged in household industry. When only male workers are taken into consideration, Madras (29%) has the highest proportion of employees among other districts and among female workers Madurai (26·2%) has the highest proportion.

Comparison of the strength in each class of worker in Household Industry with that of non-Household Industry

170. It is interesting to compare the proportion of employees in household industry and in non-household industry. While 18% of the workers only are employees in household industry, 45·2% are employees in non-household industry. Among the non-household industry, single workers and employees form the major part of workers. 46·8% of the workers are single workers in the State. The role of family workers is negligible in non-household industry being only 2·1%. Employers form 5·9%.

Among the districts of the State in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service the proportion of employees is the lowest only in Kanyakumari district (28·5%) and highest in Nilgiri district. Such low proportion of employees in Kanyakumari can be explained by the fact that fishing is the main occupation. A high proportion of 70% of workers in non-household industry has been recorded as employees in Nilgiri as it has a large number of tea estates.

Class of worker in Non-household Industry, Trade Business, etc.

171. Single workers form 47% of the total workers of the State engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. The lowest proportion of single workers, 24·3 is found in Nilgiri district and the highest proportion of 65·4 in Kanyakumari district. In the urban areas the proportion of single workers does not exceed one-third of the total workers except in Kanyakumari and South Arcot district. The proportion in the urban areas of the State amounts to only 32·8%. The lowest proportion in urban area is again found in Nilgiri and Madras.

It will be significant to compare the proportion of single worker and family worker in the categories of III and V to IX. The family workers form only 2% in the State, the highest being in Tirunelveli district (3·8%) and the lowest being in Madras (0·8%). Normally it is only in the rural areas members of the same family assist in the work done by the head of the household. The family workers form only 1·8% in the urban areas of the State.

Class of worker in the category of Mining, Quarrying, etc.

172. The proportion of all classes of workers in each of the categories of III and V to IX will be considered below. In the category of mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, hunting and plantations, half of the workers are employees and 42% are single workers.

Class of worker in the category of Manufacturing other than Household Industry

173. In industrial establishments other than household industries, it is natural that employees form the major part of workers. Coimbatore and Madras which are the big industrial centres of the State have 79% and 76·8% respectively of employees out of the total workers. The lowest proportion of employees amounts to 50·3% in Thanjavur district. On an average in the State, the proportion of employers to employees among the total workers belonging to categories III and V to IX, works out to 8 employees for one employer. In the category of manufacturing, the proportion amounts to 13 for one employer. It can be seen that in Coimbatore and Madras the proportions are as high as 22 and 20 respectively for one employer. These two towns have many large-scale factories and industries wherein hundreds of workers are employed. The lowest proportions are found in Thanjavur district, Nilgiri district and South Arcot district with 4, 5 and 7 respectively. Many industrial establishments are also situated in Chingleput district in suburban areas near Madras and in this district for every employer there are 17 employees in the category of manufacturing other than household industry.

Class of worker in the category of construction

174. In the category of construction, the single workers and employees form the bulk of the workers viz. 55·8% and 42·4% respectively. The employers form only 1·6% of the total workers.

Class of worker in Trade and Commerce

175. In the category of trade and commerce, the single workers form 41·5%. The employers form 22·3% and employees 32·9% in the State. Only in Madras district the employees in this category form 58·2%. Madras has big trading and commercial firms where many are employed and hence this high proportion. In all other districts, the single workers form the highest proportion. Most of the small shops are run by owners themselves.

Class of worker in Transport, Storage and Communication

176. It is but natural that in the category of transport, storage and communications, the employees form three-fourth of the total workers.

Class of worker in 'Other Services'

177. In the category of other services also single workers form 58·9%. This high proportion is mainly due to the inclusion of general labourers in this category. In the religious and welfare services, legal services and in recreational services all of which are included in this category, the single workers form roughly 40 to 50%. The highest proportion of single workers in this category is found in Salem district (72·9%). This high proportion also is accounted for mainly by 89 group which relates to general and casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work. Family workers form 1·9% and are mostly found in the group of personal services which includes domestic servants, hotels, and laundry services. The highest proportion of family workers in this category is found in Tirunelveli district where 5·1% are family workers.

Single worker

178. The industrial groups in which the single workers form more than half of the total workers are given below :

Major Group	30—Fishing	...	70·2%
,,	28—Manufacture of wood and wooden products	...	65·4%
,,	02—Forestry and logging	...	61·2%
Major Group	40—Construction	...	55·8%
,,	84—Legal Services	...	54·9%
,,	04—Livestock and Hunting	...	51·7%

That even in legal services the single workers form only 55% shows that even in this independent profession there is much inter-dependence. The proportion of single workers is the lowest in educational and scientific services, being 0·9%. In storage and ware-housing also the proportion is only 5%. Surprisingly even in the industrial group relating to personal services, which includes services rendered by cooks, dhobies, barbers and hotels, the proportion of single worker is only 39%. This may be due to the existence of big hotels which employ large number of staff.

Family workers

179. The family workers form one-tenth of the total workers only in the industrial group of fishing. In the groups of livestock and hunting and personal services they form 8·8% and 7·5% respectively and in all the other groups they form only less than 3%. In fishing, the family workers may be assisting in the transport and marketing of fish and in mending the fishing nets. Family workers play a significant part only in the agricultural sector.

Employees

180. Apart from the purely Governmental services where employees form cent per cent of the total workers, the highest proportion of employees is in storage and warehousing (93·7%) and in cotton textile industries (92·2%). The proportions of employees in the groups where they form more than 25% of the total workers are furnished below in the descending order :

Major Groups in which employees form more than 25% of the workers

Major Group	Employees	Major Group	Employees
50	100·00	37	84·43
73	100·00	29	83·15
80	100·00	38	81·38
81	98·75	22	79·70
51	96·72	25	78·82
72	93·72	21	77·08
23	92·24	69	74·35
01	89·97	82	70·92
86	89·80	85	70·30
30	89·22	83	70·18
26	87·12	70–71	69·39
32	85·43	34–35	63·04
33	85·43	20	60·38

Major Group	Employees	Major Group	Employees
87	59·58	84	42·55
24	58·40	40	42·43
36	58·22	88	41·38
10	56·28	04	37·66
31	53·79	02	35·97
39	52·68	00	32·44
60–63	51·26	28	29·36
90	47·04	64–68	27·56
27	42·73		

The following statement presents the proportion of employees to employer.

Proportion of Employees to Employer

All Divisions		Divisions 2 & 3 only (Manufacturing Sector)	
Nilgiri	21	Coimbatore	22
Madras	14	Madras	21
Chingleput	10	Chingleput	17
Coimbatore	9	Salem	14
Kanyakumari	9	Tirunelveli	14
South Arcot	8	Kanyakumari	13
Tiruchirapalli	7	Madurai	12
North Arcot	6	North Arcot	11
Salem	6	Ramanathapuram	11
Madurai	6	Tiruchirapalli	10
Ramanathapuram	6	South Arcot	7
Tirunelveli	6	Nilgiri	5
Thanjavur	5	Thanjavur	4

CHAPTER—XIII

NON-WORKING POPULATION

General

1. In my discussion on workers, the concept of non-worker has been fully explained. In the past Censuses, it was possible to indicate the means of livelihood or occupation on which non-workers depended. In this Census, the earning dependent has been merged in the general category of non-workers. For the first time, however, a detailed classification of non-workers has been made by dividing them into eight categories. I am not, however, certain that all full-time students or children attending schools, housewives or persons attending to household duties, dependants or any other in the remaining five categories of non-working population have been fully accounted for under non-workers. This is the result of a somewhat generous definition of worker to which I have alluded to in detail in the previous chapter. It is therefore, possible that unemployment or under-employment in the State has been masked by the presence of a large number of workers.

Census question and instructions on non-workers

2. The discussion in this Chapter is based on Question No. 12. The relevant question and the instructions issued are reproduced below :—

" Activity if not working :

(a) Question 12 : This applies to persons who are not working, *i.e.*, those who are not engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, trade, profession or service.

This category includes persons who are not active in the sense that they are not engaged in any productive work. Beggars, pensioners, persons receiving royalty from agricultural land or non-agricultural land, rent or dividend receivers, etc., (though they may be earning an income do not participate in any productive work) as well as inmates of institutions, convicts in jail, disabled persons not working, etc., are classified as persons " not working ".

These persons have been grouped under eight different categories for Census purposes. Each group has to be indicated by authorised abbreviations as given below:

(b) To record an answer to this question, you should ask the person enumerated, the following questions. If the answer to the questions is in the affirmative you should indicate the group to which he belongs by the abbreviation mentioned against each :

	Authorised abbre-viations
(i) Are you a full-time student or a child attending school who does no other work such as manufacturing articles at home for sale or helping your family in cultivation, industry, trade or business ?	ST
(ii) Are you a person engaged in unpaid household chores or housewife or adult woman who does no other work such as making articles at home for sale or wages or helps regularly even part-time in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business ?	HW
(iii) Any dependant including an infant or a child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age.	D
(iv) A retired person who is not employed again, a person living on agricultural and non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers or any other person of independent means which does not necessitate any work on his part and who does no other work.	R

	Authorised abbreviations
(*v*) A beggar, vagrant or an independent woman without any indication of the source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.	B
(*vi*) A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.	I

Note: An under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to do work before he was apprehended (work being defined in the sense we have done).

(*vii*) A person who was not employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.	NE
(*viii*) A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.	UN

Tables dealing with Non-workers

3. The tables dealing with non-working population are:

1. Union Primary Census Abstract.
2. Table B-I — Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.
3. Table B-II — Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups.
4. Table B-III Part A — Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.
5. Table B-III Part B — Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.
6. Table B-VIII Part A — Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
7. Table B-VIII Part B — Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.
8. Table B-IX — Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.
9. Table C-VIII Part A — Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled castes.
10. Table C-VIII Part B — Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes.
11. Table D-VI — Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.
12. Table SCT-I Part A — Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes.
13. Table SCT-I Part B — Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled tribes.
14. Table SC-I — Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for scheduled castes.
15. Table ST-II — Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for scheduled tribes.

The corresponding subsidiary tables are indicated below:

B-I-1 — Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.

B-III Part A-3 — Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B-2 — Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-VIII Part A-1 — Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed in each age-group according to educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B-1 — Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IX-1 — Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age-group 15–34, 35–59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed separately for persons, males and females.

B-IX-2 — Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups.

B-IX-3 — Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000 non-workers of each sex by type of activity.

C-VIII Part A-2 — Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled castes by categories of workers and non-workers.

C-VIII Part B-2 — Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

Workers and Non-workers in India and States

4. The table presented below gives the proportion of workers and non-workers per 1,000 of each sex in each age-group.

TABLE XIII — 1

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India ...	**Total**	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**571**	**280**	**429**	**720**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**94**	**66**	**906**	**934**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**881**	**436**	**119**	**564**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**967**	**476**	**33**	**524**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**766**	**224**	**234**	**776**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**297**	**126**	**703**	**874**
	Rural	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**582**	**314**	**418**	**686**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**76**	**894**	**924**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**911**	**498**	**89**	**502**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**975**	**523**	**25**	**477**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**799**	**243**	**201**	**757**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**300**	**135**	**700**	**865**
	Urban	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**524**	**111**	**476**	**889**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**35**	**16**	**965**	**984**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**769**	**158**	**231**	**842**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**933**	**229**	**67**	**771**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**584**	**114**	**416**	**886**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**274**	**62**	**726**	**938**
1 Andhra Pradesh ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0–14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15–34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Andhra Pradesh ... —(Contd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0–14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15–34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0–14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15–34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35–59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
2 Assam ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15–34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0–14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15–34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Assam—(Contd.) ...	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15-34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
3 Bihar ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15–34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0–14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911

TABLE XIII — 1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Gujarat	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0–14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35–59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15–34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35–59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961

TABLE XIII — 1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Jammu and Kashmir —(Contd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15–34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0–14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35–59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
6. Kerala ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15–34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35–59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15–34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35–59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Kerala —(Contd.) ...	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15–34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35–59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
7. Madhya Pradesh ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0–14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0–14	1,000	1.000	133	122	867	878
		15–34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930

TABLE XIII — 1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Totat Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Madras	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15–34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0–14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
9. Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15–34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Maharashtra —(Contd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15–34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0–14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939
10. Mysore	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0–14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Mysore —(Contd.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35–59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
11. Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0–14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15–34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35–59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Punjab ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0–14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15–34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35–59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	945
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
13 Rajasthan ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929

TABLE XIII—1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Rajasthan —(Contd.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1.000	601	408	399	592
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
14. Uttar Pradesh ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15–34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35–59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960

TABLE XIII — 1 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population M	Total Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Total Non-workers M	Total Non-workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Uttar Pradesh —(Contd.) ...	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0–14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15–34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1 000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
15. West Bengal ...	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	105	465	894
		0–14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15–34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15–34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35–59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979

Against the All-India proportion of 429 males and 720 females who are non-workers per 1,000 persons of each sex, Madras has recorded 403 males and 687 females. The rural and urban proportions are as follows :

	India		Madras	
	M	F	M	F
Rural	418	686	378	629
Urban	476	889	468	851

It would appear that the proportion of non-workers in Madras is lesser than in India. But actually it reflects the inclusion of a large number of persons under the category of cultivation and household industry resulting from the change in the concept of worker.

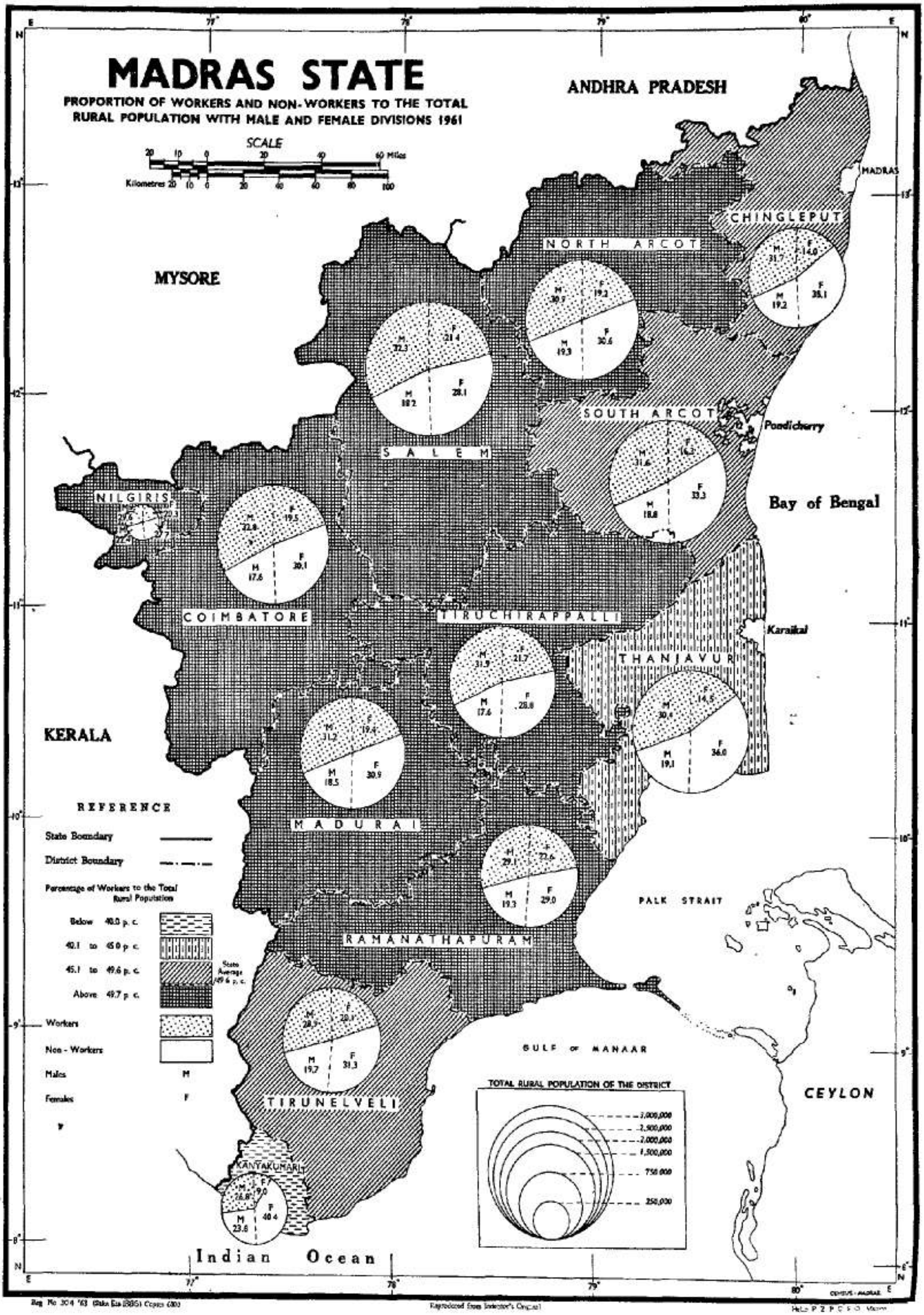
The highest proportion of non-workers is seen in the age-group 0–14 which is only natural. The proportion of non-workers in this age-group for the country as a whole works out to 906 for males and 934 for females. The corresponding proportion in Madras is 907 for males and 933 for females. The proportions of non-workers in this State in this age-group in both rural and urban areas are slightly lower than that of the corresponding proportions for the country as a whole. Except in Kerala, proportions of non-workers for both the sexes are higher in the urban sector in all States.

The proportion of child non-workers, i.e., in the age of 0–14 varies from State to State. In Kerala and West Bengal the demand for child labour is low. In States like Andhra Pradesh it is high. Madras lies between these two.

TABLE XIII—2

Proportion of non-workers per 1,000 persons in 0–14 age-group by sex for States

State		Males	State		Females
1. Kerala	...	978	1. West Bengal	...	988
2. West Bengal	...	950	2. Kerala	...	981
3. Gujarat	...	927	3. Punjab	...	962
4. Assam	...	922	4. Uttar Pradesh	...	959
5. Punjab	...	921	5. Bihar	...	941
6. Maharashtra	...	914	6. Jammu & Kashmir	...	937
7. Uttar Pradesh	...	914	7. Assam	...	936
8. Madras	...	907	8. Gujarat	...	934
9. Bihar	...	904	9. Orissa	...	934
10. Jammu & Kashmir	...	904	10. Madras	...	933
11. Madhya Pradesh	...	882	11. Mysore	...	918
12. Mysore	...	881	12. Maharashtra	...	912
13. Orissa	...	877	13. Madhya Pradesh	...	892
14. Rajasthan	...	864	14. Andhra Pradesh	...	888
15. Andhra Pradesh	...	843	15. Rajasthan	...	879



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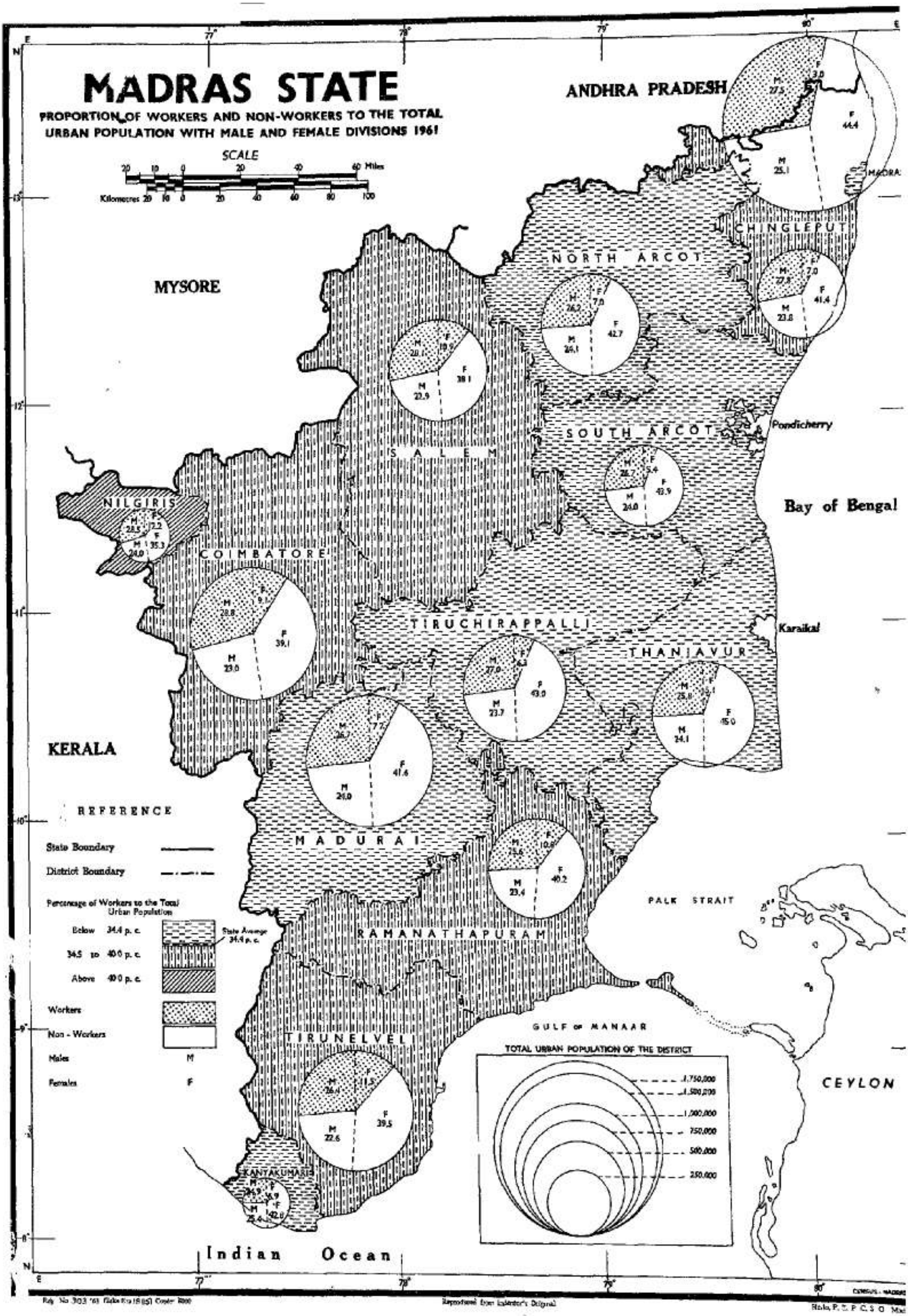
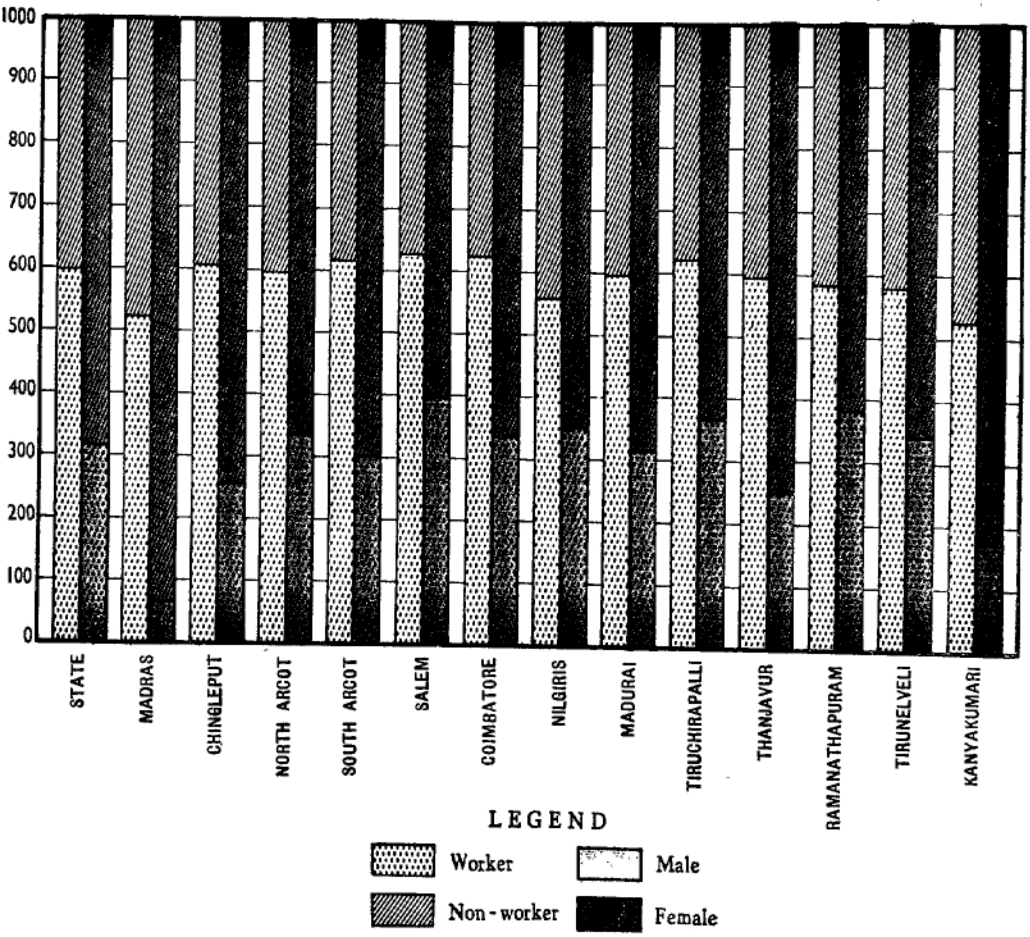

MADRAS STATE
PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION WITH MALE AND FEMALE DIVISIONS 1961
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal
Bay of Bengal
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANAAR
CEYLON
Indian Ocean
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Percentage of Workers to the Total Urban Population
Below 34.4 p. c.
34.5 to 40.0 p. c.
Above 40.0 p. c.
State Average 34.4 p. c.
Workers
Non - Workers
Males M
Females F
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
1,750,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
750,000
500,000
250,000

Distribution of Population between Workers and Non - workers in Madras State and Districts.



In Madras in the age-group 60+, 266 out of 1,000 males and 742 out of 1,000 females are non-workers. While the corresponding proportion for males in India is lower (234) than that of Madras, the corresponding proportion for females in India is higher than that of Madras. The proportion of non-workers in this age-group would to a limited extent indicate the economic prosperity of the people. The low proportion of non-workers in this age-group would mean that people even after reaching the age of 60+ are driven to the necessity of working. The following table presents the proportion of non-workers in this age-group in the various States arranged in the descending order of proportions.

TABLE XIII—3

Proportion of non-workers per 1,000 persons in 60+ age-group by sex for States

State		Males	State		Females
1. Kerala	...	344	1. West Bengal	...	921
2. Gujarat	...	337	2. Punjab	...	895
3. West Bengal	...	321	3. Kerala	...	852
4. Punjab	...	291	4. Gujarat	...	829
5. Rajasthan	...	281	5. Jammu & Kashmir	...	822
6. Maharashtra	...	272	6. Orissa	...	806
7. Madras	...	266	7. Uttar Pradesh	...	802
8. Jammu & Kashmir	...	262	8. Assam	...	785
9. Assam	...	251	9. Bihar	...	769
10. Mysore	...	236	10. Rajasthan	...	766
11. Andhra Pradesh	...	222	11. Mysore	...	753
12. Orissa	...	212	12. Madras	...	742
13. Madhya Pradesh	...	195	13. Maharashtra	...	737
14. Bihar	...	177	14. Andhra Pradesh	...	689
15. Uttar Pradesh	...	145	15. Madhya Pradesh	...	640

Non-working population in the districts

5. The table below presents the distribution of workers and non-workers for the State and districts.

TABLE XIII — 4

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population Males	Total Population Females	Total Workers Males	Total Workers Females	Total Non-workers Males	Total Non-workers Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras State ...	**T**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**597**	**313**	**403**	**687**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**93**	**67**	**907**	**933**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**885**	**457**	**115**	**543**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**966**	**514**	**34**	**486**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**734**	**258**	**266**	**74**
		A.N.S.	**1,000**	**1,000**	**555**	**293**	**445**	**707**
	R	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**622**	**371**	**378**	**629**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**111**	**82**	**889**	**918**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**924**	**551**	**76**	**449**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**978**	**590**	**22**	**410**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**784**	**296**	**216**	**704**
		A.N.S.	**1,000**	**1,000**	**576**	**334**	**424**	**666**
	U	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**532**	**149**	**468**	**851**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**44**	**28**	**956**	**972**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**788**	**208**	**212**	**792**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**931**	**275**	**69**	**725**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**557**	**132**	**443**	**868**
		A.N.S.	**1,000**	**1,000**	**447**	**55**	**553**	**945**
Madras ...	T & U	Total	1,000	1,000	522	63	478	937
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	6	978	994
		15 34	1,000	1,000	752	84	248	916
		35–59	1,000	1,000	915	132	85	868
		60+	1,000	1,000	422	61	578	939
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	386	56	614	944

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chingleput ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	605	256	395	744
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	48	909	952
		15–34	1,000	1,000	890	383	110	617
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	431	33	569
		60+	1,000	1,000	757	203	243	797
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	648	187	352	813
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	622	285	378	715
		0–14	1,000	1,000	103	53	897	947
		15–34	1,000	1,000	919	434	81	566
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	471	25	529
		60+	1,000	1 000	798	220	202	780
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	744	273	256	727
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	539	145	461	855
		0–14	1,000	1,000	47	29	953	971
		15–34	1,000	1,000	786	200	214	800
		35–59	1,000	1,000	932	262	68	738
		60+	1,000	1,000	561	127	439	873
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	400	...	600	1,000
North Arcot ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	596	336	404	664
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	66	900	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	905	521	95	479
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	564	30	436
		60+	1,000	1,000	747	248	253	752
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	707	368	293	632

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Arcot —(Contd.) ...	R	Total	1,000	1,000	615	385	385	615
		0–14	1,000	1,000	111	77	889	923
		15–34	1,000	1,000	936	607	64	393
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	632	18	368
		60+	1,000	1,000	783	277	217	723
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	709	365	291	635
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	521	141	479	859
		0–14	1,000	1,000	55	22	945	978
		15–34	1,000	1,000	792	201	208	799
		35–59	1,000	1,000	921	269	79	731
		60+	1,000	1,000	564	122	436	878
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	667	500	333	500
South Arcot ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	613	301	387	699
		0–14	1,000	1,000	92	55	908	945
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	460	90	540
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	486	23	514
		60+	1,000	1,000	796	226	204	774
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	599	281	401	719
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	626	329	374	671
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	62	900	938
		15–34	1,000	1,000	930	506	70	494
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	522	18	478
		60+	1,000	1,000	819	244	181	756
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	614	305	386	695

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Arcot —(Contd.)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	526	110	474	890
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15–34	1,000	1,000	787	153	213	847
		35–59	1,000	1,000	938	215	62	785
		60+	1,000	1,000	617	107	383	893
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	471	...	529	1,000
Salem ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	626	398	374	602
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	115	854	885
		15–34	1,000	1,000	932	590	68	410
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	631	21	369
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	322	249	678
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	494	317	506	683
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	640	432	360	568
		0–14	1,000	1,000	160	126	840	874
		15–34	1,000	1,000	951	646	49	354
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	673	16	327
		60+	1,000	1,000	772	342	228	658
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	494	317	506	683
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	551	222	449	778
		0–14	1,000	1,000	77	61	923	939
		15–34	1,000	1,000	841	314	159	686
		35–59	1,000	1,000	951	390	49	610
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	199	392	801
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population Males	Total Population Females	Total Workers Males	Total Workers Females	Total Non-workers Males	Total Non-workers Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	623	335	377	665
		0–14	1,000	1,000	120	91	880	909
		15–34	1,000	1,000	904	473	96	527
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	543	31	457
		60+	1,000	1,000	720	271	280	729
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	588	308	412	692
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	650	393	350	607
		0–14	1,000	1,000	150	119	850	881
		15–34	1,000	1 000	934	556	66	444
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	605	23	395
		60+	1,000	1,000	759	305	241	695
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	569	289	431	711
	U	Total	1 000	1,000	557	190	443	810
		0–14	1,000	1,000	49	29	951	971
		15–34	1,000	1,000	837	277	163	723
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	361	53	639
		60+	1,000	1,000	561	146	439	854
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Nilgiri ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	558	351	442	649
		0–14	1,000	1 000	47	43	953	957
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	589	131	411
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	636	33	364
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	211	341	789
		A.N.S.	1,000	...	889	...	111	...

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nligiri—(Contd.)	R	Total	1,000	1 000	569	424	431	576
		0–14	1,000	1,000	56	59	944	941
		15–34	1,000	1,000	894	713	106	287
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	748	23	252
		60+	1,000	1,000	707	246	293	754
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	543	256	457	744
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	24	965	976
		15–34	1,000	1,000	838	425	162	575
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	493	45	507
		60+	1,000	1,000	588	170	412	830
		A.N.S.	1,000	...	889	...	111	...
Madurai ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	595	313	405	687
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	64	907	936
		15–34	1,000	1,000	891	454	109	546
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	525	35	475
		60+	1,000	1,000	708	246	292	754
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	490	162	510	838
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	628	385	372	615
		0–14	1,000	1,000	116	83	884	917
		15–34	1,000	1,000	938	567	62	433
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	611	21	389
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	292	236	708
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	457	174	543	826

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madurai—(Contd.)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	526	155	474	845
		0–14	1,000	1,000	47	25	953	975
		15–34	1,000	1,000	793	213	207	787
		35–59	1 000	1,000	935	307	65	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	566	127	434	873
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	786	67	214	933
Tiruchirapalli ...	T	Total	1 000	1,000	620	367	380	633
		0–14	1,030	1,000	100	83	900	917
		15–34	1,000	1.000	895	516	105	484
		35–59	1,000	1.000	970	583	30	417
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	298	254	702
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	544	336	456	664
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	644	430	356	570
		0–14	1,000	1,000	116	101	884	899
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	615	69	385
		35–59	1,000	1,000	980	660	20	340
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	334	212	666
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	544	336	456	664
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	532	127	468	873
		0–14	1,000	1,000	41	19	959	981
		15–34	1,000	1,000	770	167	230	833
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	245	69	755
		60+	1,000	1,000	552	126	448	874
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thanjavur ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	594	249	406	751
		0–14	1,000	1,000	70	35	930	965
		15–34	1,000	1,000	880	360	120	640
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	419	38	581
		60+	1,000	1,000	757	213	243	787
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	796	378	204	622
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	614	286	386	714
		0–14	1,000	1,000	79	41	921	959
		15–34	1,000	1,000	912	418	88	582
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	472	27	528
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	242	200	758
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	796	378	204	622
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	518	102	482	898
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	12	964	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	758	134	242	866
		35–59	1,000	1,000	917	195	83	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	589	105	411	895
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	582	382	418	618
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	76	922	924
		15–34	1,000	1,000	881	549	119	451
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	613	35	387
		60+	1,000	1,000	763	352	237	648
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	543	456	457	544

TABLE XIII — 4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramanathapuram ... —(Contd.)	R	Total	1,000	1,000	602	438	398	562
		0–14	1,000	1,000	87	83	913	917
		15–34	1,000	1,000	909	634	91	366
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	692	24	308
		60+	1,000	1,000	806	403	194	597
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	544	525	456	475
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	523	213	477	787
		0–14	1,000	1,000	51	54	949	946
		15–34	1,000	1,000	797	293	203	707
		35–59	1,000	1,000	930	353	70	647
		60+	1,000	1,000	617	193	383	807
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	533	...	467	1,000
Tirunelveli ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	578	340	422	660
		0–14	1,000	1,000	72	72	928	928
		15–34	1,000	1,000	865	496	135	504
		35–59	1,000	1,000	964	539	36	461
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	294	263	706
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	456	348	544	652
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	595	392	405	608
		0–14	1,000	1,000	81	79	919	921
		15–34	1,000	1,000	899	578	101	422
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	617	25	383
		60+	1,000	1,000	780	338	220	662
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	509	423	491	577

TABLE XIII—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, District-wise, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli—(Contd.)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	539	225	461	775
		0–14	1,000	1,000	52	57	948	943
		15–34	1,000	1,000	792	320	208	680
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	358	60	642
		60+	1,000	1,000	620	184	380	816
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	273	71	727	929
Kanyakumari ...	T	Total	1,000	1,000	525	176	475	824
		0–14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15–34	1,000	1,000	807	275	193	725
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	312	34	688
		60+	1,000	1,000	717	157	283	843
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	385	80	615	920
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	530	182	470	818
		0–14	1,000	1,000	53	31	947	969
		15–34	1,000	1,000	821	288	179	712
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	324	28	676
		60+	1,000	1,000	741	161	259	839
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	417	91	583	909
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	494	140	506	860
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	29	965	971
		15–34	1,000	1,000	730	201	270	799
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	245	69	755
		60+	1,000	1,000	582	137	418	863
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Non-workers in rural areas

6. The following statement presents the districts classified by those whose proportion of non-workers are above the State average and below the State average.

		Males	Females
State average	...	378	629

Above State average		Males
1. Kanyakumari	...	470
2. Nilgiri	...	431
3. Tirunelveli	...	405
4. Ramanathapuram	...	398
5. Thanjavur	...	386
6. North Arcot	...	385
7. Chingleput	...	378
Below State average		
1. South Arcot	...	374
2. Madurai	...	372
3. Salem	...	360
4. Tiruchirapalli	...	356
5. Coimbatore	...	350

Above State average		Females
1. Kanyakumari	...	818
2. Chingleput	...	715
3. Thanjavur	...	714
4. South Arcot	...	671
Below State average		
1. North Arcot	...	615
2. Madurai	...	615
3. Tirunelveli	...	608
4. Coimbatore	...	607
5. Nilgiri	...	576
6. Tiruchirapalli	...	570
7. Salem	...	568
8. Ramanathapuram	...	562

In the rural areas of the State as a whole, in the age-group of 0–14, 889 males out of 1,000 males and 918 females out of 1,000 females are non-workers. The position of the districts is as follows.

		Males	Females
State average	...	889	918

Above State average		Males
1. Kanyakumari	...	947
2. Nilgiri	...	944
3. Thanjavur	...	921
4. Tirunelveli	...	919
5. Ramanathapuram	...	913
6. South Arcot	...	900
7. Chingleput	...	897
8. North Arcot	...	889
Below State average		
1. Madurai	...	884
2. Tiruchirapalli	...	884
3. Coimbatore	...	850
4. Salem	...	840

Above State average		Females
1. Kanyakumari	...	969
2. Thanjavur	...	959
3. Chingleput	...	947
4. Nilgiri	...	941
5. South Arcot	...	938
6. North Arcot	...	923
7. Tirunelveli	...	921
Below State average		
1. Madurai	...	917
2. Ramanathapuram	...	917
3. Tiruchirapalli	...	899
4. Coimbatore	...	881
5. Salem	...	874

Non-workers in cities with one lakh and above

7. The distribution of 1,000 population of each sex in each age-group into workers and non-workers for cities, and six classes of towns is presented in the table given below.

TABLE XIII—5

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the class I cities and different classes of towns

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Urban Population		Total Workers		Total Non workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras City ...	Total	1,000	1,000	522	63	478	937
	0–14	1,000	1,000	22	6	978	994
	15–34	1,000	1,000	752	84	248	916
	35–59	1,000	1,000	915	132	85	868
	60+	1,000	1,000	422	61	578	939
Madurai (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	506	99	494	901
	0–14	1,000	1,000	34	15	966	985
	15–34	1,000	1,000	746	129	254	871
	35–59	1,000	1,000	915	211	85	789
	60+	1,000	1,000	459	83	541	917
Coimbatore (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	548	112	452	888
	0–14	1,000	1,000	35	15	965	985
	15–34	1,000	1,000	812	147	188	853
	35–59	1,000	1,000	932	246	68	754
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	108	537	892
Tiruchirapalli (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	524	82	476	918
	0–14	1,000	1,000	41	12	959	988
	15–34	1,000	1,000	732	99	268	901
	35–59	1,000	1,0C0	919	168	81	832
	60+	1,000	1,000	480	94	520	906
Salem (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	545	196	455	804
	0–14	1,000	1,000	71	43	929	957
	15–34	1,000	1,000	822	280	178	720
	35–59	1,000	1,000	941	352	59	648
	60+	1,000	1,000	580	189	420	811

TABLE XIII—5 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the class I cities and different classes of towns

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Urban Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thanjavur (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	491	109	509	891
	0–14	1,000	1,000	25	13	975	987
	15–34	1,000	1,000	711	148	289	852
	35–59	1,000	1,000	908	211	92	789
	60+	1,000	1,000	500	109	500	891
Nagercoil (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	498	148	502	852
	0–14	1,000	1,000	39	34	961	966
	15–34	1,000	1,000	724	211	276	789
	35–59	1,000	1,000	931	253	69	747
	60+	1,000	1,000	579	148	421	852
Vellore (M) ...	Total	1,000	1 000	528	90	472	910
	0–14	1,000	1,000	58	11	942	989
	15–34	1,000	1,000	804	138	196	862
	35–59	1,000	1,000	912	164	88	836
	60+	1,000	1,000	458	59	542	941
Tuticorin (M) ...	Total	1,000	1,000	539	102	461	898
	0–14	1,000	1,000	28	12	972	988
	15–34	1,000	1,000	787	125	213	875
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	218	60	782
	60+	1,000	1,000	531	84	469	916
Class I ...	Total	1,000	1,000	523	90	477	910
	0–14	1,000	1,000	32	13	968	987
	15–34	1,000	1,000	761	119	239	881
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	182	80	818
	60+	1,000	1,000	462	86	538	914

TABLE XIII—5 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the class I cities and different classes of towns

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Urban Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class II ...	Total	1,000	1,000	537	165	463	835
	0–14	1,000	1,000	44	29	956	971
	15–34	1,000	1,000	797	240	203	760
	35–59	1,000	1,000	937	290	63	710
	60+	1,000	1,000	578	134	422	866
Class III ...	All Ages	1,000	1,000	531	177	469	823
Class IV ...	All Ages	1,000	1,000	536	185	464	815
Class V ...	All Ages	1,000	1,000	553	237	447	763
Class VI ...	All Ages	1,000	1,000	544	182	456	818

Educational levels of non-workers in urban areas

8. A table showing the distribution of non-workers in the urban areas of the State and districts and in each city and town-group with a population of one lakh and above by educational levels is given below.

TABLE XIII—6

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population of 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group / District		Non-workers by sex	Total	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex						
				Illiterate	Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras State	...	**(a) Males**	**2,144,957**	**1,016,785**	**561,587**	**422,053**	**123,694**	**3,155**	**400**	**15,110**
		(b) Per 1,000	**1,000**	**474**	**262**	**198**	**57**	**1**	**N**	**7**
		(a) Females	**3,751,888**	**2,264,462**	**863,705**	**539,781**	**77,763**	**314**	**133**	**5,047**
		(b) Per 1,000	**1,000**	**604**	**230**	**144**	**21**	**N**	**N**	**1**
Madras City	...	(a) Males	434,625	171,227	118,903	99,303	36,388	640	108	6,977
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	394	274	228	84	1	N	16
		(a) Females	767,535	395,471	180,801	159,160	28,835	58	27	2,797
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	515	236	207	38	N	N	4
Madurai (M)	...	(a) Males	107,607	45,327	30,421	22,471	7,910	115	9	1,258
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	421	283	209	74	1	N	12
		(a) Females	186,616	101,815	50,674	29,909	3,907	18	2	239
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	546	272	160	21	N	N	1
Coimbatore (M)	...	(a) Males	68,697	27,338	19,870	15,590	4,888	167	10	628
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	398	289	227	71	3	N	9
		(a) Females	119,379	59,332	29,097	25,745	4,765	17	...	404
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	497	244	216	40	N	...	3

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group / District		Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras State	...	**(a) Males**	**2,173**	**734**	**467**	**94**	**100**	**39**	**698**	**41**
		(b) Per 1,000	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
		(a) Females	**683**	**11**	**120**	**9**	2	**2**	**495**	**44**
		(b) Per 1,000	**N**	**N**	N	**N**	N	**N**	N	**N**
Madras City	...	(a) Males	1,079	363	324	15	84	27	263	3
		(b) Per 1,000	3	1	1	N	N	N	1	N
		(a) Females	386	6	81	...	2	...	297	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...
Madurai (M)	...	(a) Males	96	39	28	6	...	2	18	3
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N
		(a) Females	52	1	5	3	...	...	28	15
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N
Coimbatore (M)	...	(a) Males	206	108	7	52	2	2	35	...
		(b) Per 1,000	3	2	N	1	N	N	N	...
		(a) Females	19	...	1	3	N	N	15	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	...

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population of 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group / District	Non-workers by sex	Total	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Illiterate	Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli (M) ...	(a) Males	61,197	27,795	12,179	14,019	6,503	44	4	595
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	454	199	229	106	1	N	10
	(a) Females	111,521	63,118	24,437	20,342	3,224	3	...	373
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	566	219	183	29	N	...	3
Salem (M) ...	(a) Males	57,977	31,775	12,838	10,529	2,593	27	4	190
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	548	221	182	45	1	N	3
	(a) Females	97,981	63,965	19,143	13,416	1,384	...	...	72
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	653	195	137	14	...	...	1
Palayamcottai (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	44,782	19,894	12,256	7,743	4,370	19	77	357
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	444	274	173	98	N	2	8
	(a) Females	76,436	44,878	20,797	8,943	1,656	...	66	71
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	587	272	117	22	...	1	1
Tuticorin (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	29,753	12,775	8,248	6,913	1,586	1	...	207
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	430	277	232	53	N	...	7
	(a) Females	55,837	28,833	15,588	10,247	1,105	1	1	57
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	516	279	184	20	N	N	1

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tiruchirapalli (M) ...	(a) Males	58	17	7	...	1	...	29	4
	(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	...	N	...	1	N
	(a) Females	24	...	1	...	...	...	13	10
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	N
Salem (M) ...	(a) Males	21	3	5	...	4	...	9	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...
	(a) Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Palayamcottai (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	66	4	7	2	...	2	51	...
	(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	N	...	N	1	...
	(a) Females	25	...	1	...	...	...	24	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
Tuticorin (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	23	1	2	...	...	...	20	...
	(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	...	...	...	1	...
	(a) Females	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City Town-Group/ District		Non-workers by sex	Total	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex						
				Illiterate	Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vellore (T.G.)	...	(a) Males	29,067	15,455	5,698	6,128	1,546	5	2	212
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	532	196	211	53	N	N	7
		(a) Females	54,293	34,266	10,518	8,501	949	1	...	52
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	631	194	157	17	N	...	1
Kurichi (T.G.)	...	(a) Males	28,153	15,176	8,294	3,870	725	24	...	63
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	539	295	137	26	1	...	2
		(a) Females	47,554	34,081	9,291	3,713	449	19	1	...
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	717	195	78	10	N	N	...
Thanjavur (M)	...	(a) Males	28,561	13,669	5,477	6,618	2,505	17	5	235
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	478	192	232	88	1	N	8
		(a) Females	48,949	28,184	11,410	8,062	1,253	2	...	32
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	576	233	165	25	N	...	1
Nagercoil (M)	...	(a) Males	26,801	11,955	6,479	5,795	2,229	28	4	247
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	446	242	217	83	1	N	9
		(a) Females	45,026	22,020	14,115	7,161	1,588	48	4	79
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	489	314	159	35	1	N	2

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City/ Town-Group/ District	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex							
		Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Vellore (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	21	3	1	...	...	...	17	...
	(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	...	...	...	1	...
	(a) Females	6	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
Kurichi (T.G.) ...	(a) Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	(a) Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Per 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur (M) ...	(a) Males	35	10	4	1	...	...	15	5
	(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	N	...	...	1	N
	(a) Females	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Nagercoil (M) ...	(a) Males	64	43	2	1	...	...	13	5
	(b) Per 1,000	2	2	N	N	...	...	N	N
	(a) Females	11	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group / District	Non-workers by sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational standard)	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras ...	(a) Males	434,625	171,227	118,903	99,303	36,388	640	108	6,977
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	394	274	228	84	1	N	16
	(a) Females	767,535	395,471	180,801	159,160	28,835	58	27	2,797
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	515	236	207	38	N	N	4
Chingleput ...	(a) Males	108,463	54,889	27,734	18,718	5,931	107	29	955
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	506	256	173	55	1	N	9
	(a) Females	188,616	121,970	40,322	22,546	3,524	2	3	217
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	647	214	119	19	N	N	1
North Arcot ...	(a) Males	152,279	84,818	33,622	27,299	5,911	48	14	509
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	557	221	179	39	N	N	4
	(a) Females	269,263	183,239	53,842	29,300	2,761	2	2	101
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	681	200	109	10	N	N	N
South Arcot ...	(a) Males	94,190	47,179	25,303	16,823	4,423	30	23	360
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	501	269	179	47	N	N	4
	(a) Females	172,213	113,610	39,333	17,201	1,963	2	7	89
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	660	228	100	11	N	N	1

TABLE XIII—6 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City Town-Group / District		Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex							
			Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
1		2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras	...	(a) Males	1,079	363	324	15	84	27	263	3
		(b) Per 1,000	3	1	1	N	N	N	1	N
		(a) Females	386	6	81	...	2	...	297	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...
Chingleput	...	(a) Males	100	28	15	...	6	1	50	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...
		(a) Females	32	1	9	...	...	...	20	2
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
North Arcot	...	(a) Males	58	10	6	3	...	...	39	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...
		(a) Females	16	2	2	1	...	...	9	2
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N
South Arcot	...	(a) Males	49	11	14	1	...	...	22	1
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N
		(a) Females	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City Town-Group / District	Non-workers by sex	Total	Illiterate	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem ...	(a) Males	141,164	78,666	32 064	24,389	5,583	42	30	348
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	557	227	173	40	N	N	3
	(a) Females	235,424	159,277	45,188	28,012	2,829	...	1	116
..	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	677	192	119	12	...	N	N
Coimbatore ...	(a) Males	237,150	119,008	63,285	42,539	10,849	250	53	927
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	502	267	180	46	1	N	4
	(a) Females	403,076	252,554	85,333	56,530	8,113	42	1	479
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	627	212	140	20	N	N	1
Nilgiri ...	(a) Males	43,196	23,974	10,480	7,279	1,339	14	1	88
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	555	243	169	31	N	N	2
	(a) Females	63,458	39,337	12,386	10,138	1,446	5	4	122
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	620	195	160	23	N	N	2
Madurai ...	(a) Males	244,017	117,253	65,007	46,655	11,495	1,807	15	1,639
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	481	266	191	47	8	N	7
	(a) Females	422,933	260,696	98,635	56,635	6,567	20	9	291
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	616	233	134	16	N	N	1

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City Town-Group / District	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex							
		Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salem ...	(a) Males	42	13	7	2	5	...	15	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...
	(a) Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Coimbatore ...	(a) Males	239	109	22	57	2	2	46	1
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(a) Females	24	...	4	3	...	...	17	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	...
Nilgiri ...	(a) Males	21	13	5	...	...	...	2	1
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
	(a) Females	20	...	2	2	...	...	16	...
	(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	...
Madurai ...	(a) Males	146	65	32	9	...	3	34	3
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N
	(a) Females	80	1	9	3	...	...	39	28
	(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N

TABLE XIII—6 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group / District	Non-workers by sex	Total	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex: Illiterate	Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	University Degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli ...	(a) Males	160,951	70,863	40,493	36,129	12,194	83	11	1,075
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	440	252	224	76	N	N	7
	(a) Females	291,692	172,551	67,512	45,173	5,980	5	...	436
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	592	231	155	21	N	...	1
Thanjavur ...	(a) Males	159,103	70,277	44,888	32,963	10,114	32	21	717
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	442	282	207	64	N	N	5
	(a) Females	297,771	177,895	75,312	38,586	5,790	91	3	79
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	597	253	130	20	N	N	N
Ramanathapuram ...	(a) Males	140,017	66,995	37,574	28,068	6,866	38	6	415
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	479	268	201	49	N	N	3
	(a) Females	240,838	151,340	57,591	28,557	3,255	...	...	68
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	628	239	119	14	...	...	N
Tirunelveli ...	(a) Males	191,607	94,363	52,750	33,656	9,790	36	80	811
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	493	275	176	51	N	N	4
	(a) Females	334,909	204,396	87,887	37,703	4,624	36	72	153
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	610	262	113	14	N	N	1
Kanyakumari ...	(a) Males	38,195	17,273	9,484	8,232	2,811	28	9	289
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	452	248	216	74	1	N	8
	(a) Females	64,160	32,126	19,563	10,240	2,066	51	4	99
	(b) Per 1,000	1,000	501	305	160	32	1	N	1

TABLE XIII—6 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

State / City / Town-Group/ District		Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex							
			Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agri-culture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teaching	Others
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tiruchirapalli	...	(a) Males	103	30	10	1	1	2	53	6
		(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		(a) Females	35	1	1	...	...	2	21	10
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	...	...	N	N	N
Thanjavur	...	(a) Males	91	25	11	1	1	1	45	7
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		(a) Females	15	...	1	...	...	...	14	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
Ramanathapuram	...	(a) Males	55	15	3	2	1	1	21	12
		(b) Per 1,000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		(a) Females	17	...	3	...	...	...	14	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
Tirunelveli	...	(a) Males	121	9	16	2	...	2	90	2
		(b) Per 1,000	1	N	N	N	...	N	1	N
		(a) Females	38	...	3	...	...	...	33	2
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	N
Kanyakumari	...	(a) Males	69	43	2	1	...	...	18	5
		(b) Per 1,000	1	1	N	N	...	...	N	N
		(a) Females	11	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
		(b) Per 1,000	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

'N' means negligible.

Educational levels of workers and non-workers in rural sector of the State

9. Table below presents the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by educational levels for the rural areas of the State.

TABLE XIII—7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of the State

Educational standard	Total Population		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ...	622	884	590	948	675	847
Literate (without educational standard)	298	92	340	42	228	122
Primary or Junior Basic ...	66	22	55	9	84	29
Matricultion and above ...	14	2	15	1	13	2

Distribution of workers and non-workers by educational levels in the State and districts

10. Table below gives distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by each educational level in the rural sector of each district.

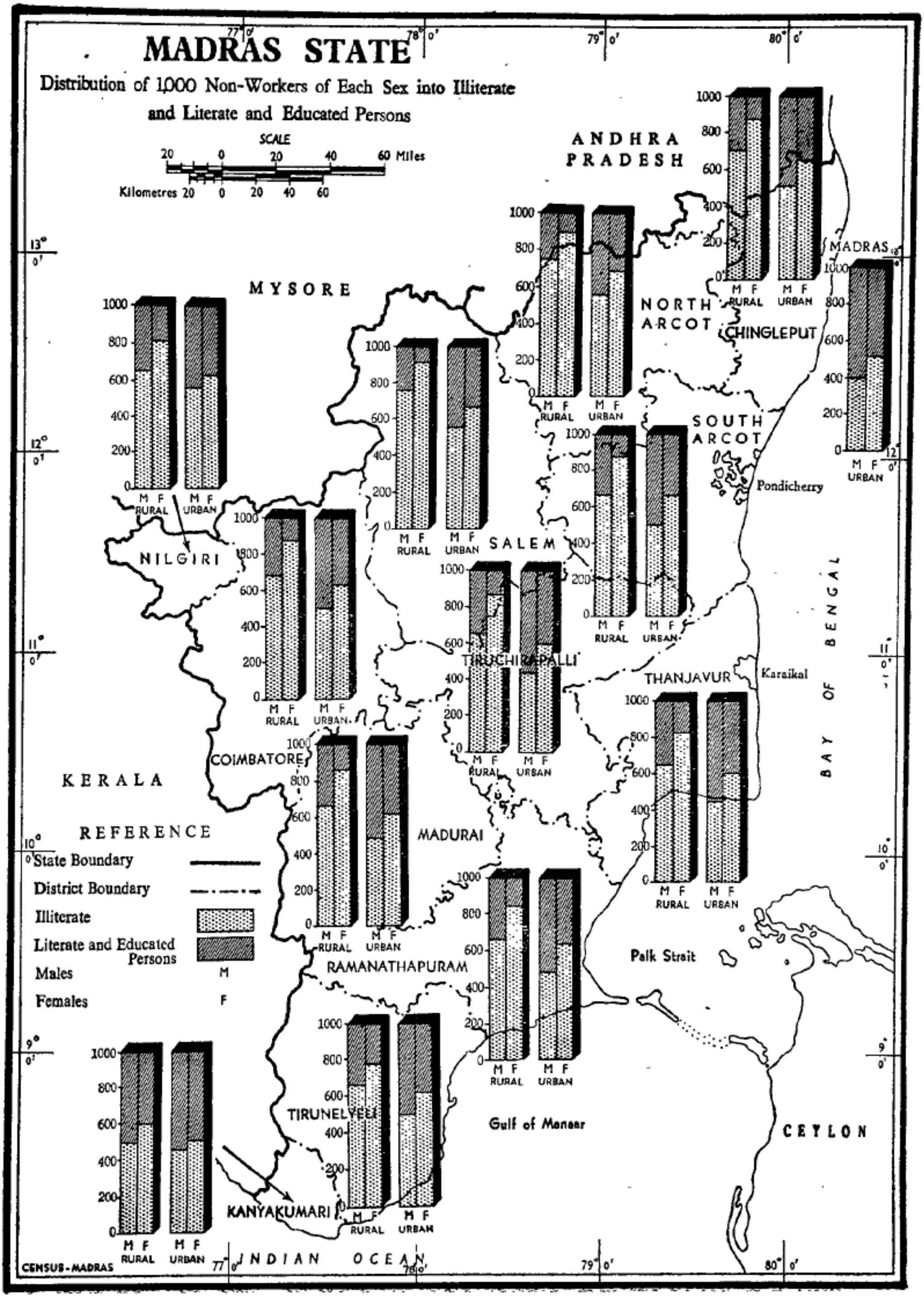

MADRAS STATE
Distribution of 1,000 Non-Workers of Each Sex into Illiterate and Literate and Educated Persons
SCALE
20 0 20 40 60 Miles
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRI
SALEM
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
Karaikal
COIMBATORE
KERALA
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
CEYLON
INDIAN OCEAN
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Illiterate
Literate and Educated Persons
Males M
Females F
M F RURAL
M F URBAN
CENSUS-MADRAS

TABLE XIII—8

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras State ...	**Total ...**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**622**	**371**	**378**	**629**
	Illiterate ...	**1,000**	**1,000**	**590**	**398**	**410**	**602**
	Literate (without educational standard)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**711**	**168**	**289**	**832**
	Primary or Junior Basic	**1,000**	**1,000**	**517**	**155**	**483**	**845**
	Matriculation and above	**1,000**	**1,000**	**648**	**300**	**352**	**700**
Chingleput ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	622	285	378	715
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	591	307	409	693
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	701	93	299	907
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	565	104	435	896
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	800	299	200	701
North Arcot ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	615	385	385	615
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	573	405	427	595
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	742	157	258	843
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	548	159	452	841
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	705	300	295	700
South Arcot ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	626	329	374	671
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	604	354	396	646
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	680	96	320	904
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	551	136	449	864
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	677	255	323	745
Salem ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	640	432	360	568
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	641	450	359	550
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	678	166	322	834
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	489	156	511	844
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	672	324	328	676

TABLE XIII—8 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coimbatore ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	650	393	350	607
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	624	414	376	586
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	726	214	274	786
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	583	173	417	827
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	642	297	358	703
Nilgiri ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	569	424	431	576
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	510	459	490	541
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	671	195	329	805
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	573	217	427	783
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	779	300	221	700
Madurai ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	628	385	372	615
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	583	409	417	591
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	724	196	276	804
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	542	192	458	803
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	642	301	358	699
Tiruchirapalli ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	644	430	356	570
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	621	458	379	542
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	719	163	281	837
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	497	150	503	850
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	634	300	366	700
Thanjavur ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	614	286	386	714
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	553	318	447	682
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	725	84	275	916
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	553	83	447	917
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	673	261	327	739

TABLE XIII—8 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ramanathapuram ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	602	438	398	562
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	544	463	456	537
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	723	243	277	757
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	419	212	581	788
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	531	404	469	596
Tirunelveli ...	Total ...	1,0C0	1,000	595	392	405	608
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	523	421	477	579
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	734	267	266	733
	Primary or Junior Basic...	1,000	1,000	438	230	562	770
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	639	384	361	616
Kanyakumari ...	Total ...	1,000	1,000	530	182	470	818
	Illiterate ...	1,000	1,000	493	201	507	799
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	626	159	374	841
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	408	120	592	880
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	468	250	532	750

A detailed discussion about the proportions of workers and non-workers in the different educational levels has been given in the chapter on literacy and education. Any further discussion here will be redundant.

Activities of Non-workers

11. As stated earlier non-workers have been classified under eight groups according to their activity. The statement below shows the non-workers of each sex classified by the type of activity in the total, rural and urban sectors of the State:

TABLE XIII — 9

Non-workers by type of activity

Type of activity		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	(a) ...	**18,335,332**	**6,807,652**	**11,527,680**	**12,438,487**	**4,662,695**	**7,775,792**	**5,896,845**	**2,144,957**	**3,751,888**
	(b) ...	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
I. Full-time students	(a) ...	3 818,446	2,448,893	1,369,553	2,199,601	1,489,887	709,714	1,618,845	959,006	659,839
	(b) ...	20·83	36·0	11·9	17·68	32·0	9·1	27·45	44·7	17·6
II. Household duties	(a) ...	5,589,129	42,646	5,546,483	3,639,966	32,889	3,607,077	1,949,163	9,757	1,939,406
	(b) ...	30·48	0·6	48·1	29·26	0·7	46·4	33·05	0·4	51·7
III. Dependants, infants	(a) ...	8,240,992	3,919,787	4,321,205	6,202,467	2,963,452	3,239,015	2,038,525	956,335	1,082,190
	(b) ...	44·95	57·6	37·5	49·87	63·6	41·7	34·57	44·6	28·8
IV. Retired, rentiers	(a) ...	481,111	219,387	261,724	326,120	119,216	206,904	154,991	100,171	54,820
	(b) ...	2·62	3·2	2·3	2·62	2·6	2·7	2·63	4·7	1·5
V. Beggars, Vagrants	(a) ...	39,770	23,414	16,356	21,561	11,800	9,761	18,209	11,614	6,595
	(b) ...	0·22	0·3	0·1	0·17	0·2	0·1	0·31	0·5	0·2
VI. Inmates of penal institutions, etc.	(a) ...	22,132	18,628	3,504	7,107	6,289	818	15,025	12,339	2,686
	(b) ...	0·12	0·3	N	0·06	0·1	N	0·26	0·6	0·1
VII. Persons seeking employment for the first time	(a) ...	102,528	95,753	6,775	31,235	29,257	1,978	71,293	66,496	4,797
	(b) ...	0·56	1·4	0·1	0·25	0·6	N	1·21	3·1	0·1
VIII. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	(a) ...	41,224	39,144	2,080	10,430	9,905	525	30,794	29,239	1,555
	(b) ...	0·22	0·6	N	0·09	0·2	N	0·52	1·4	N

(a)— Absolute figure

(b)—Percentage

'N' means negligible

It can be seen that dependants including infants not attending school constitute the major portion of the non-working population *i.e.*, 44·95%. Persons engaged in household duties form 30·48% and full-time students form 20·83%. These three categories account for 17,648,567 out of 18,335,332 non-workers, that is, 96·26%.

Dependants form a major proportion of males with 57·6%. Persons engaged in household duties form the largest proportion of females with 48·1%. Full–time students form 36% of the males as against 11·9% of females. The proportion of males engaged in household duties is nominal, *i.e.*, 0·6%. Beggars and vagrants show a percentage of 0·3 for males and 0·1 for females. Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons once employed but now out of employment and seeking work form 2% among males but only 0·1% among females. Dependants, infants and disabled have recorded a proportion of 49·87% in the rural sector as against 34·57% in the urban sector. Higher proportion is recorded under full-time students in urban areas. Again, the highest percentage is recorded in the urban areas in the category of persons doing household duties indicating less economic activity among urban women.

A comparison of the rural and urban populations reveal that the urban proportions are higher than the corresponding proportions in rural areas in all the categories of non-workers except in the category of dependants and infants.

Higher proportion in the urban sector under full-time students is justifiable in view of the facilities in the field of education available to urban inhabitants having large number of schools and colleges. Higher percentage in the urban areas in the category of household duties indicates lesser economic activity of urban women as seen earlier. Higher proportion under dependants, infants and disabled in rural areas may be due to the higher birth rate in rural areas than in urban areas.

As beggars and vagrants could thrive only in urban areas, it is but natural that their proportion is greater in urban than in rural areas. As most of the penal institutions are situated in urban areas, the proportion in this category of non-workers also is higher in urban areas.

The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 persons in each type of activity and in each sex by broad age-group.

TABLE XIII—10–A

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time student		House hold duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	851	508	851	927	548	111	938	920
		15–34	91	269	149	73	265	522	28	19
		35–59	21	163	N	N	115	308	12	19
		60+	37	60	...	...	72	59	22	42
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	889	543	886	960	637	148	945	927
		15–34	63	238	114	40	224	489	24	16
		35–59	14	154	N	N	80	302	10	16
		60+	34	65	...	...	59	61	21	41
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	769	437	797	891	247	40	917	898
		15–34	153	332	203	109	404	583	40	30
		35–59	35	180	N	N	235	322	17	28
		60+	43	51	...	...	114	55	26	44
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

TABLE XIII—10-A (concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means M	Retired, rentier or independent means F	Beggars, vagrants, etc. M	Beggars, vagrants, etc. F	Inmates of penal, charitable institutions, etc. M	Inmates of penal, charitable institutions, etc. F	Never employed M	Never employed F	Unemployed M	Unemployed F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras State (Contd.) ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	1	116	134	92	148	40	23	28	48
		15–34	32	15	241	273	552	452	914	963	623	746
		35–59	268	278	419	357	300	293	44	12	309	138
		60+	699	706	224	236	56	107	2	2	40	68
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	N	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	1	135	150	50	113	59	58	43	84
		15–34	29	12	233	253	549	479	910	932	683	657
		35–59	206	258	394	320	335	297	30	7	249	139
		60+	764	729	237	277	66	111	1	3	25	120
		A.N.S.	N	N	1	N	...	...	N	...	N	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	1	97	111	113	159	32	9	23	36
		15–34	36	28	248	302	553	443	916	976	604	776
		35–59	341	354	444	411	283	293	50	14	329	138
		60+	622	617	211	176	51	105	2	1	44	50
		A.N.S.	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	...	N	...

'N' denotes Negligible

TABLE XIII—10-B

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activities of non-workers, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working Population M	Total Non-working Population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependants, infants and disabled M	Dependants, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State ...	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	360	119	6	481	576	375
		0–14	1,000	1,000	360	217	4	105	635	678
		15–34	1,000	1,000	587	32	18	935	178	27
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	35	913	321	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	12	471	348	258
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	320	91	7	464	636	417
		0–14	1,000	1,000	318	162	5	127	676	711
		15–34	1,000	1,000	582	15	25	953	246	28
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	40	908	433	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	12	436	396	260
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	447	176	4	517	446	288
		0–14	1,000	1,000	464	359	1	48	532	593
		15–34	1,000	1,000	592	57	12	908	116	26
		35–59	1,000	1,000	6	N	30	921	222	45
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	12	562	264	253

TABLE XIII—10–B (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activities of non-workers, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, charitable institutions, etc.		Never employed		Unemployed	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras State (Contd). ...	Total	Total	32	23	3	1	3	N	14	1	6	N
		0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	11	1	9	1	17	1	141	2	39	1
		35–59	416	39	69	3	40	1	30	N	86	N
		60+	608	265	21	6	4	N	1	N	6	N
	Rural	Total	26	27	2	1	1	N	6	N	2	N
		0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	12	2	9	1	12	N	91	1	23	N
		35–59	372	45	71	3	32	N	13	N	38	N
		60+	570	298	17	6	3	N	N	N	2	N
	Urban	Total	47	15	5	2	6	1	31	1	14	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	11	1	9	2	21	1	185	4	54	1
		35–59	455	29	69	4	46	1	44	N	128	N
		60+	675	177	26	6	7	2	2	N	14	N

Beggars, vagrants, etc.

12. Age-group 35–59 accounts for 41·9% of males and 35·7% of females who have been returned under this category. The age-group 15-34 ranks next with 24·1% of males and 27·3% of females. The last age-group of 60+ has 22·4% of males and 23·6% of females. Higher proportion for females than males is seen in all the age-groups except 35–59. Even the younger age-group of 0–14 has more than 11% of males and more than 13% of females under this category. Generally, beggars and mendicants are treated with sympathy by the public and as such persons of this category are found in all age-groups.

Unemployed

13. 134,897 males and 8,855 females were in search of employment at the time of Census. They form 2% of male non-workers and 0·1% of female non-workers. Out of the male and female unemployed, the never employed persons *i.e.*, persons who are seeking employment for the first time form 71% among males and 77% among females. The following statement presents the district-wise number of persons seeking employment for the first time arranged in descending order.

MALES

Madras	...	19,270
Coimbatore	...	9,176
Madurai	...	9,173
Tirunelveli	...	9,153
Thanjavur	...	8,900
Tiruchirapalli	...	7,474
Chingleput	...	6,462
North Arcot	...	6,245
Ramanathapuram	...	5,167
Kanyakumari	...	4,780
Salem	...	4,743
South Arcot	...	3,645
Nilgiri	...	1,565

FEMALES

Madras	...	1,545
Kanyakumari	...	1,417
Salem	...	790
Tirunelveli	...	558
Coimbatore	...	464
Tiruchirapalli	...	360
Chingleput	...	338
Thanjavur	...	334
Madurai	...	315
Ramanathapuram	...	282
North Arcot	...	140
South Arcot	...	134
Nilgiri	...	98

Urban unemployed

14. Union Table B–VIII Parts A and B indicates the age and educational levels of the unemployed population. As unemployment is greater in the urban sector than in villages, the table relating to urban areas is more elaborate.

At the time of 1961 Census, 102,087 persons consisting of 95,735 males and 6,352 females were counted as unemployed in the urban areas of the State. Out of them, 2,876 persons comprising of 2,777 males and 99 females were below 15 years of age. Out of the unemployed 92,958 males and 6,253 females aged 15 years and over 64,397 males and 4,754 females belong to the category of never employed, *i.e.*, seeking employment for the first time. The rest, numbering 28,561 males and 1,499 females have been returned as once employed but now out of employment and seeking work.

The higher number of males as compared to females among the unemployed persons has to be explained on the basis of the social and economic conditions of the country. A clear demarcation of work between the two sexes has been perpetuated by tradition and custom. Male has always been regarded as a principal earner whose responsibility is to maintain the family. Women on

the other hand are required to take care of children and look after the households their prime function. The present day increasing cost of living, higher education of women and belief in equality of sexes have however changed the notions relating to work and employment.

The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons in each sex among the never employed and the unemployed in the urban areas of the State and districts and in individual cities and town-groups having a population of 1,00,000 and more.

TABLE XIII—11

Distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in Cities, Town-groups and Districts, 1961

City, Town-group and District	Total unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Madras City ...	1,000	1,000	662	741	338	259
2. Vellore (T.G.) ...	1,000	1,000	705	929	295	71
3. Selem (M) ...	1,000	1,000	709	926	291	74
4. Coimbatore (M) ...	1,000	1,000	685	786	315	214
5. Kurichi (T.G.) ...	1,000	1,000	844	1,000	156	...
6. Madurai (M) ...	1,000	1,000	776	532	224	468
7. Tiruchirapalli (M) ...	1,000	1,000	758	883	242	117
8. Thanjavur (M) ...	1,000	1,000	741	770	259	230
9. Tuticorin (T.G.) ...	1,000	1,000	649	717	351	283
10. Palayamcottai (T.G.)	1,000	1,000	638	636	362	364
11. Nagercoil (M) ...	1,000	1,000	714	919	286	81
Madras State ...	**1,000**	**1,000**	**693**	**760**	**307**	**240**
1. Madras ...	1,000	1,000	662	741	338	259
2. Chingleput ...	1,000	1,000	704	794	296	206
3. North Arcot ...	1,000	1,000	674	716	326	284
4. South Arcot ...	1,000	1,000	755	815	245	185
5. Salem ...	1,000	1,000	720	944	280	56
6. Coimbatore ...	1,000	1,000	708	713	292	287
7. Nilgiri ...	1,000	1,000	647	553	353	447
8. Madurai ...	1,000	1,000	719	539	281	461
9. Tiruchirapalli ...	1,000	1,000	764	860	236	140
10. Thanjavur ...	1,000	1,000	776	792	224	208
11. Ramanathapuram ...	1,000	1,000	654	735	346	265
12. Tirunelveli ...	1,000	1,000	627	644	373	356
13. Kanyakumari ...	1,000	1,000	726	915	274	85

NOTE :—The figures are only for persons aged 15 and above.

It can be seen from this table that in all places and among both sexes the proportion of persons seeking employment for the first time is more than 60%. Particularly among females the proportion of persons seeking employment for the first time is much greater. It will be significant to note that in big cities like Madras and Coimbatore, the proportion of persons seeking employment once again is greater. Important cities generally attract job seekers.

Persons seeking employment for the first time by educational levels and age-groups

15. The proportion of urban never employed among the various age-groups in each sex is as follows :—

Age-group	Males	Females
15—19	37·05	45·62
20—24	40·73	40·30
25—29	12·52	9·28
30—34	4·31	3·24
35+	5·38	1·56
A.N.S.	0·01	...

Among both the sexes about 80% of the never-employed are in the age-group of 15 to 24. While among males the highest proportion is in the age-group 20–24, among females the highest proportion is in the age-group 15–19. Table XIII–12 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons in each sex and in each age-group seeking employment for the first time by educational levels in urban areas of the State.

TABLE XIII—12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications, 1961

State	Total		Age-groups									
			15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras State	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ...	100	44	111	29	64	32	103	77	128	124	259	405
Literate (without educational level) ...	211	47	211	41	170	42	243	52	318	136	354	149
Primary or Junior Basic ...	346	308	378	282	339	326	324	381	322	292	251	216
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ...	310	552	297	640	370	521	272	377	202	383	121	203
Technical Diploma not equal to degree ...	3	1	N	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	1	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ...	N	N	N	...	N	1	1	...	N	...	1	...
University Degree or Post-graduate degree ...	29	41	3	7	51	72	47	88	26	13	13	13
Technical Degree or diploma	1	7	N	N	2	6	5	25	1	52	N	14
Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	N	...	N	...
Medicine ...	N	2	...	...	N	2	1	7	...	20	N	...
Agriculture ...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	N	...	...	...	N	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	N	5	N	N	1	4	1	18	1	32	N	14
Others ...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	N	...	...	...

It is found that among males in search of employment for the first time, only 10·0% are illiterates. Primary or Junior Basic qualified males form one-third with the highest proportion of 34·6% and persons qualified in Matriculation or Higher Secondary another one-third (31·0%). The mere literates form about one-fifth (21·1%). The University degree holders other than technical degrees form 2·9%. As the technical degree or diploma holders form only 0·1% of the male never employed persons, it can be inferred that technically qualified people do not find it difficult to secure employment. Illiterate females who seek employment form only 4·4% which is comparatively lower than the proportion for males. Matric or Higher Secondary qualified females form the highest proportion of 55·2% among the never-employed females and the Primary or Junior Basic qualified form 30·8%. University degree holders other than technical degree form 4·1% which is greater than the corresponding proportion among males.

Distribution of unemployed persons by age-group and educational levels

16. 29,239 males and 1,555 females have been counted as once employed and seeking work again in the urban areas of the State. Out of these persons 678 males and 56 females are in the essentially non-working age-group of 0–14. The distribution of unemployed persons aged 15+ by certain age-groups are indicated below :

	Population		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	28,561	1,499	100·00	100·00
15—19	3,811	395	13·34	26·35
20—24	6,442	498	22·56	33·22
25—34	7,389	313	25·87	20·88
35—44	5,219	113	18·27	7·54
45—59	4,407	102	15·43	6·81
60+	1,292	78	4·53	5·20
A.N.S.	1	...	N	...

It may be seen that males, as in the case of never employed category, predominate numbering 28,561 out of a total of 30,060 persons. When the age distribution is seen, age-group 25–34 has the maximum number for males and 20-24 for females. Next comes age-group 20–24 for males and 15–19 for females. Unlike in the case of never employed persons, which are heavily concentrated in the younger age-groups, in the category of unemployed persons, one can find them distributed in the younger as well as older age-groups.

Similar to Table XIII—12, a table is presented below for persons classified as having been employed before and now out of work and seeking employment.

TABLE XIII — 13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961

State	Total		Age-groups							
			15—19		20—24		25—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State ...	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate ...	160	183	156	81	89	64	131	150	223	557
Literate (without educational level) ...	332	111	279	121	234	70	326	93	412	184
Primary or Junior Basic ...	328	284	389	286	401	291	349	377	250	167
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ...	161	366	175	506	243	480	167	281	104	75
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	3	N	...	3	6	3	3	1	3
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	1	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	N
University degree ...	15	37	1	3	27	73	21	54	8	7
Technical degree or diploma ...	2	15	...	...	2	16	2	39	1	7
Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Medicine ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	7
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	N	..	...	...	N	...	N	...	N	...
Teaching ...	N	13	...	...	N	16	N	35	N	...
Others ...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

Illiterate males show a proportion of 16·0% as against 84·0% for literate and educated persons. For females, illiterates show a proportion of 18·3% and literate and educated 81·7%. Compared to the never employed, illiterate persons of both the sexes are more in the category of seeking re-employment than under never employed category. Among the literate and educated persons seeking re-employment, in the case of males, simple literates with a proportion of 33·2% takes the first rank, followed by Primary or Junior basic level with 32·8% and the third rank is occupied by Matric or Higher secondary with 16·1%. Among females, the first place goes to Matric or Higher Secondary level with 36·6% followed with 28·4% in the level of Primary or Junior Basic and thirdly with 11·1% in the level of simple literates. Whereas in the case of the never employed persons, proportion for illiterate under females is less than males, in the case of unemployed persons proportion of illiterate males seeking re-employment is less. University degree holders seeking employment once again show a proportion of 1·5% for males and 3·7% for females. Holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree shows 0·2% for males and 1·5% for females. Engineering and Medicine account for the major portion of this proportion under males and medicine and teaching under females.

Analysing the proportion for various educational levels by broad age-groups, for males, the highest proportion is to be seen in the level of Primary or Junior Basic in all age-groups except 35+. In this age-group, simple literates assume more importance. In the case of females in the age-groups 15–19 and 20–24, Matriculation or Higher Secondary is the prominent level and in the age-groups of 25–34 and 35+, educational levels of Primary or Junior Basic and simple literates become prominent. Proportions for illiterate females are less than those of males in the age-groups 15–19 and 20–24 and more in the other age-groups. Proportions of simple literates and/of Primary or Junior Basic are less among females than compared to males in all age-groups except 25–34. In this age-group while the proportion for females is less under simple literate category, it is higher under Primary or Junior Basic.

Workers and Non-workers in the various categories of population

17. Table XIII—14 presents the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among the general population, migrants, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes into workers and non-workers for the State and Districts.

TABLE XIII—14

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General Population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts, 1961

State/District	(a) General Population (b) Migrants (c) Scheduled Castes (d) Scheduled Tribes	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras State ...	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**597**	**313**	**403**	**687**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**686**	**397**	**314**	**603**
	(c)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**621**	**444**	**379**	**556**
	(d)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**642**	**490**	**358**	**510**
Madras ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	522	63	478	937
	(b)	1,000	1,000	705	85	295	915
	(c)	1,000	1,000	516	79	484	921
	(d)	1,000	1,000	632	202	368	798
Chingleput ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	605	256	395	744
	(b)	1,000	1,000	660	316	340	684
	(c)	1,000	1,000	617	364	383	636
	(d)	1,000	1,000	630	384	370	616
North Arcot ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	596	336	404	664
	(b)	1,000	1,000	668	468	332	532
	(c)	1,000	1,000	592	444	408	556
	(d)	1,000	1,000	658	466	342	534
South Arcot ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	613	301	387	699
	(b)	1,000	1,000	656	392	344	608
	(c)	1,000	1,000	636	454	364	546
	(d)	1,000	1,000	640	439	360	561
Salem ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	626	398	374	602
	(b)	1,000	1,000	735	513	265	487
	(c)	1,000	1,000	624	460	376	540
	(d)	1,000	1,000	663	578	337	422
Coimbatore ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	623	335	377	665
	(b)	1,000	1,000	715	412	285	588
	(c)	1,000	1,000	636	428	364	572
	(d)	1,000	1,000	576	377	424	623

TABLE XIII—14 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts, 1961

State/District	(a) General Population (b) Migrants (c) Scheduled Castes (d) Scheduled Tribes	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nilgiri ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	558	351	442	649
	(b)	1,000	1,000	736	502	264	498
	(c)	1,000	1,000	548	464	452	536
	(d)	1,000	1,000	563	476	437	524
Madurai ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	595	313	405	687
	(b)	1,000	1,000	702	399	298	601
	(c)	1,000	1,000	628	457	372	543
	(d)	1,000	1,000	628	517	372	483
Tiruchirapalli ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	620	367	380	633
	(b)	1,000	1,000	671	454	329	546
	(c)	1,000	1,000	634	496	366	504
	(d)	1.000	1,000	612	400	388	600
Thanjavur ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	594	249	406	751
	(b)	1,000	1,000	656	331	344	669
	(c)	1,000	1,000	650	485	350	515
	(d)	1,000	1,000	686	383	314	617
Ramanathapuram ..	(a)	1,000	1,000	582	382	418	618
	(b)	1,000	1,000	658	495	342	505
	(c)	1,000	1,000	623	492	377	508
	(d)	1,000	1,000	657	284	343	716
Tirunelveli ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	578	340	422	660
	(b)	1,000	1,000	660	401	340	599
	(c)	1,000	1,000	620	516	380	484
	(d)	1,000	1,000	541	435	459	565
Kanyakumari ...	(a)	1,000	1,000	525	176	475	824
	(b)	1,000	1,000	673	243	327	757
	(c)	1,000	1,000	555	389	445	611
	(d)	1,000	1,000	593	324	407	676

In the State as a whole, the proportion of workers among males is the highest among migrants with a proportion of 686. Among females, scheduled tribes claim the highest proportion with 490. Compared to other categories of population, general population has the lowest proportion of workers in both the sexes (Males–597, Females–313). Consequently, we find higher proportions of non-workers among the general population and lower proportions in the other categories. We also see that proportions of non-workers is higher in the case of females than among males in all the four categories of population detailed above.

In the case of males, all the districts show the lowest proportion of non-workers in the category of migrants similar to that of the State trend. Among females, the districts of Madras, Chingleput, Salem and Madurai follow the trend noticed in the State as a whole in having the lowest proportion of non-workers among scheduled tribes.

One of the dominant factors influencing migration is the movement of population in search of employment and therefore low proportion of non-workers among migrants is not surprising. While migration among males is mainly out of economic activity, migration among females is mainly a social movement due to marriage relationship. Among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both the sexes contribute a lower proportion of non-workers.

Non-workers among scheduled tribes show a proportion of 358 for males and 510 for females. The proportions are lower compared to the proportions shown by the general population. These trends are noticed in all the districts except Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. From the above analysis it can be noticed that the proportion of non-workers is lower among tribal and scheduled caste population than the general population, particularly in the case of women.

Full-time students and unemployed persons among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population

18. For comparing the proportions of full-time students and unemployed persons in the three categories of population, Table XIII-15 is presented.

TABLE XIII—15

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and educational standard among non-workers in (i) the General Population (ii) Scheduled Castes and (iii) Scheduled Tribes in the State, 1961

Type of population	Educational standard	Total Non-working Population		Full-time students and Children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Absolute figures							
Scheduled Castes	All Standards	1,152,967	1,680,561	286,462	120,328	10,394	1,022	3,929	263	852,182	1,558,948
	Illiterate	865,133	1,534,333	39,536	24,632	2,197	547	1,257	142	822,143	1,509,012
	Literate (without educational standard)	201,000	110,387	173,173	75,520	2,427	29	1,190	37	24,210	34,801
	Primary or Junior basic	78,882	34,388	68,460	19,444	3,867	286	1,189	72	5,366	14,586
	Matriculation and above	7,952	1,453	5,293	732	1,903	160	293	12	463	549
Scheduled Tribes	All Standards	46,311	62,620	6,240	2,694	111	3	70	5	39,890	59,918
General Population	All Standards	6,807,652	11,527,680	2,448,893	1,369,553	95,753	6,775	39,144	2,080	4,223,862	10,149,272
				Proportions							
Scheduled Castes	All Standards	1,000	1,000	249	71	9	1	3	N	739	928
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	46	16	3	N	1	N	950	984
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	862	684	12	N	6	1	120	315
	Primary or Junior basic	1,000	1,000	868	566	49	8	15	2	68	424
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	666	504	239	110	37	8	58	378
Scheduled Tribes	All Standards	1,000	1,000	135	43	2	N	2	N	861	957
General Population	All Standards	1,000	1,000	360	119	14	1	6	N	620	880

Full-time students under male non-workers show a proportion of 360 in the general population as compared to 249 among scheduled castes and 135 among scheduled tribes. Female full-time students show a proportion of 119 among the general population as against 71 under scheduled castes and 43 under scheduled tribes. These proportions in a way indicate the low literacy level of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

ANNEXURE—I

Extract from the Census of India, 1961 Enumeration Manual—Instructions pertaining to economic questions prescribed for 1961 Census

Distinction between workers and non-workers

39. (a) **Questions 8 to 11:** The population of any country can be divided into workers and non-workers. Questions 8 to 11 apply to workers and their answers are of vital importance to our Census statistics. A person may be working as cultivator or an agricultural labourer or in any household industry or may be engaged in doing some other work. The last named category will include persons who are engaged in productive activities other than cultivation, business, trade, communication or transport service or other miscellaneous services. In the case of persons who are employed during certain specified seasons only, as in cultivation, livestock, household industry, he will be regarded as worker, provided he has some regular work for more than an hour per day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of persons regularly employed in any trade, profession, service or business or commerce, he will be considered as a worker if he was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which you make your visit to the household. The entries made against this question need not be revised even if the person is found to be unemployed during your second visit to the household for the revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1961. A person who works but was absent from his work during the 15 days preceding the day on which he was enumerated due to illness or other causes should be treated as a worker. It should be remembered that work not only includes actual manual labour but also effective supervision and direction. For example, a person having few acres of land may be supervising and directing without ploughing and harvesting himself. Such a person has to be regarded as worker. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend will also be regarded as workers. A public or social workers engaged actively in public or social work or a political worker actively engaged in furthering the political aims of his party should also be regarded as a worker. Under-trial prisoners of persons who are in jail but have not been convicted by a Court of law may be regarded as workers if they were engaged in any of the activities, which are considered as work by our definition, before their arrest. Similarly, persons who are admitted in hospitals or sanatoriums may be considered as workers if they were engaged in activities which are considered as work before they were so admitted.

(b) A person who has secured employment or has been offered a job but has not actually joined duty should be regarded as non-worker. Any adult woman engaged in household duties, however, useful it be, should not be considered as a worker. But if, in addition to her household duties, she is engaged in items of work like hand-pounding of rice, spinning of cotton etc., which gives her some monetary reward either in cash or in kind or is employed on domestic duties for wages as servant-maid, ayah or cook or is employed in selling firewood, cutting and selling of grass, etc., she should be regarded as a worker.

(c) Beggars, pensioners, rent or dividend receivers who may be earning an income but are not participating in any productive work should not be considered as workers, unless they are also engaged in industry, trade or commerce. Those persons, who are long-term inmates of penal, charitable or mental institutions, even though previously engaged in activities which satisfy our definition of work, should be regarded as non-workers.

(d) After understanding the principles enunciated above regarding the classification of workers and non-workers you may now proceed to elicit answers to the questions. A person may be engaged in cultivation, in household industry

or may be working as an agricultural labourer or doing some other work. He may be engaged in one of the above four categories or in more than one. A person working both as cultivator and agricultural labourer will be entered, as such, against questions 8 and 9. A person who is working both as cultivator and in household industry will be entered against questions 8 and 10. Persons working in any of the possible combination of cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry and other kinds of work will be entered in the appropriate places, as in the examples mentioned above. If a person is engaged in only one kind of work, he will be entered against one of the four questions 8 to 11. A person who is engaged in various kinds of work will necessarily have one item of work which he considers to be the predominant or principal work. It, therefore, becomes necessary to decide for the purpose of our enumeration, what work is his principal work and what is his subsidiary work. The principal work is defined for our purposes as one in which a person spends most of his working time and not the one from which he gets the maximum income.

(e) After having collected the answers to questions 8 to 11, if you find any person with more than one productive activity you should ask him which one of the productive activity mentioned by him is his principal work. Put a ring round the number of the questions 8, 9, 10, 11 to indicate his answer.

To illustrate, a person who returns himself as cultivator and who is engaged in some household industry tells you that he spends a major portion of his time in cultivation. Cultivation is his principal work and you should put a ring round question 8, against which his principal work, cultivation has been recorded. If only two items of work are recorded and one has been shown as principal work by circling the question number against which the principal work is recorded, the other work recorded in any of the other questions 8 to 11 can be treated as his secondary occupation. But it may happen that more than two productive activities are recorded against questions 8 to 11. In such cases you should ascertain the work which is next in importance to his principal work and it will be the work, which after his principal work, occupies most of his time. His subsidiary occupation should be indicated by a tick mark on the right hand side of the appropriate question number. For example, if a person is engaged in cultivation and is also working as an agricultural labourer and in household industry, entries will be found against questions 8, 9 and 10. If, on enquiry, his principal work is known to be cultivation, a ring will be put round question 8, which relates to cultivation. If the person says that the work next in importance to cultivation is household industry a tick mark will be noted against question No. 10 on the right hand side.

EXAMPLES

8. Working as Cultivator ... C
9. Working as Agricultural Labourer ... AL
10. Working at Household Industry :
    (a) Nature of work ...*Joiner*
    (b) Nature of Household Industry... *Wooden toys making*
    (c) If employee :

40. Question 8: According to our definition, a person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in:

(i) Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government.

(ii) Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions, for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop.

(iii) It is not necessary that a person should own the land absolutely. Even if the land cultivated is held on lease or under a variety of tenures the person will be entitled to be regarded as a cultivator. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, and harvesting and does not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber,

cinchona and other medicinal plants. Persons engaged in tree growing or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona should not be treated as cultivators but should be entered against Question 10 or 11 as the case may be. A person who leases out his lands to others for cultivation and gets a return in the shape of money or share of the crop and who does not even supervise and direct cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land as agricultural labourer and has no right or lease on the land on which he works, is not responsible for taking decisions as to the kind of crop to be sown and is paid wages in cash or kind, will not be treated as cultivator.

(a) Persons engaged in cultivation involving ploughing, sowing, harvesting of cereal crops such as rice, wheat and maize, tuber crops like potato and sweet-potatoes, sugar-cane, bengal gram, pulses such as ground-nut, kesar and other grams, production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops and production of raw cotton are considered to be cultivators.

(i) The land may be owned by any person in the household and the other members may be engaged in the cultivation, supervision or direction of all agricultural operations. You should ask the person enumerated, the question "Do you possess or hold any land or does your household possess or hold land?

(b) If so, "Are you engaged in the cultivation of land or supervision or direction of land owned or held?

The answers obtained should be recorded as follows:

'C' should be written in the cases of persons working as cultivators.

'X' for persons not working as cultivators or not working at all.

Working as Agricultural Labourer

41. Question 9: Agricultural labourer is a person who works on another's land for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation. The labourer will not have any right to lease the land on which he works nor will he be responsible for the crop he sows and he does not take any risk of cultivation. He may be paid his wages in kind. A person should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season. After ascertaining from the person whether he works for wages on another person's land without any right to lease or contract, etc., he should be treated as an agricultural labourer and 'AL' should be recorded against this question. 'X' should be recorded for inapplicable cases.

Household Industry

42. (a) Question 10 (a). It is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household/or at home within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. In other words, a household industry can be located at home and within the limits of the villages in rural areas. In urban areas, the industry must be confined to the house or at least a major part of the work must be located at home. In the case of urban areas, where the industry is not conducted at home but is situated elsewhere it should not be treated as a household industry. The industry should not also be run on the lines of a factory. For purposes of classifying as a factory, an establishment should employ 20 persons when no power is used and 10 persons where some kind of power is used.

(b) A household industry should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods but should not be confined to the processess of buying and selling alone. For example, it does not include professions such as Pleader, Doctor and Astrologer. The test is mainly three-fold:

(i) A household industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but is not confined simply to purchase and sale. At least part of the goods offered for sale should be manufactured there.

(ii) A household industry should not be

carried on, on the scale of a registered factory, but should be confined to the household scale where the workers will be composed of the head of the household and the members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside, being of minor importance. The members of the household should be in a position to work in the industry whenever they find time from their daily routine. A house-hold industry can use machinery and employ power like steam, electricity, oil etc., to drive the machinery.

(iii) Location is another important factor in classifying an industry as a household industry, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In rural areas, if the industry is located within the village instead of at home, it is possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after the work. In urban areas, such free movement is not possible. Therefore, in urban areas, the definition of household industry is limited to industries which are located at home though part of the work may be done outside. To quote an example, in a house situated in an urban area weaving is done, for which the yarn has to be dyed before being used in looms for weaving. The dyeing of yarn may be done outside the house in an open space or even in a shed, some distance away from the house. The weaving industry, in this case, will be treated as a household industry, even though the dyeing of yarn is done outside the house. Some examples of household industry are given as Appendix IV to this booklet to which you can refer while filling these columns *e.g.*, beedi workers, who either singly or with the help of the members of the family roll beedies at home for wages, while the contractor supplies the materials, certain processess like buttoning and hand-sewing of cloth are carried on at home by members of the household, both at residence and at the place of work, where women-folk of the household fill at home with lac, gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household. These activities can also be regarded as illustrations of household industry.

(c) Your task is to find out the nature of the work and the nature of the household industry. The status of the persons engaged in the industry should be recorded against this question. If an industry is conducted on the scale of a household and the person enumerated is a member of the same household participating in the industry, you should ascertain the nature of work which he is doing and enter it against question 10 (a). The nature of the household industry in which he is working should be entered against question 10 (b). In such cases question 10 (c), "If employee" is not applicable and an 'X' has to be written within the triangle set apart for the purpose.

(d) There are persons who may not be working in their own household industry but may be working as paid employees in another household industry. In that case, for such persons, the nature of work and the nature of household industry should be recorded against question 10 (a) and 10 (b) with respect to the household industry in which they are working and "EE" should be recorded against question 10 (c) in the triangle.

(e) There may be others who might be working unpaid in another industry carried on by a household in which they are not members. Even in such cases the correct particulars should be recorded against question 10 (a) and 10 (b) and 'EE' entered against question 10 (c). But apprentices who are working without wages or for a stipend and are normally resident with the household may be considered to be part of the household and the correct particulars entered against question 10 (a) and (b). Against question 10 (c), 'X' will be recorded within the triangle. But such of those apprentices who are not normally resident in the household and who do not form part of the household, may be treated as employees, irrespective of the fact whether they get a stipend or not and 'EE' entered in the

triangle against question 10 (c). A few illustrative examples as to how the answers are to be recorded against question 10 (a), (b) and (c) are furnished below :—

	10 (a) Nature of work	10 (b) Nature of Household Industry	10 (c) if employee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Persons employed as Dyer of yarn in handloom weaving conducted by another household	Dyeing yarn ...	Handloom weaving (dhoties and towels)	EE
2. Person working as setter of precious stones in family jewellery	Stonesetter ...	Gold and diamond jewels making	X
3. Member of the household engaged in polishing wooden dolls made in the household	Polishing wooden dolls	Wooden dolls making ...	X
4. Person employed for painting clay toys and dolls made in household industry at another household	Painting clay dolls and toys	Clay dolls and toys making ...	EE
5. Person joining sides of wooden boxes made in the household	Joiner ...	Wooden boxes making ...	X
6. Person making pots ...	Throwing and turning pottery	Earthen pottery ...	X
7. Person employed for filling with lac in household making silver images	Filling silver	Silver smithy ...	X
8. A member of the household maintaining accounts in a household establishment of drugget manufacturers	Keeping accounts ...	Drugget manufacture ...	X
9. Person employed to drive the bulls in an oil-chekku	Labourer employed in driving bulls of oil-chekku	Oil crushing ...	EE
10. Household member doing scrapping of rust, etc. of metal in a household doing electro-plating	Scrapping and cleaning	Electro-plating ...	X
11. Person spinning yarn ...	Spinning yarn on Ambar Charka	Yarn spinning ...	X

Doing work other than those mentioned in questions 8, 9 and 10

43. Question 11 :—This is not applicable to persons working as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or in any household industry. As indicated earlier, cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting of certain specified crops. Growing of other field produce and plantation crops does not come within the purview of cultivation and has to be entered against question 11. A few examples of other field produce and plantation crops are furnished below for your guidance.

(a) *Other field produce :*

(i) Production of fruits and nuts in plantations and orchards (like Cocoanut, Arecanut, etc.)

(ii) Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.

(iii) Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by item No. 1 and flowers) not covered above.

Plantation Crops:

(i) Tea Plantations

(ii) Coffee Plantations

(iii) Rubber Plantations

(iv) Production of tobacco on a large scale. This does not include tobacco which is cultivated as a rotation crop with other cereal crops, in which case it would be defined as cultivation crop.

(v) Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, pepper, saffron, etc.

(vi) Production of other plantation crops not covered by the above items (e. g., cardamom, clove and other spices).

If a person is doing some other work in addition to the three items mentioned above or if a person is not working in any of the three categories, cultivation, agricultural labour or at household industry, the details of the work he is doing will be recorded against this question. If a person is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relate to any of the three categories mentioned above, write here the work for which he devotes a major part of his time.

(b) This question is divided into four parts. 11 (a) the nature of work, 11 (b) the nature of industry, profession, trade of service, 11 (c) class of worker and 11 (d) the name of the establishment in which the person is working. This question will not apply to persons who are not working or who work in any of the three categories mentioned earlier. For such persons write 'X' in all the four parts of this question.

(c) Detailed instructions for filling in the four parts are given below:—

11 (a): Full information as to the nature of work done by the persons should be recorded either in the vernacular or in English. If full information is not furnished, the correct position may not be ascertained. Against Question 11 (b) you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade or service in which the person works. In the case of persons working in industries, the name of the articles produced, serviced or repaired should be clearly specified, e.g., Maufacture of Automobile Piston rings, Manufacture of Torch Light Cells or Bicycle rims, retreading of car and truck tyres, repairing of musical instruments, etc. If more than one article is produced, repaired or serviced, the name of the chief article produced, repaired or serviced should be indicated. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described and the fact whether retail or wholesale trade is carried on should also be indicated.

Example: Wholesale trade in cotton seeds, retail trade in cotton textiles, wholesale trade in jaggery, retail trade in stationery article, etc.

(d) In the case of service, describe the nature of service under which the person's work can be classified. The description recorded under question 11 (b) should be of the nature as would permit the classification of the establishment under the Industrial Classification Code, correctly. Some of the important points to be borne in mind while recording answers to questions 11 (a) and (b) are briefly mentioned below.

(i) In the case of women or children who help in work such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung

cakes, grass, etc,, the nature of work should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown up women who do any of the work mentioned above, in addition to the usual household duties, such work should be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.

(ii) If a person produces the article he sells, he should be entered as a producer-cum-seller.

(iii) Wherever possible, the work should be indicated by the vernacular name by which it is commonly known.

(e) The following terms which are vague must not be used when it is used to qualify the nature of work.

(iv) Scientist, Technician, Civil Servant, Clerk, Engineer, Inspector, Checker, Foreman, Overseer, Supervisor, Labourer, Machinist, Assistant, Contractor, Polisher.

(f) On the contrary such terms as Travelling Ticket Inspector, Contractor for building housee, Government, P. W. D. Contractor, in charge of road works, Railway Goods clerk in the Southern Railway may be used, as they clearly indicate the nature of work.

(v) Labourers: For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one work only, indicate clearly the nature of work done, e. g., Railway Porter, Market or Bazaar Porter, Labourer employed on road digging, brick layer etc.,

(vi) Machine Operators: Always state the kind of machine operated by the person.

(vii) Shop-keeper: Retail dealers and shop assistants if wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write 'Dealer' (if principal) or Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state whether the business in wholesale or retail, or both.

(viii) Transport Workers: Describe fully the nature of the transport, e. g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycles or vehicles drawn by horses, etc.

(ix) Services: For persons engaged in the Defence Services, write Service of the Central Goverment and Central Government employees against the nature of work.

(x) If the job is known in trade or industry by a special name, that name should be recorded. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be specified by the department in which they are working, e. g. Sales Manager, Machine Shop Foreman and Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms should not be used alone:-

Manufacturer, Merchant, Agent, Broker, Refractor, Dealer, Engineer and Iron Works. etc.

(xi) Domestic Services: In the case of a private services i. e., a Cook or Domestic Servant write only private Cook or Domestic Servant. However, in the case of persons employed in hotels or restaurants, institutions, etc. the words hotel or restaurant, etc. should be added.

(g) For persons in the employ of firms carrying on two or more businesses if the businesses are carried on in separate premises, then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given Where two activities are carried on side by side, the primary or major activity of the firm or establishment should be specified.

(h) Commerce: The distinction between wholesale and retail business must be kept in mind. As in the case of other industries the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Class of Worker

44. (a) Question 11 (c):—A person may be an employer or an employee, a single worker or a family worker in industry, trade, profession or service in which he is working. Employer, to define specifically is a person who employs other persons in order to perform the work recorded against question 11 (a). As such he is not only responsible for his own work but also for the work done by others in the business mentioned above. However, a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, (*e.g.*,) Manager of the head of the department, does not come under the definition of an employer, even if he has been delegated the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his employer or employers.

(b) An employee is a person who usually works under some person for salary or wages in cash or kind. Of course, there may be persons who are generally employed as Managers, Superintendents, Agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are considered as employees.

Single worker is a person who works by himself but not as the head of the household in a household industry.

He is not employed by anyone else and in his turn does not employ anyone, not even the member of his household, except casually. This definition of single worker includes a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons, hiring no employees and also a member of a Producers' Co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such Producers' Co-operative should be recorded as 'Single worker'.

(c) A family worker is a person who works without receiving wages in kind or cash in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working seasons.

(d) For the purpose of entire question 11 the reference to industry differs mainly from the household industry, in that, the industry is carried on a scale larger than what is covered under the former. The industry may be run at home or away from home in urban areas and even away from village in rural areas and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised Partnership, Joint Stock Company or a Registered Factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. A family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relatives.

(e) Members of the household, who help in performing household duties should not be treated as family workers.

To record the class of worker you should ask the person enumerated the following questions:—

(i) Are you an employer (*i.e.*,) employing others in your work? or

(ii) Are you an employee (*i.e.*,) employed by others for wages or salaries in cash or kind? or

(iii) Are you a single worker working singly without employing others? or

(iv) Are you a family worker, (*i.e.*,) helping in the family work without wage or salary in cash or kind.

(f) The answers obtained to these questions should be recorded by the authorised abbreviations as under:—

MR — For employer

EE — For employee

SW — For single worker and

FW — For family worker

For Persons to whom 'X' has been written against question 11 (a) and 11 (b) write 'X' against this question also.

Name of Establishment

45. (a) Question 11 (d): You should record the details of the name of the Factory, Workshop Business House, Industry, Shop, etc., and also the place in which the same is situated. If a person has no fixed place of work, write "No fixed place of work".

(b) In some of the enumeration slips issued to you, an error in printing has crept in. In the vernacular forms this error has not been noticed. In English forms, instead of printing the words "name of the establishment" against question 11 (d) the words "nature of establishment" has been wrongly printed.

(c) As soon as you read these instructions kindly take up the enumeration slips issued to you and correct the words to read as "name of the establishment". This has to engage your attention immediately.

(d) A few illustrative answers to questions 11 (a) to 11 (d) are given below:

	11 (a)			11 (b)	11 (c)	11 (d)
1.	Labourer in Coffee Plantation	Plantation labourer	Coffee	...	EE	Kannan Devan Coffee Plantations, Pattiveeranpatti
2.	Technical Officer, Drugs Control Organisation, Madras	Technical Officer for Drugs	Drugs control organisation.		EE	Government of India, Assistant Drugs Controller, Madras

		11 (a)	11 (b)	11 (c)	11 (d)
3.	Bank Cashier ...	Cashier ...	Bank ...	EE	Indian Bank Ltd., Alwarpet
4,	Motor Spare Parts Salesman	Salesman ...	Motor spare parts sales (Retail)	EE	Lakshmi Motor (Private) Ltd., Madras
5.	Assistant Meteorologist, Regional Meteorological Centre, Meenambakkam	Assistant Meteorologist	Meteorological Forecasting Department	EE	Regional Meteorological Centre, Meenambakkam
6.	Pilot, Air India International	Air Pilot ...	Air Transport ...	EE	Air India International Ltd., Bombay
7.	Head Accountant, Taluk Office	Account keeping	District Revenue Establishment	EE	Taluk Office, Vriddhachalam
8.	Karnam, Arumuganeri village	Village accounts keeping	District Revenue Collection	EE	Arumuganeri
9.	Log Feller, Kollegal Forest	Trees cutting ...	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department, Government of Madras
10.	Watchman in Mango grove	Watchman ...	Mango grove ...	EE	Pannaiyar Mango grove, Perumbudur
11.	Boiler room Foreman, Binny Textile Mills	Boiler room Foreman	Textile weaving ...	EE	Binny Textiles Weaving Company Limited, Choolai
12.	Cost Accountant Telco Works, Jamshedpur	Cost accoanting...	Locomotive manufacture	EE	Tata Locomotive Company Ltd., Jamshedpur
13.	Porter, Central Station, Madras	Luggage Porter ...	Railway Station Porter	SW	Central Railway
14.	Carpenter, making wooden windows and doors	Carpenter ...	Wooden windows and doors	SW	Lalpet, Chidambaram
15.	Labourer in well digging	Daily labourer ...	Well digging ...	EE	No fixed place of work
16.	Scavenger, Madurai Municipality	Scavenging ...	Sanitary Department	EE	Madurai Municipality
17.	General Labourer, Arkonam	General labourer	No fixed job ...	SW	No fixed place of work
18.	Teleprinter Mechanic, Hindu Office	Teleprinter Mechanic	Newspapers publishers	EE	Hindu Office, Madras

	11 (a)	11 (b)	11 (c)	11 (d)
19. Lorry Driver, Laxmi Lorry Service	Lorry driver ...	Road transport ...	EE	Laxmi Lorry Service, Wandiwash
20. Fortune teller ...	Fortune teller ...	Palmistry ...	SW	No fixed place of work
21. Radiologist, Erskine Hospital, Madurai	Radiologist ...	X-Ray Laboratory	EE	Erskine Hospital, Madurai
22. Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission	Secretary ...	Public Service Commission	EE	Government of Madras
23. Senior Chemist, King Institute, Guindy	Chemist ...	Bacteriological Research Department	EE	King Institute
24. Head Cook, Meals Hotel	Cook ...	Hotel ...	EE	Laxmi Meals Hotel, Mount Road, Madras-2
25. Jaggery Manufacturer, Nellikuppam	Jaggery making	Jaggery manufacture	SW	Nellikuppam
26. Stone Dresser in a contractor's firm	Stone dressing	Building construction	EE	Mir Sahib & Co., Contractors, Avadi
27. C.I.D. Inspector, Ranipet.	Inspector of Police	Criminal ... Investigation Department	EE	Government of Madras, Ranipet
28. Regional Sales Manager, Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Co., Bangalore	Sales Manager ...	Tyre and Tubes Sales (whole sale)	EE	Dunlop Tyre & Rubber Company, Bangalore
29. Insurance Agent, Tenali	Insurance Agent	Insurance ...	SW	Tenali
30. Ticket Collector, Sahnis Cinema, Salem	Ticket collector ...	Cinema Theatre ...	EE	Sahnis Cinema, Salem
31. Railway Engine Driver, Jalarpet	Engine driver ...	Railway transport	EE	Southern Railway, Jalarpet Junction
32. Chillies Commission Agent, Watrap	Commission agent	Chillies purchase and sales (wholesale)	MR	Ramraja & Co

		11 (a)	11 (b)	11 (c)	11 (d)
33.	Proprietor and Manager, Tower Brand Trunk Manufacturing Co., Broadway	Proprietor and Manager	Steel trunk makers	MR	Tower Brand Trunk Manufacturing Co., Broadway
34.	Pan, Beedi shop, Owner	Proprietor ...	Pan, beedi sales (retail)	MR	Mandavalli
35.	Accountant in a stock and share Broker's firm	Accountant ...	Stock and share brokers	EE	Ramlal & Co. Madurai
36.	House Painter ...	Painter ...	Building decoration	SW	No fixed place of work
37.	Secretary, District Congress Committee	Secretary ...	Political party ...	EE	District Congress Committee, Tirunelveli
38.	Free lance Journalist	Journalist ...	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	SW	No particular journal or paper
39.	Social Service Worker	Social service work like slum clearance, uplift of workers, etc.	Social service	SW	State Social Welfare Board
40.	Salesman ...	Salesman ...	Retail shop of readymade garments, silk sarees, etc.	FW	Elson & Sons, Madras

46. Activity if not working: (a) Question 12: This applies to persons who are not working, *i.e.*, those who are not engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry, trade, profession or service.

This category includes persons who are not active in the sense that they are not engaged in any productive work. Beggars, pensioners, persons receiving royalty from agricultural land or non-agricultural land, rent or dividend receivers, etc., though they may be earning an income do not participate in any productive work as well as inmates of institutions, convicts in jail, disabled persons not working, etc., are classified as persons "not working".

These persons have been grouped under eight different categories for Census purposes. Each

group has to be indicated by aurhorised abbreviations as given below :

(b) To record an answer to this question, you should ask the person enumerated, the following questions. If the answer to the questions is in the affirmative you should indicate the group to which he belongs by the abbreviation mentioned against each :

	Authorised abbreviations
(i) Are you a full-time student or a child attending school who does no other work such as manufacturing articles at home for sale or helping your family in cultivation, industry, trade or business?	ST
(ii) Are you a person engaged in unpaid household chores or housewife or adult woman who does no other work such as making articles at home for sale or wages or helps regularly even part-time in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business ?	HW
(iii) Any dependant including an infant or a child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age	D
(iv) A retired person who is not employed again, a person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers or any other person of independent means which does not necessitate any work on his part and who does no other work	R
(v) A beggar, vagrant or an independent woman without any indication of the source of income and others of unspecified source of existence	B
(vi) A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution *Note :* An under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to do work before he was apprehended (work being defined in the sense we have done)	I
(vii) A person who was not employed before but is seeking employment for the first time	NE
(viii) A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment	UN

ANNEXURE—II-A

Economic questions in the Censuses from 1881 to 1961

1881

10. Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work

1891

11. Occupation or means of subsistence

1901

9 & 10. Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers

9. Principal

10. Subsidiary

11. Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers

1911

9 & 10 OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKERS

9. Principal occupation

10. *Subsidiary occupation, if any*

11. If dependant, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependant

1921

9 & 10 OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKERS

9. Principal

10. Subsidiary

11. For dependants, the occupation of the worker by whom supported

1931

9. Earner or dependant

10. Principal occupation: this will be blank for dependant

11. Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependants may be given)

12. Industry in which employed (for organized employees only)

1941

9. Are you wholly or partly dependent on anyone else?

10. If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent.

11. Do you employ:
    (a) Paid assistants;
    (b) Members of household? If so, how many?

12. Are you in employment now?

13. (Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12):
    Are you in search of employment?
    To those who reply in the affirmative, the further *question will be put*
    How long have you been in search of it?

14. Means of livelihood in order of importance

15. (*Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of* a person shown as partly dependant against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood written by other persons against question 14):
    Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year?
    If not, for what part of the year?

16. If you are employed by some one else, what is his business?

1951

9. Economic status
    Part one: Dependency
    Part two: Employment

10. Principal means of livelihood.

11. Secondary means of livelihood.

1961

8. Working as Cultivator

9. Working as agricultural labourer

10. Working at household industry:
    (a) Nature of work
    (b) Nature of household industry
    (c) If employee

11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10:
    (a) Nature of work
    (b) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service
    (c) Class of worker
    (d) Name of establishment

12. Activity, if not working

ANNEXURE—II-B

Economic Tables in the Censuses from 1881 to 1961

1881

XII. Statement showing for each district occupations of population in each class, order and sub-order for males and females separately

XII-A. Statement showing in the same form as XII the occupations of the total urban population in each district

XII-B. Statement showing occupations by age of the total male urban population

XII-C. Statement showing for each district, the occupations followed by the agricultural population, in conjunction with agriculture, for males and females separately

XII-D. Statement showing for the total town population of each district, the occupations followed by the agricultural population, for males and females separately

Alphabetical list of occupations with the number in each sex and total in each occupation and also the districts

1891

XVII. Occupations—

Part A—showing by sexes and age periods the occupations of the rural and urban population.

Part B—Showing by sexes the occupation of the people

Part C—Showing by sexes the occupations combined with an interest in land

1901

XV. Occupations—showing for each district, state and city and for eight classes, 24 orders, 79 sub-orders and 520 groups shown in the occupation scheme, the number of:

(1) total actual workers of each sex

(2) partially agriculturists-actual workers of each sex

(3) dependants of both sexes

XVI. Selected castes by traditional and actual occupations—for certain castes, selected in certain districts, their traditional occupation, the number of the actual workers in each following callings included in the 24 "orders" in Table XV.

1911

XV. Occupations:

XV-A. Part I—Provincial summary
Part II—Details for districts, states and cities

XV-B. *Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists*—Actual workers only

XV-E. Statistics of Industries:

Part I—Provincial summary

Part II—Distribution by Districts and State

Part III—Particulars as to ownership of factories, etc

Part IV—Caste or race of managers of factories, etc.

XVI. Occupation by selected castes, tribes, or races.

1921

XVII. Occupation

XVIII. Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only

XIX. Subsidiary occupations of actual workers who returned a non-agricultural occupation as their principal occupation

XXI. Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races

XXII. Industrial Statistics:

Part I—Provincial summary

Part II—Distribution by districts

Part III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers

Part IV—Caste or race and birth place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupations

Part V—Caste or race and birth place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working

Part VI—Details of power employed for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water and electricity

Part VII—Number of looms in use in textile establishments.

ANNEXURE—II-B (Concld.)

Economic Tables in the Censuses from 1881 to 1961

1931

X. Occupation or means of livelihood

Part I—Provincial summary

Part II—District, State and City

1941

No table was prepared because of the outbreak of World War II

1951

*A-V Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes

B-I Livelihood classes and sub-classes

B-II Secondary means of livelihood

B-III Employers, employees and independent workers in industries and services by divisions and sub-divisions.

C-II Livelihood classes by age-groups (Sample)

†D-VII Livelihood classes by educational standards

(*This Table A-V was classified under "General Population Tables-A"

†This Table D-VII was classified under "Social and Cultural Tables—D")

1961

B-I—Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups

B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities, town groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups

1961 (Contd.)

B-III Part A—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only

B-III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only

B-IV Part A—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry

B-IV Part B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

B-IV Part C—Industrial classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation

B-V Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation

B-VI Occupational Divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only

B-VII Part A—Persons working principally (i) as cultivators (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry, (ii) as cultivator (iii) as agricultural labourer

B-VII Part B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, or service who are also engaged in household industry

B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only

B-VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only

B-IX Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity

ANNEXURE—III

Extract from 'A note on working force estimates, 1901—1961' By B. R. Kalra, Research Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India

Workers and Non-workers

An attempt has been made in this note to work out estimates relating to working force in India in 1901-1961 (except 1941), based on Census Reports, so as to make them comparable with 1961 Census data. As the tripartite division of the economic status has been done away within 1961, the changes in 1951 and 1931 data have been made in order to conform to the new division of the population into workers and non-workers. For earlier Censuses while 'actual workers' have been generally treated as workers, the 'dependants' have been shown among non-workers. Among 'actual workers', those pursuing unproductive occupations have been transferred to non-working population.

1951 CENSUS:—Workers in 1951 comprised of:

(i) All self-supporting persons with productive principal means of livelihood *i.e.*, all self-supporting persons other than (a) agricultural rent-receivers belonging to livelihood class IV and (b) self-supporting persons deriving their means of livelihood from non-agricultural, non-productive occupations, like beggars, pensioners etc., belonging to livelihood Class VIII.

(ii) Self-supporting persons belonging to livelihood Class IV (agricultural rent receivers) but deriving secondary means of livelihood from productive occupations *i.e.*, other than Class IV.

(iii) All earning dependants in respect of their own (secondary) means of livelihood other than those who derived their secondary means of livelihood from:

(a) receipt of agricultural rent under Class IV, and

(b) non-agricultural non-productive occupations. (For calculating working force, no account has been made of the self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive but who had a productive secondary means of livelihood, as unlike rent-receivers in Class IV, these persons were lumped in Class VIII and did not have a separate class of principal or secondary means of livelihood).

Non-workers of 1951 were equal to:

(i) All non-earning dependants;

(ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was agricultural rent (Class IV) and who had no productive secondary means of livelihood;

(iii) The following groups of self-supporting persons included in non-agricultural Class VIII:

(a) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property;

(b) Pensioners and remittance holders;

(c) Inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles, beggars and vagrants and

(d) Other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity.

(iv) Earning dependants whose own means of livelihood (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent-receiving under Class IV, and

(v) Earning dependants whose secondary means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive. The number of this group have been estimated at 455,792 (106,771 males and 349,021 females). This estimate has been worked out on the basis of proportion of non-productive self-supporting persons to all self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes. These earning dependants were deducted for Class VIII and placed among non-workers.

1931 CENSUS:

I. Workers:—(i) All earners following productive occupations and

(ii) All working dependants following productive occupations.

II. Non-workers :—(i) All non-working dependants ;

(ii) Earners and working dependants following non-productive occupations :

(a) Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ;

(b) Proprietors (other than agricultural land), fund, scholarship holders and pensioners ;

(c) Inmates of jails, asylums and alm houses

(d) Beggars and vagrants ;

(e) Procurers and prostitutes ;

(f) Other unclassified non-productive industries.

68 lakh females in Madras and Travancore—Cochin who were returned as working dependants in domestic services have been subtracted from the working force and put under non-workers.

1921 and 1911 CENSUSES :

I. Workers :—All "Actual workers" having productive occupations :

II. Non-workers :—(i) All "dependants"; and

(ii) All "Actual workers" in non-productive occupations as stated in case of 1931 census.

1901 CENSUS :

I. Workers :—(i) All "actual workers" having productive occupations :

II. Non-workers :—(i) All "dependants"; and

(ii) "Actual workers" in non-productive occupations ;

(a) Rent-receivers ;

(b) Prostitutes, procurers, pimps etc.

(c) Receivers of stolen goods ;

(d) Witches, wizards, cow-poisoners etc.

(e) House-rent, share and other property not being land ;

(f) Allowances for patrons or relatives ;

(g) Educational or other endowments, scholarship etc.

(h) Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order) ;

(i) Pensioners, inmates of asylums, prisoners etc.

In the States of Assam, Punjab, Cochin, Rajputana, Central-India, Kashmir, Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, owner cultivators, tenant cultivators and lessees numbering 13,979,244 were shown under "*rent-receivers*". These have now been grouped under industrial category I of 1961 (Cultivators).

No sex-wise break-up of dependants was available in the censuses of 1921, 1911 and 1901. After subtracting from the male population all male workers of productive and unproductive occupations. the remainder gave an estimate of the male component of dependants. Similar procedure was adopted in the case of female dependants.

Industrial Classification of Workers

Table-I indicates the reclassification of groups and sub-divisions in earlier censuses on the basis of 1961 broad industrial classification. For this purpose, the groups in earlier censuses were first related to the groups in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (I. S. I. C.), adopted in 1961 and then consolidated into nine broad industrial categories of workers. The following have been the main readjustments.

Owner cultivators, tenant cultivators, estate agents and managers and shifting cultivators have been shown against category I of 1961 (Cultivators). Toddy drawers who were included under food industries in previous censuses have been included in industrial category III. This could not be done in the case of 1951 since toddy drawers were included with other workers in processing and manufacture of beverages. No estimate could be made for persons working in industrial category IV (Household Industry). Persons working in Household Industry are included in industrial categories III and V.

Workers in generation and transmission of electric energy and gas works have been included in category V of 1961 (Manufacturing other than Household Industry). In the case of 1901 Census, "makers and sellers" have in all cases been listed under category V. Wherever possible, persons employed on construction and mainten-

ance of roads, railways, bridges, harbours, canals, rivers, aerodromes, etc., have been shown under category VI (Construction). Workers who operated such transport works were shown under category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications).

Rent collectors, clerks, etc. of ex-zamindars and jagirdars have been transferred to category IX (Other Services). This category also includes washing, cleaning and dyeing, barbers, hair-dressers and scavenging which were listed in earlier censuses in industry and hotelkeeping which was shown in earlier censuses under Trade. Private motor-drivers and cleaners have been included in category IX and not under Transport.

In 1951 Census, classification of population into divisions and sub-divisions was done only in respect of self-supporting persons and that also with regard to their principal means of livelihood. Thus, no divisionwise break-up of earning dependants and self-supporting persons with regard to their secondary means of livelihood was available. In these tables earning dependants have been divided into their respective divisions and sub-divisions of the livelihood class to which they belonged in the proportion of self-supporting person in those divisions and sub-divisions as available in Economic Table III. Self-supporting persons belonging to livelihood Class IV who had a productive secondary means of livelihood have also been distributed in similar manner. However, while distributing earning dependants, it was assumed that their number in the following sub-divisions was insignificant as observed in the State of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh where detailed classification of earning dependants into divisions and sub-divisions was made.

7·4 Railway Transport

7·6 Postal Services

7·7 Telegraph Services

7·8 Telephone Services

7·9 Wireless Services

8·1 Medical and other Health Services

8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)

8·6 Employees of Local Boards and Municipalities (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)

8·7 Employees of State Governments but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)

8·8 Employees of Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under and other division or sub-division)

8·9 Employees of non-Indian Governments

No allocation of earning dependants was, therefore, made in respect of these sub-divisions.

General Labour—During 1901 to 1931 Censuses, the following workers were returned under the head "General Labour".

Year	*Groups*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5
1901	(504)	8,216,412	4,530,856	3,685,556
1911	(167)	4,034,446	2,149,313	1,885,133
1921	(187)	4,555,194	2,429,943	2,125,251
1931	(191)	6,450,338	3,376,576	3,073,762

These have now been apportioned among industrial categories I-IX on a pro-rata basis in the proportion in which the rest of the working force exclusive of general labour is distributed.

"UNSPECIFIED" or "INSUFFICIENTLY" Described Occupations:—

From 1911 to 1931 Censuses, the following groups were returned as "Unspecified":—

1. Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified;

2. Cashiers, accountants, booking-clerks, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops;

3. Mechanics otherwise unspecified;

Workers under the 1st group have been distributed between the industrial categories V and

VII in the proportion of rest of the workers in the two categories. Workers in 2nd and 3rd groups have been distributed among industrial categories V-IX of 1961 according to the proportion of workers in these categories.

In 1901, the following groups were returned as " insufficiently described ":

(i) Uncertain or not returned ;

(ii) Services unspecified (Chakari)

While the workers in the first group have been distributed on a proportionate basis in all the industrial categories I-IX, those in the second group have been apportioned proportionately among non-agricultural categories V-IX of 1961.

ANNEXURE–IV

Comparative Statement of Workers and Non-workers according to 1961 Broad Industrial Categories from 1901 to 1951

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I. Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8	Groups 2, 3	Groups 2, 3	Groups 36, 38, 52, 56
II. Working as Agricultural Labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4	Groups 39 and 40
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.	Division 0 + Division 1 of of Livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41 and 53, 76	Groups 6 to 24 and 42, 74	Groups 5 to 20 and 35, 65	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35 (a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311 (a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503
IV. Working in *Household Industry*	...	...	...	...	...
V. Working in Manufacturing other than *Household Industry*	Div. 2 + Div. 3 + Division 4 of Livelihood Class V *plus* Sub-division 5·5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188*	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100, 184*	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84 and 86 to 91, 164*	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281, 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323 (a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336 (a), 338, 340 to 344 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505 (a)
VI. Working in Construction	Sub-division 5·0 to Sub-division 5·4 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104	Groups 162 to 165, 500 to 502

ANNEXURE-IV—(Contd.)

Comparative Statement of Workers and Non-workers according to 1961 Broad Industrial Categories from 1901 to 1951

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270 (a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communication	Sub-division 7·0 to 7·4 of Livelihood Class VII *plus* Sub-division 7·5 to Sub-division 7·9 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443
IX. Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII *minus* Sub-division 5·0 to Sub-division 5·5 *minus* Sub-division 7·5 to Sub-division 7·9 *minus* persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e., Sub-divisions 5·6, 5·7 and Division 8 and Division 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189@ 190@ and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185@ 186@ and 187*	*Groups 71 to* 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162, 163, 165@ 166@ and 167*	*Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121,* 122, 188, 300 (a), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505 (b)@, 520 (a)
X. Non-workers (i) (ii)	All non-earning dependants; S. S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation.	All Non-working dependants *plus* groups 1, 185, 192 to 195	All dependants *plus* groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191	All dependants *plus* groups 1, 161, 168 and 169	All dependants *plus* groups 36 and 506 to 520
(iii)	S. S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII				

ANNEXURE—IV (Concld.)

Comparative Statement of Workers and Non-workers according to 1961 Broad Industrial Categories from 1901 to 1951

1961		1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
X. Non-workers—(Contd).	(iv)	E. D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV, and				
	(v)	E. D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupations was non-agricultural non-productive				

Note :—* Distributed proportionally among all the Categories I to IX

@ Distributed proportionally among all the Non-agricultural Categories V to IX

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